Government
Publications

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Ontario. Legislature assembly

Sessional papers.

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME XL.—PART VII.

Fourth Session of Eleventh Legislature

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SESSION 1908

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1908.

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TORONTO.

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	15	"
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Bridges on Spanish and Sauble Rivers	69	*Not printed.*
Children, Neglected, Report	35	*Printed.*
Civil Servants, dismissals, resignations, etc.	73	*Not printed.*
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Spanish and Sauble Rivers, Bridges over	69	*Not printed.*

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

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No. 1. . Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 2. . Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1908. *Not printed.* Estimates for the year 1908. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1908. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary), for the year 1908. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 3. . Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Province for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature 1st April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 4. . Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 5. . Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908.

No. 6. . Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 7. . Report of the Registrar General relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 8. . Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 9. . Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 11. . Loan Corporations, Statements, being Financial Statements made by Building Societies, Loan and other Companies, for the year 1907 Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 14. . Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 15. . Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 16. . Report of the Fruit Growers' Associations of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 17. . Report of the Fruit Experimental Stations of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 18. . Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 19. . Report of the Entomological Society, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd March, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 20. . Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 21. . Report of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 22. . Report of the Live Stock Associations of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. . *Printed.*

No. 23. . Report of the Poultry Institute of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 24. . Report of Women's Institutes of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 25. . Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 26. . Report of Agricultural Societies of the Province (Fairs and Exhibitions), for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 27. . Reports of the Horticultural Societies of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No, 28. . Report of the Bureau of Industries of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 29. . Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 30. . Report of the Bureau of Labour for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 31. . Report on Highway Improvement for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 32. . Report of the Ontario Game and Fisheries Commission, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 33. . Report on the Women's Institutes of the Province for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. *Printed for Distribution only.*

No. 34. . Report upon the Archives of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 35. . Report of Work relating to Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 36. . Report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 37. . Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 38. . Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 39. . Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 40. . Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 41. . Report upon the Hospitals for the Insane, Idiotic and Epileptic, of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 42. . Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 43. . Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges and Charities of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 44. . Report upon the Operation of Liquor License Acts, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No 45. . Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 46. . Supplementary Return from the Records of the several Elections in the Electoral Divisions of West York, Dufferin and Brockville, since the General Elections on January 25th, 1905, shewing: (1) The number of Votes Polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest; (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned; (3) The total number of votes polled in each District; (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled; (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 47. . Report upon the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1908. *Not printed.*

No. 48. . Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province, on the Cost of Power for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 49. . Report upon Prison Labour. Presented to the Legislature, 5th February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 50. . The Arbitration on the Unsettled Accounts, between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 51. . Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, on account of construction, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 52. . Report of the Commission on the Methods employed in the caring for and treating the Insane. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 53. . Copies of Orders-in-Council and Regulations of the Department of Education. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1908. *Not printed.*

No. 54. . Rules and Regulations under the Succession Duties Act, being 7 Edw. VII., cap. 10. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1908. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 55. . Copies of Orders in Council fixing fees payable to Surrogate Judges of County of Middlesex; amounts payable to Judges McTavish and Gunn out of the Surrogate Court fees, County of Carleton, and authorizing payment of surplus Surrogate fees, County of Grey, to His Honour, Judge Widdifield. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Not printed.*

No. 56. . Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-first day of February instant; for a Return, shewing list of Fair Associations to which expert Judges were sent by the Department of Agriculture during the past two years; the names of the Judges with copies of reports made to the Department from each local exhibition board. Presented to the Legislature, 25th February, 1908. Mr. *May.* *Not printed.*

No. 57. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, for a Return, shewing—1. The Government call for tenders for the supply of flour required at the different Institutions of the Province for the year 1908. 2. How many tenders were received. 3. The names and addresses of the persons or firms tendering and the price *per* barrel of each tender delivered at the various Institutions. 4. To whom the tender was awarded. 5. The estimated quantity required at each Institution. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1908. Mr. *McCoig.* *Not printed.*

No. 58. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing—1 What are the estimated quantities of each class of work done to January 31st, 1908, on the Government Railway by McRae, McNeil & Chandler under their contract with the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway Commission. 2. What sums, with date of payment, have been paid to McRae, McNeil & Co., or their assigns, for such work. 3. Has the Government taken the work out of the hands of the contractors. 4. What security, if any, has the Government for the due performance of the contract by the said firm. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1908. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie.)* *Not printed.*

No. 59.. Return to an Order of the House of the second day of March, 1908, for a Return, shewing—1. How many cases have been tried by both Drainage Referees since their appointment. 2. What expense was there in connection therewith over and above the Referee's Salary. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. Mr. *McMillan*. *Not printed.*

No. 60.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of February, 1907, for a Return, shewing— 1. The number of Division Courts in the Province. 2. How many Division Court Clerks have resigned between the 7th February, 1905, and 1st February, 1907. 3. How many Division Court Clerks have been removed from office between the said dates. The names of such persons and the cause of removal. 4. How many Division Court Bailiffs have resigned between the 7th day of February, 1905, and the 1st day of February, 1907. 5. How many Division Court Bailiffs have been removed from office between said dates. The names of such persons and the cause of removal. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. Mr. *Munro*. *Not printed.*

No. 61 . Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March, 1908, for a Return shewing—1. What Municipal Corporations applied to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, under 6 Edw. VII., Chap. 15, Sect. 6, for the transmission of electric power or energy, with the respective dates of such applications. 2. Did the Commission give to each of the said corporations a statement of the terms and conditions upon which such electric power or energy would be transmitted and supplied by the Commission, together with a form of contract to be entered into between each of the said corporations and the Commission. 3. Did the Commission furnish to each of the said corporations any estimate of the cost of constructing, erecting, installing, and maintaining of buildings, works, plant, machinery, poles, wires, etc., necessary for transmitting and supplying to each said corporation the amount of power applied for. 4. If so, give names of corporations and amount of each respective estimate. 5. Names of municipalities in each of which a By-law was submitted under Section 7 of said Act. 6. Names of municipalities where such By-law received the assent of the electors. 7. Has any contract been finally entered into between the Commission and any such municipal corporation for the supply of electric power or energy by the Commission to such municipality. 8. (*a*) The names of municipal corporations, if any, that made application to the Commission under 7 Edw. VII., Chap. 19, Section 12, with the respective dates of such applications. (*b*) The maximum price *per* H. P. at point of delivery to Commission, quoted by Commission to each of said municipalities. 9. Between what Municipal Councils, if any, and the Commission was any provisional contract entered into as provided for by said Section 12, prior to the submitting of the By-law to the Electors by any such Municipal Council. 10. Has any such contract been finally executed under the provisions of Section 13 of said last mentioned Act. 11. Was any estimate given by the Commission to the several municipal corporations in accordance with the requirements of said Section 12, shewing

(*a*) The total cost of constructing and maintaining a transmission line or lines. (*b*) The proportion or amount of said total cost to be charged to and paid for by each municipality. 12 If so, the names of such municipalities and the amounts of such total cost to be charged to each of the said municipalities. 13. Were such estimates and provisional contracts published with the By-law, in accordance with the provisions of said section 12. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. Mr. *MacKay. Not printed.*

No. 62.. Report upon the Feeble-minded in Ontario, with Census. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 63.. Return to an Order of the House of the third day of March, 1908, for a Return, of copies of all correspondence relating to the removal of what is known as the Wisa Wasa dam in Chisholm township in the District of Nipissing. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1908. Mr. *Smith* (*Sault Ste. Marie*). *Not printed.*

No. 64 . Statement of distribution of Statutes, Revised and Sessional, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1908. *Not printed.*

No. 65.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing—1. Any estimate made, prior to the doing of the work, of the cost of clearing along the sides of the right of way of the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway, through the Temagami Forest Reserve. 2. If so, by whom was such estimate made and what the amount thereof. 3. What has been the actual cost of this work to date. 4. What is the estimate, if any, of the annual cost of maintaining the clearing in such a way as to make it useful in preventing the spread of fire. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1908. Mr. *Smith* (*Sault Ste. Marie.*) *Not printed.*

No. 66.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March 1908, for a Return, shewing what timber located on the right of way of the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway has been put up for sale during the last two years, by tender or otherwise, by the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway Commission. Also, what prices have been obtained and the time and manner of payment; the names of the purchasers and copies of the tenders sent in by them, and also copies of all tenders received in the case of each berth sold. Presented to the Legislature, 17th March, 1908. Mr. *May. Not printed.*

No. 67.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing the quantities of timber cut under license in the Township of Freeman by Arthur Hill, or any assignee, or assignees, of the license formerly held by the said Hill in the said Township; shewing in each year the person, or persons, who scaled logs on behalf of the Government on said limit, and in each year the quantity scaled by each of the said Government scalers, if more than one employed. Also, the names of the persons and quantities of logs in each year scaled by the

Culler or Cullers of the said Arthur Hill, or any assignee of the said license of the said Hill, also, shewing the assignee, or assignees, of the said Hill. Presented to the Legislature, 17th March, 1908. Mr. *Duff*. *Not printed.*

No. 68. . Return to an Order of the House of the thirteenth day of March, 1908, for a Return, shewing the amount expended on Colonization Roads in the District of Manitoulin, during the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March. 1908. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie.)* *Not printed.*

No. 69. . Return to an Order of the House of the thirteenth day of March, 1908, for a Return, shewing the number of Bridges built, by the present Government, on the Spanish and Sauble Rivers, shewing where the Bridges cross the rivers and the appropriation made for each. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1908. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie). Not printed.*

No. 70. . Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-first day of February, 1908, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return, shewing the several Commissions, both special or permanent, issued by the present Government; the object or purpose of each Commission; the cost to the Province of each, up to the end of the year 1907, together with the names, in each case, of the several Commissioners. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. Mr. *May. Not printed*

No. 71. . Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-fourth day of February, 1908, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return, shewing the several Commissions of all descriptions issued during the years 1902, 1903 and 1904, the purpose of each Commission, the cost to the Province, together with the names of the several Commissioners in each case. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. Mr. *Preston (Lanark.) Not printed.*

No. 72. . Return to an Order of the House of the 21st day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing: 1. The amount of losses caused by fire, in the Province, during the years 1900 to 1907, both inclusive—as reported to the Department of Insurance. 2. The amount of such losses reported to have been caused by incendiarism. 3. The amount of such losses caused by lightning. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1908. Mr. *Munro. Not printed.*

No. 73 . A Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing—1. How many civil servants have been dismissed since advent of present Government. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many vacancies created by any other cause. 4. How many appointments to the Civil Service have been made during said period. 5. What was the number of civil servants in the employ of the Government on

December 31st, 1904. 6. What is the present number. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. Mr. *Ross. Not printed.*

No. 74. . A Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fifth day of March, 1908, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return, of copies of all correspondence with the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the removal of Thomas Woodyatt from the office of Police Magistrate of the City of Brantford, also, copy of Report of Commissioner appointed to investigate certain charges preferred against said Woodyatt, and statement of aggregate cost of said Commission. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. Mr. *Preston (Brant.) Not printed.*

No. 75. . Return to an Order of the House of the eighteenth day of March, 1908, for a Return shewing: 1. How many persons have received permanent professional certificates under authority of either Sections 2, 3, or 4, of Chapter 52 of the Statutes of Ontario, passed in 1907. 2. Their names. 3. Under which Section they have qualified, and 4. How many persons have notified the Minister of Education, in writing, of their intention to comply with the provisions of either Section 6, or Section 7, of Chapter 52 of the Statutes of Ontario, passed in 1907. 5. What were the names and addresses of those who applied under each Section. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. Mr. *McElroy. Not printed*

No. 76. . Handbook of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 77. . Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the ninth day of March, 1906, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence regarding the settlement of the Indian Claim of Northern Ontario, known as Treaty No. 9, together with a copy of the Treaty as finally agreed upon. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1906. Mr. *Ross. Printed.*

No. 78. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing a classified statement of annual payments of all kinds made by the Province to the University of Toronto and the School of Practical Science, for salaries, erection of buildings, maintenance, or for any other purpose whatever, for and during the period of the past six years. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1908. Mr. *Hislop. Printed.*

Annual Report

OF

The Agricultural Societies of Ontario

For the Year

1907

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1907

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

To the Honourable WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of your Honour the Report of The Agricultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1907.

Respectfully yours,

NELSON MONTEITH,
Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1907.

Annual Report of the

Agricultural Societies of Ontario

For the year 1907.

To the Honorable Nelson Monteith, *Minister of Agriculture*:

Sir,—I have the honor to present herewith the report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1907, which contains the proceedings of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, and a statement of the amount of Legislative grants to these societies for 1906 and 1907.

During the period covered by this report my predecessor, Mr. Cowan, was in charge.

It is my intention in the next report to have a detailed statement of the work done by the different societies throughout the Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. LOCKIE WILSON,
Superintendent of Agricultural Societies for Ontario.

Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions

OFFICERS FOR 1907.

President, ... Wm. Laidlaw, Guelph.
1st Vice-President, ... A. McDonald, Shelburne.
2nd Vice-President, ... H. A. Gould, Uxbridge.
Sec.-Treas., ... Alex. McFarlane, Otterville.
Cor.-Sec., ... J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.
Auditors { ..... Joseph Hudspeth, Caledonia.
{ ..... Wm. Collins, Peterboro.

Executive Committee

J. W. Sheppard, Cayuga; J. Thos. Murphy, Simcoe; David Evans, Strathroy;
O. J. Wilcox, South Woodslee; George E. Lee, Highgate; George Downey, Bolton;
Edward Gough, Powassan.

DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE, 1907.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Society.
Anderson, W., V.S	Fergus	C. Wellington.
Allan, A. F	Comber	Tilbury, W. and N.
Alexander, Wm	Doe Lake	E Parry Sound.
Alexander, M	" "	E. Parry Sound.
Affleck, R. R	Middleville	Lanark.
Allan, Crawford	Glencoe	Middlesex.
Allen, Fred. T	Hampton	W. Durham.
Boughner, Elias	Simcoe	Norfolk.
Briceland, E	Wolfe Island	Wolfe Island.
Birdsall, F	Birdsall	E. Peterboro.
Bolton, John	Wildwood	S. Perth.
Burt, James	W. Flamboro	N. Wentworth.
Braden, A	Bobcaygeon	Verulam.
Berdan, A. A	Glencoe	Ekfrid.
Bowman, Joseph	Craigvale	Simcoe.
Broderick, John	Mitchell	Fullarton, Logan & Hibbert.
Benning, W. E	Listowel	Listowel.
Brett, R. R	Essex	Essex.
Banting, J. D	Cookstown	Cookstown.
Bricker, Amos	Berlin	N. Waterloo.
Boyse, H. J	Ingersoll	N. and W. Oxford.
Black, W. D	Parham	Hinchinbrooke.
Baker, T	Solina	W. Durham.
Black, M. M	S. Dorchester	Dorchester.
Brown, Cyrus	Meadowvale	Toronto Township.
Clapp, J. A	Picton	Prince Edward.
Cooney, J	Brampton	Peel.
Chinnick, Jas. E	Chatham	W. Kent.
Cole, D. M	Wildwood	S. Perth.
Clough, John	Binbrook	Binbrook.
Carruthers, A	Whitby	S. Ontario.
Cowan, M. A	Craigvale	Simcoe.
Cowan, John	Craigvale	Simcoe.
Connell, James	Harriston	Minto.
Collins, Wm	Tara	Arran.
Cohoe, A. W	S. Woodslee	Maidstone and Rochester.
Coatsworth, G. W	Kingsville	Essex.
Collyer, Wm	Ingersoll	South Oxford.
Clark, W. J	Goderich	Goderich.
Campbell Hugh	Arthur	Arthur.
Cape, John	Hamilton	Hamilton Horticultural.
Collins, William	Peterboro	Peterboro Ind.
Clark, H. G	Georgetown	Esquesing.
Duncan, R. F	Ancaster	Wentworth.
Devitt, C. G	Rockland	Euphrasia.
Dewar, R. H	Fruitland	Saltfleet.
Drew, Henry	Longlake	Hinchinbrooke.
Dromgold, John	Wallacetown	W. Elgin.
Downey, George	Bolton	Bolton and Albion
Dewhurst, J. J	Essex	Essex.
Dempsey, D	Stratford	Stratford.
Dunsmore, A	Stratford	Stratford.
Dynes, S	Burlington	Nelson and Burlington
Donaldson, W. T	Millbrook	Millbrook.
Dolson, A	Norval	Peel.
Donaldson, D. J	Strathroy	Middlesex.
Elgie, Peter	Oliver	Thorndale.
Else, L. J	Boxall	Shedden.
Ewing, A. R	Waterford	Townsend.
Evans, David	Strathroy	W. Middlesex.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Society.
Elliott, J. E	Woodbridge	Woodbridge.
Ellis, J	Lindsay	Victoria.
Foley, John	Howe Island	Howe Island.
Fallis, James	Palmerston	N. Wellington.
Fox, George M	Drayton	Peel and Drayton.
Flath, Lewis	Drayton	Peel and Drayton.
Farquharson, J	Teeswater	Culross.
Field, J. G	Tavistock	Tavistock.
Fawcett, W	Wolfe Island	Wolfe Island.
Ferris, J. B	Campbellford	Seymour.
Fry, W. A	Dunnville	Dunnville.
Feasby, T	Uxbridge	Uxbridge.
Goodfellow, W. J	Lefroy	Innisfil.
Gainer, W. H	Welland	Welland.
Glendenning, John	Valentine	Brock.
Gough, E	Powassan	N. Parry Sound.
Griner, J. A	Brockville	Brockville.
Goltz, A. J	Bracebridge	S. Muskoka.
Garbutt, R. J	Belleville	Belleville.
Goring, A. H	Tavistock	Tavistock.
Graham, R	Saurin	Elmvale.
Gould, H. J	Uxbridge	Uxbridge.
Graham, A. C	Victoria Road	N. Victoria.
Gregg, Samuel	Ingersoll	S. Oxford.
Gray, Edwin	Norwich	N. Norwich.
Gould, J. B	Markham	E. York and Markham.
Henderson, J. K	Brookfield	Welland.
Houston, John	Chatham	W. Kent.
Hershey, H. M	Stone Quarry	Bertie.
Hammill, W. H	Beeton	Beeton.
Hickson, William	Bobcaygeon	Verulam.
Hutt, Simon	Berwick	Finch.
Hunt, C. F	St. Thomas	Elgin.
Hoar, H. C	Bowmanville	W. Durham.
Homuth, F	Wingham	Huron.
Hewer, James	Guelph	Wellington.
Hoskin, Thomas	Cobourg	Cobourg Central.
Henderson, G. G	Sarnia	W. Lambton.
Hudspeth, J	Caledonia	Caledonia.
Hamilton, R. A	Godfrey	Hinchinbrooke.
Hanmer, D. G	Burford	Burford.
James, David A	Dorchester Station	North Dorchester.
Jewell, W. E	Bowmanville	West Durham.
Jones, W. J	Parry Sound	Parry Sound.
Jackson, Charter	Otterville	South Norwich.
Jarvis, Oliver	Simcoe	Norfolk.
Johnston, J. E	Chapman	Tweed.
Johnson, J	Orangeville	Dufferin.
Kennedy, D. B	Bolton	Bolton and Albion.
Kavanagh, M	South Mountain	Mountain.
Kitchen, S. C	Bloomsburg	Norfolk.
Kewley, H. D	Sarnia	West Lambton.
Kneeshaw, J	Hamilton	Hamilton Horticultural.
Kaiser, Dr	Oshawa	Oshawa.
Knowles, J. M	Dundas	North Wentworth.
Lithgow, R	Thedford	Bosanquet.
Lanigan, R	Stirling	Centre Hastings.
Lethridge, Jno. G	Glencoe	Middlesex.
Lee, George E	Highgate	Orford.
Laidlaw, Wm	Guelph	Guelph.
Livingstone, W. W	Tillsonburg	Dereham.
Limebeer, W. J	Caledon	Caledon.
Lick, E	Oshawa	Oshawa.
Mitchell, J. G	Clarksburg	Collingwood.
Martin, Wm. H	Craigvale	Simcoe.
Mitchell, John	North Glencoe	Middlesex.
Millar, A	Arden	Brooke.
Ming, E	Napanee	Lennox.
Moore, George	Berlin	North Waterloo.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Society.
Murphy, J. Thos	Simcoe	Norfolk.
Mason, R. W	Jarvis	Walpole.
Miskokomore, C. E	Muncey	Chippawa.
Mannchan, W. J	Brockville	Brockville
Miller, J. W	Streetsville	Toronto Township.
Miles, W. F	Burford	South Brant.
McDiarmid, Jno	Lucknow	Lucknow.
McIntyre, W	Beaverton	Thorah.
MacColl, Arch	Aldboro	Aldboro.
McKee, T. H	Stirling.	Centre Hastings.
McDonald, A	Shelburne	Dufferin.
McCullough, Alex	Lefroy	Innisfil.
McEwing, James	Drayton	Drayton.
McDougall, N	Tara	Arran.
McKellar, Edwin	Wallacetown	West Elgin.
McKinnon, N	Priceville	Artemesia.
McMillan, D	Priceville	Artemesia.
McFarlane, Alex	Otterville	South Oxford.
McGill, P	Erin	Erin.
McClure, Wm	Elder's Mills	Woodbridge.
McClure, S	Elder's Mills	Woodbridge.
McClung, Thos	Cayuga	Haldimand.
McGlynn, James	Wolfe Island	Wolfe Island.
McDonald, John	Ardoch	Hinchinbrooke.
McCowan, A	Ellesmere	Scarboro.
McLeod, P	Hawkstone	Oro.
McGuire, Wm	Waterford	Townsend.
McIntyre, W	Grand Valley	East Luther.
McTavish, D	Flesherton	Centre Grey.
Nixon, G	Dundalk	Proton.
Naylor, Isaac	Islay	Fenelon Falls.
O'Reilly, C	Norwood	East Peterboro.
Oliver, R. S	Branchton	South Waterloo.
O'Neail, H. C	Paris	Paris.
Orr, J. D	Norval	Peel.
Purdy, John	Wolfe Island	Wolfe Island.
Purdon, H. P	Powassan	North Parry Sound.
Peake, Charles	Bracebridge	South Muskoka.
Price, D. H	Aylmer	East Elgin.
Plant, Edwin	South Woodslee	Essex.
Parker, B. W	Ancaster	Ancaster.
Paget, John	Sundridge	Strong.
Pearson, H	Weston	West York.
Park, James	Caledonia	Caledonia.
Park, William	Grand Valley	East Luther.
Randall, J. DeW.	Niagara	Niagara.
Reid, J. C	Orangeville	Dufferin.
Robinson, Jabez	Middlemarch	West Elgin.
Robinson, M	Craigvale	Innisfil.
Ralston, W	Lefroy	South Simcoe.
Rudolph, John	Tara	Arran.
Ritchie, F. I	Brockville	Brockville.
Russell, W. E	Tavistock	Tavistock.
Ryan, M	Paris	Paris.
Reid, C. A	Goderich	Goderich.
Reamon, M	Woodbridge	Woodbridge.
Raikes, George	Barrie	Oro.
Rodgers, John	Thorold	Thorold.
Russell, Thomas	Exeter	South Huron.
Rudell, A	Galt	South Waterloo.
Smith, A. N	Meaford	Grey.
Sproule, R. J	Flesherton	North Grey.
Simpson, Wm	Onondaga	Onondaga.
Stephens, L. H	Campbellford	Seymour.
Stewart, John	Gorrie	Huron.
Smith, Silas H	Craigvale	Innisfil.
Smith, W	Desboro	Sullivan.
Sutherland, R. A	Craigvale	Innisfil.
Stevenson, A	Atwood	Elma.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Society.
Soules, R. T.	Newmarket	Newmarket.
Sparling, Cordelia	Wingham	Huron.
Stock, W. E	Waterdown	East Flamboro.
Sutton, Wm	Erin	Erin.
Sheppard, J. W	Cayuga	Haldimand.
Sullivan, M. F	Frankford	Frankford.
Simmons, J. W	Frankford	Frankford.
Trick, Wm. H	Thedford	Bosanquet.
Telfer, T. S	Drumbo	Drumbo.
Thomas, H. E	Windham Centre	Windham.
Todd, Eben	Gilford	North York.
Tully, J. H	Parry Sound	Parry Sound.
Tatham, S	Listowel	Listowel.
Thomson, J	Sharbot Lake	Hinchinbrooke.
Underwood, T. W	Hagersville	Haldimand.
Vansickle, A. W	Onondaga	Onondaga.
Verral, G. W	Weston	West York.
White, A. H	Chatham	Raleigh and Tilbury.
Wilson, Frank	Wheaton	Thorndale.
Williamson, R. A	Picton	Prince Edward.
Watson, John	Pine River	Huron.
Wade, George	Dorchester Station	North Dorchester.
Wright, Joseph	Beeton	Beeton.
Whitworth, E. J	Binbrook	Binbrook.
Webster, H. E	Shelby Junction	Binbrook.
Wilcox, O. J	South Woodslee	Rochester and Maidstone.
Wilson, J. F	Listowel	Listowel.
Watson, R. J	Shelburne	Dufferin Central.
Wright, Walter	Cobourg	Cobourg Central.
Wood, W	Bradford	Bradford.
Walker, C. H	Erin	Erin.
Watson, Dr	Burlington	Burlington.
Weston, J. E	Tillsonburg	Dereham.
Wallace, T. F	Woodbridge	Woodbridge.
Wiggins, H	Nottawa	Nottawasaga.
Winslow, C. H	Millbrook	Millbrook Central.
West, T. E	Woodstock	North Oxford.
Wyant, Geo. V	Petrolea	Petrolea and Enniskillen.
Wyant, Alton	Petrolea	Petrolea and Enniskillen.
Young, J. M	Harriston	Minto.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Association was held in the City Hall, Toronto, on February 20th and 21st, 1907, and was largely attended.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

By J. W. Sheppard, Cayuga.

It again affords me a great deal of pleasure to welcome you to this the nineteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Association of the Fairs and Exhibitions, and to express to you my sense of appreciation of the sacrifice of time, and the public spirit exhibited by those Boards of Directors and Officers of Agricultural Societies throughout the Province, in endeavoring to advance the cause of Agriculture in this sphere of the many branches appertaining thereto.

During these nineteen years a great deal of useful information has emanated from our annual meetings, and been disseminated throughout the Province of Ontario, accomplishing a great deal of good and improvement in the management of the objects promoted by Agricultural Exhibitions, under the old Agriculture and Arts Act, and which last year culminated in an important movement calculated for still better results to be obtained in the future in holding such exhibitions, by the enactment by The Legislature of Ontario of the "Agricultural Societies Act 1906" which came into force on the first day of February, 1907. By this legislation many radical changes have been made, prominent among which is the method of distributing, in future, the appropriation set apart by the Legislature to assist societies organized under the said Act.

The old method of granting $800 to be distributed amongst the Societies of each Electoral District, has been discarded, and the grant will now be made to each Society in the Province, in proportion to the amount each pays out for agricultural purposes only, during the preceding three years, as defined by section 19 of the Act of 1906.

I would specially call your attention, and that of the Legislature, to a very important and noticeable omission in the section referred to, "viz," that no credit is given to Societies for expenditures on grounds and buildings. This is a weakness in the Act in my opinion, and I would very strongly recommend that it be amended accordingly, the reason for which must be apparent to all.

The attention of Societies is specially drawn to the provisions of the Act encouraging the holding of Seed Fairs and Spring Stallion Shows. The value of this work has been pointed out in the past, and in the future special grants will be made of half the sum expended, but such sum shall not exceed $50. A point I wish to emphasize in this connection is the need that now exists for the Societies to take greater care than ever in planning

their year's work. No longer will they receive practically fixed grants as in the past, but their grants are going to depend on the work they do, and it is therefore essential that this work be well done, and every Director of every Society be active and wide awake.

The underlying principle that has been adopted in the Act appears to have been founded on the basis of that old saying, "The Lord helps those who helps themselves," as enunciated by the Minister last year, and those Societies that do not help themselves will lag in the race, and the path of progress will be strewn with their remains.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and in this peaceful pursuit let each Society strive to win honest victories, promoting the objects defined by the Act.

It is now desirable that accurate reports be furnished to the Department, of the yearly operations of Societies, in order that justice may be done to all, and that the matter of the appointment of a regular Auditor of Fair Books, should receive favorable consideration. I would recommend that the Government take up the work of a uniform system of Fair Books, to be used throughout the Province, and decide upon some uniform system to be adopted, thus tending to facilitate returns to the Department, and rendering detections of evasions of the Act more easy. It might be well that boards of directors take note of the new provisions of the Act rendering them personally responsible for all the funds of their Society in the hands of the treasurer, unless they obtain proper security for the duly accounting for, and paying over of all moneys which may come into his hands as such treasurer.

The old vexed question of the propriety of speed contests, or commonly termed horse races at fairs, will no doubt be again trotted out for discussion at this meeting. The tendency of the Legislature appears to be to place restrictions upon this feature of a fair, by providing that any Society on proof of its having permitted horseracing at the fair, shall be debarred from receiving any Government grant for the ensuing year. It is difficult to reconcile these restrictions with the privileges allowed the Toronto, London, and Ottawa Fairs in this respect. They are to have $5,000 of a Government grant divided between them *pro rata*, but only subject to the restriction of sections 11, 19 and 28 of the Act. Section 22 being the horseracing section is not included in their conditions. By an amendment in 1905 of the Act of incorporation of The Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto, the Legislature granted them the right to provide entertainment or amusement to persons visiting its exhibition, by means of music, shows, or other attractions. The term "Other Attractions" gives them unlimited license as to entertainment from horseracing to the midway fakes. The Legislature appears to have been inconsistent in this particular, that they penalize rural societies for providing entertainment by the national sport of horseracing amongst local farmers and horsemen, as the most popular form of entertainment for their patrons, and stamp with the seal of their Legislative approval, popular forms of entertainment and amusement at these city exhibitions, only restraining them by sections above referred to, which are the clauses requiring returns to be made, and the prohibition of immoral and indecent features, and the sale of intoxicants, which clauses I very strongly approve of. However, as there seems to be a divergency of opinion on the propriety of horseracing at fairs, I would suggest that the Government appoint a commission to investigate the whole subject, and the conditions not only in Ontario, but in the neighboring states of the union as well.

I have endeavored to be as brief as possible, and forego reviewing many other important features of the Act, as they will come up for consideration in the address of Mr. Cowan.

The members of this Association, having in mind the many courtesies extended, and the untiring energy and ability of Mr. H. B. Cowan our former Superintendent, will sincerely regret his retirement from the duties of that position, since our last annual meeting, to take up editorial work on the "Dairymen" and other kindred publications, and while we regret his retirement, we wish him success in his new field of labor.

In introducing our new Superintendent, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, I appreciate the fact that the office has sought a gentleman of wide practical experience and knowledge which will be of immense benefit to the agricultural societies of the Province, and I bespeak for him your co-operation in carrying out his duties.

The programme arranged for this meeting is replete with interesting subjects for discussion, and I hope they will merit your attention and consideration.

Moved by Mr. RILEY, seconded by Mr. LAIDLAW, that a Committee consisting of William Laidlaw, Guelph; W. H. Gainer, Welland; C. H. Walker, Erin; and J. Thos. Murphy, Simcoe, be appointed to consider the President's address, and report thereon. Carried.

In speaking to the motion Mr. Riley said: I must congratulate the President on the very fine address he has given us. He has summarized the past and the present in excellent terms, and has given us a literary treat. As he has told us, we must all get to work under the new Act. If we are going to participate in the new Act we must keep ourselves close to the wall. I am glad he has expressed himself. These things, connected as they are with agriculture, have so much to do with the advancement of the affairs of our Province. I believe agriculture stands first, and, when we are advancing the different associations connected with agriculture we are advancing the prosperity of the whole Dominion of Canada and I, therefore, have great pleasure in moving that a Committee be appointed to consider the address. At first I thought we might receive the address and put it in the pigeon-hole, but I think there is too much in it to treat it in that way.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not think there are any committees ready to report, and we will now take up the notice of motion that was introduced at our last meeting by Mr. J. Thomas Murphy, "That the constitution be so amended that the nomination of officers and directors be made the first order of business on the morning of the second day; the election to take place on the second day at 2 p.m., the secretary to procure printed ballots for distribution among the delegates, and that this notice be printed in the programme for the convention in 1907."

Mr. MURPHY: This matter was talked over at our Executive Committee. The great trouble we have had in the past in electing the directors caused me to give this notice of motion. I think it is a very unsatisfactory way of doing business as it has been done in the past. It has been done hurriedly, and I think it would be a good thing if this motion were adopted by the meeting and have the nominations take place at the morning session, and the elections take place on the second day at 2 p.m.

Mr. RILEY: I have great pleasure in seconding Mr. Murphy's motion. I think, in former years, there has been too much of a jumble and, by adopting this motion, we will have our election more in order.

After full discussion, the motion was put to the meeting and carried.

The CHAIRMAN: I wish to read the following telegram which has just been received: "Very sorry I cannot be with you. Kindest regards to the old guard, and good wishes for the Convention. JAMES MITCHELL, Goderich." (Applause.)

Mr. H. B. COWAN: Letters were sent to all Societies in the Province asking for suggestions concerning subjects that might be discussed at this meeting, and a number of replies were received. Some of them asked to have subjects discussed which the Executive considered could not be arranged for. The Executive feel that this Convention meets chiefly for the purpose of discussing the management of fairs and how to make them more beneficial to agriculturists. At our last meeting we discussed school children's competitions, and this year one society wants to know if there is any means by which we can have a joint method of advertising fairs. Something of that kind is being done in the Western District Fairs' Association, and I see the secretary is here, and I have a copy of one of their posters, which I will show you. It is a move that I think, possibly, a great many societies might follow.

You will notice that they mention each of the fairs and give the dates when they are to be held, and some of the principal features of each fair.

Q.—How much do these bills cost?

Mr. HENDERSON: About $50.

Q.—Do you consider it is a good way of advertising?

Mr. HENDERSON: They all want them again for next year; we have eight fairs in our Association.

Q.—Do they all pay equally?

Mr. HENDERSON: No, they pay for the bills in proportion to the number they order. Some of the larger fairs take more than the smaller ones. We get 800 bills printed altogether. Strathroy and Sarnia Fairs get 200 each.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1906.

By H. B. COWAN, TORONTO.

Upon the first of this month, February, 1907, when the new Act governing the agricultural societies of Ontario came into force, a great change was effected in the conditions surrounding the slightly over 400 agricultural societies of the Province. Restrictions hampering the development of societies that should have been among the strongest in the Province have been removed. Some societies that have been fostered under hot-house conditions, figuratively speaking, have been removed to the open, and in future will have to subsist on the same fare that is meted out to the other societies of the Province.

The next few years will see a great change in the character of many of our exhibitions. Societies that we have never heard of hitherto will force their way gradually to the front, while some of the societies that have loomed large in the public eye, unless their methods are radically changed, will drop back to a more humble position, and in some instances will disappear. This being the case, it will be well for the directors of our societies this year to study their conditions closely, so that they may decide on the line of policy which will be in the best interests of their societies, and of the agricultural sections in which they are organized. The future success of their societies depends largely upon the line of action decided upon this year. It is well, therefore, that arrangements have been made for a thorough discussion of these matters at this convention.

The new Act will be discussed, clause by clause, at to-morrow morning's session. This being the case, I will refer now to only the main features of the Act and their probable effects.

The main defects of the old Agriculture and Arts Act have been discussed at previous conventions. It is not necessary therefore to refer to them at length. Briefly speaking, they were seven in number, and as follows:

1. There was an unjust distinction between so-called district and township societies, by which district societies were given grants that could not be less than $380, and might be as high as $800, while township societies could not receive more than $140. In some cases township societies obtained grants as low as $32. The injustice of this condition lay in the fact that many township societies were expending much larger sums for agricultural purposes than numbers of the district societies, while receiving much smaller Government grants.

2. The grants to the societies were, practically, fixed sums. They were based upon the membership lists of the township societies, which seldom changed to an extent that materially affected the grants. This offered no encouragement to the societies to develop the agricultural features of their exhibitions.

3. The Province was divided into districts, and the sum of $800 was apportioned for division among the societies in each district. This meant that sections where little stock and farm crops were raised received as large grants as other sections much better adapted for the holding of agricultural exhibitions. It encouraged the operation of societies in sections where they were not needed. These societies are likely to be seriously affected by the new Act.

4. Societies owning pure-bred stock received their grants on the same basis as societies holding exhibitions. Societies owning thirteen or fourteen pure-bred animals received practically the same grants as societies owning only one or two.

5. There was no limit other than the number of townships in the Province to the number of societies that might be organized. This led to the organization of a large number of small societies that were of but little value in themselves, and which prevented the development of other and better societies in their respective neighborhoods.

6. There was no provision in the Act for the encouragement of a diversity of work by the different societies. The result was that the great majority of the societies contented themselves with holding only an annual exhibition. When that was over they were seldom heard of again until another year.

7. Agricultural and horticultural societies drew their grants from a common fund. The larger the grants paid to the horticultural societies the less was available for the agricultural societies. This created friction between the agricultural and horticultural societies. In a number of instances the agricultural societies contrived to gain control of the horticultural societies and divided their funds for their own use.

The New Act.

In the new Act—or rather Acts, as the older Agriculture and Arts Act has been replaced by three new Acts—an effort has been made to remedy these defects. The main features of the new Act governing agricultural societies are as follows:

1. Agricultural societies will operate under an Act of their own, called "The Agricultural Societies' Act." Horticultural societies have been separated from the agricultural societies, and will be controlled by a separate Act

known as "The Horticultural Societies' Act." It has been made impossible for an agricultural society to gain control of a horticultural society, or for an agricultural and horticultural society to hold joint exhibitions.

2. All distinction between district and township societies has been abolished.

3. The giving of practically fixed grants to societies has been discontinued.

4. Fixed grants will be given no longer to various sub-divisions of country through the Province. Instead all the societies have been placed on the same basis. In future they will receive their grants from a common fund and in proportion to their expenditure for agricultural purposes. Societies owning pure-bred stock will be given grants in proportion to the number of animals they own. A restriction has been placed on the organization of new societies by a stipulation making it difficult to form a new society within twenty miles of an existing society.

It is impossible to foretell just how successful this new Act will be, or how it is going to affect each individual society. A somewhat similar Act in the State of New York has proved very beneficial to the societies in that State. There is reason to believe, therefore, that this new Act will benefit the agricultural societies of Ontario.

A close examination of the annual returns of the various agricultural societies for 1903, 1904, and 1905 indicates how the grants to the societies are likely to be affected. Thus we are able to gain some idea of the probable main results of the new Act. It is altogether likely that during the next five years there will be:

1st. A reduction of anywhere from twenty-five to seventy-five in the number of societies.

2nd. An increase in the size of those societies, which under the old Act did not receive a Government grant in proportion to the value of the work they were doing, and which, therefore, under the new Act will obtain decided increases in their grants.

3rd. A reduction in the size of those societies which hitherto have been able to hold fairly large exhibitions, simply because they have received unduly large grants.

As the grants to many of the former township societies will be materially increased, it has been claimed in some quarters that the new Act is little better than a raid by the township societies upon the funds of the district societies. This is not the case. In this connection it is interesting to note that the two societies that are likely to receive the most benefit next year from the change in the Act are both district societies. The North Lanark Society will secure an increase in its grant of approximately $338, giving it a total grant of $719. The increase in the grant to the South Wellington Society will be about $320, which will raise its grant to the maximum of $800 set by the Act. These facts show that former district societies which have been doing good work will be as much benefited by the new Act as the township societies.

The societies that will be the most seriously affected are those that are located in sections where they are not needed. The defect in the old Act by which fixed grants of $800 were given to every section of the Province, with larger grants to the district societies, led in some cases to societies being established where they are not needed. Instances have been known where societies were organized mainly by hotelkeepers and merchants with the object more of drawing business for their own benefit than of helping the cause of agriculture. Some of these have received the district grants, and

thus have been able to keep in existence year after year, although they have been of but little value agriculturally. Take the case of such societies as these: One received a grant of $380 and gave $265 for agricultural purposes. Its grant will be reduced by 95 per cent., which means probably that it will go out of existence. Another received a grant of $380 and gave $338 for agricultural purposes. The reduction of its grant will be about $259, and should mean its end. A third society obtained a grant of $431, gave $439 for agricultural purposes, and will have its grant diminished to about $157. The directors of such societies as these, as well as of those which while not so seriously affected, will still have their grants greatly reduced, have a serious problem to face. They should meet, if they have not done so already, and make a thorough canvass of the situation. The first question they will have to decide is whether or not their societies are needed by the farmers of their respective sections.

A noticeable point is that a number of the societies that will lose large portions of their grants are located in the large towns and cities. These societies, with the object largely of drawing the urban population, have gone to extremes in some cases, in the introduction of horse racing and special attractions. The result has been that they have not been expending nearly as much for agricultural purposes in proportion to their grants as other much smaller societies in their immediate vicinity which are located in the country. The result is going to be that the larger societies will have their grants reduced, while the smaller societies that do not appear to amount to much, but which are in the country and cater purely to the people, are going to be greatly benefited. A case of this kind is that of the society in the city of Brantford, which failed a couple of years ago, with liabilities of about $2,000. Near it was the Blenheim Society, in North Oxford, a purely agricultural society, which received a grant of $88 and gave an average of $805 for agricultural purposes. Under the new Act the grant to this society will be increased from $88 to $288.

A number of cases closely similar could be cited. They serve to show what has often been contended, that it is not necessarily the societies that run the largest excursions and engage the most brass bands that are the most appreciated by the farming community. They indicate, also, that cities and towns are not necessarily the best places for holding exhibitions; that they may, in fact, be the very reverse.

Grants to Societies.

The following information may be of interest. Under the new Act three societies will have their grants decreased by over $300 each, twenty-five by over $200 each, twenty-nine by over $100 each, thirty by over $50 each, and fifty-nine by less than $50 each. Four will have their grants increased by over $300 each, ten by over $200 each, thirty-five by over $100 each, fifty by over $50 each, and ninety-seven by less than $40 each. It thus is evident that many more societies will have their grants increased than there are societies whose grants will be decreased.

The Work of the Year.

Owing to the fact that my resignation as Superintendent of Agricultural Societies was tendered to the Hon. Nelson Monteith early last June, and as I did not know at what date it might be accepted, not nearly as much work was accomplished by me last year on your behalf as I would have liked. Not

knowing who my successor would be, or when he might assume office. I did not care to launch out on my new lines of work that a man unfamiliar with the work might find difficult to take up and complete.

Seldom has there been a year when the weather conditions from the first of September until the middle of October were on the whole as favorable for the holding of exhibitions as was the case last fall. In some sections of the Province the rain on the 27th of September, a day on which many exhibitions were held, proved disastrous, but the total number of exhibitions that were affected by rain during the season was unusually small. The general report was that the attendance and interest manifested was greater than ever before.

Many societies—in fact, an unusually large number—improved their grounds and buildings. Several societies spent one to two thousand dollars each in this work. Reports were received from a number of societies that used tents instead of buildings and the officers of some societies claim that it is preferable to use tents rather than incur the heavy expense of erecting buildings, which are used during a comparatively short season of the year. For the information of those societies who may desire to engage tents for this work next year I might state that firms in Ottawa, Toronto, and London, and possibly other cities, make a business of renting tents.

The most gratifying feature of the year's work was the continued success of the expert judge system. When it became evident, early in the year, that the charge to the societies for the services of the judges would have to be increased from $5 to $6, and in some cases $8 a day, it was anticipated that there would be a considerable reduction in the number of applications for judges. Instead of this being the case, there was a slight increase. In all, 185 fairs were supplied with judges. Total number of judges supplied was 124, arranged as follows:

Horse judges, 39.
Dairy cattle and swine, 24.
Lady demonstrators, 12.
One apple packer.
Two fruit judges.
Beef, cattle and sheep, 32.
Poultry, 10.
Carriage judge, 1.
Three vegetable judges.
These judges did, in all, 614 days' work during the season.

As was the case in former years, the total majority of the judges gave the best of satisfaction. A few of the judges did not come up to the mark. The work of some of these men created considerable dissatisfaction, and their services will not be utilized another year. Again I would like to urge upon the societies the importance of reporting to the Department promptly any men whose work indicates that they are not competent to act as judges. Secretaries, although written to and asked to report on the work of new and untried judges, sometimes delay their replies until they have had an opportunity of gaining the views of the rest of their directors. In the meantime the judge or judges in question are attending other fairs and possibly performing unsatisfactory work. Prompt reports on the part of the officers of societies would enable the Department to call such men off the road before they had attended more than two or three exhibitions. Such men fortunately are rare. The great success of the judge system has lain in the fact that the men sent out, as a rule, have been thoroughly competent for the work. Of

the 124 judges sent out last year complaints were received in regard to the work of only six.

They also combine in the issuing of advertising bills the exhibitions all at once. This saves the expense of issuing different advertising matter.

An educational feature that was introduced by the Department last year at four fairs in Central Ontario, and at nine in Western Ontario, was a butter-making demonstration, conducted by two lady demonstrators. The reports received from the most of the societies were of an encouraging nature, and showed that these features were much appreciated. A charge of $5 a day for the services of these lady demonstrators was made by the Department, and an extra charge of $1 a day where tents had to be supplied. This is a line of work that more societies, particularly those in dairy sections, might undertake to advantage. As many societies this year will need to carefully consider the position in which they have been placed by the provisions of the new Act, I would like before closing to again mention some of the points that I consider essential for the holding of a successful agricultural exhibition:

1st. The society must be located in a good agricultural community, where there is sufficient stock to make practicable the holding of a good fair.

2nd. There must be a strong Board of Directors, the majority of whom should be farmers. These men should be so located that they will be able to help maintain the interests of the fair, and at the same time should meet as often as may be required.

3rd. The Board of Directors should have the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the people of the community. It is almost impossible to hold a successful exhibition without these. Where societies have had these advantages I feel that under the new Act their future is bright.

Again I would strongly urge the societies to engage as many judges as possible and to have each judge judge only one department. It is a very difficult matter to secure judges through several classes. Most of the complaints that have been received against judges have been in cases where judges, at the request of the directors, have consented to judge in departments in which they were not fully acquainted. The Department endeavors to make it clear to the societies that the judges are supposed to judge only those departments for which they are recommended. In some cases, however, more particularly in New Ontario, directors are so anxious to have strangers do the judging that they prefer to have an expert judge at the work even when he admits that he does not consider himself fully competent for the work. While it may be claimed that the judges should not be allowed to judge in these classes the Department has felt that this is a matter that had better be left with the board of directors of each society to determine for themselves, as local conditions frequently are such that it is almost necessary that a judge should undertake the work rather than that it be left in the hands of local men.

Very few lady judges have been engaged as yet at the fairs. This is a branch of the work that it is astonishing more societies have not undertaken. The Department has on its staff several first class lady judges, and as this is a department in which many exhibitions have great difficulty in securing competent judges I would suggest that more societies make use of the judges who are at the service of the Department.

Societies should undertake to start their judging on time. When it is advertised that judging will start at ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, and nothing is done until one or two in the afternoon, it frequently occurs that judges are unable to complete their work before dark, and sometimes

have to hurry to get through. This is not fair to the exhibitors or to the judges. The fault lies with the board of directors for not insisting upon the judging starting on time. It is one of the weakest points of many fairs.

A large number of societies erected judging rings this year, and the reports from them show that they were much appreciated both by the exhibitors and the spectators. In each of my previous reports stress has been laid on the need for judging rings. No society is complete until it has judging rings for horses and cattle at least.

In order to avoid if possible all trouble, I would advise the Secretaries of societies, when handing out the judges' books, to request that the judges should hold their own judge's book and mark their own awards. It is possible for the director who holds the judge's book to mark the winners differently from the manner in which they are made by the judge. It is difficult to detect a change of this kind, and the only way to guarantee that such will not be done is for the judges to mark their own books. In making these suggestions I do not desire to cast any reflection on a great majority of the directors of our agricultural societies whom I know are far above any form of fraud. However, we know that such things as this can and have been done, and therefore it does not pay to overlook them.

The Central and Western District Fairs' Association both have done valuable work last year in harmonizing the interests of their local agricultural societies and in helping arrange the dates of their exhibitions. It would be well to have some of these associations formed in other parts of the Province. Last year the Western District Fairs' Association made most of the arrangements with the Department for demonstrations in butter making which were given at a number of the fairs in that section.

Another pleasing feature of the work was that there were probably fewer games of chance operated at exhibitions than has been the case for many years. The campaign that has been carried on by the Department against these features has had its effects throughout the country as now where the directors of an exhibition are lax in prohibiting this practice at exhibitions the public is apt to enter protest.

At one exhibition in Parry Sound district last year the secretary of the society arrested a fakir who was fined $100. This had quite an effect on all the fairs in that district.

Spring Stallion Shows.

The number of spring stallion shows held in 1906 was ahead of all records. There is an increasing interest taken in this line of work. Last year a special grant of $1,000 was distributed among the societies that held these exhibitions. This year under the new Act governing our agricultural societies a grant as high as $50 will be available for those societies who held these shows and it is to be hoped that many will take advantage of it. A description of how these shows are conducted may be found in my annual report for 1905.

Only one or two societies held spring seed fairs. This is a line of work that will be assisted financially this year and in the future. Societies that agree to undertake to hold these fairs will be given liberal assistance by the Dominion Seed Division. Arrangements can be made through Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Fairs.

In conclusion, this will be my last report as Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, and in tendering you my resignation as your corresponding secretary and editor, I feel I must express my regret

that the relations which have existed between us in the past are to be severed. It has been a pleasure to be associated with you. I have felt always that each and every one of you have had the best interests of our agricultural societies at heart.

When I appealed to you for your help and advice, it was always forthcoming. You have been very lenient with my short comings, numerous as you must have realized them to be. During the almost three years I held office I did not accomplish nearly as much as I hoped would be the case. Many of my pet schemes have not been even touched. Practically nothing has been done toward working out a system of fairs insurance against rainy weather; nothing toward grouping out exhibitions in circuits with a competent superintendent or agent for each; almost nothing towards devising a uniform system of fairs books, and little or nothing towards many others. I have only one excuse. Shortly after assuming office, it became evident to me that some at least of these innovations would never be accomplished until our agricultural societies were placed on a more satisfactory footing, and the whole basis upon which they operated was changed. My chief attention, therefore, at first was devoted to showing the need for such a change, and more recently to devising some new system that would remove the restrictions that were hampering our societies.

While desiring to claim only a share of any credit that may be attached to the passing of a new Agricultural Societies Act, I feel that I may say that it embodies the principles for which I have been striving from the first, and which I hope will prove of great benefit to our agricultural societies as a whole.

My successor, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, has long been active in promoting the agricultural interests of the Province. His experience as an officer of an agricultural society, as an exhibitor and as a judge, has extended over many years, and has fitted him for the responsible position he now holds. For him I desire to bespeak the same kind sympathy and support that you have so freely extended to me, and to express my confidence that, with your assistance, he will be able to accomplish much that will be of benefit to our agricultural societies.

The acquaintances and friends that I have made among you will always be prized, and it is my earnest hope that we will continue to be as warm friends in the future as in the past. While no longer actively identified with you in the work, my thoughts and best interests will be with you in your efforts to make the agricultural societies of Ontario the best in the world.

There is nothing to prevent an Agricultural Society from offering prizes for flowers and fruit, but they must use their own funds.

It is a most singular thing that very often you will find a Society in a city, and they make complete failures of their exhibitions, and yet you will find a little country exhibition, perhaps twenty miles away, that is a great success and nearly everybody in the city, one day in the year, gets a rig and drives out into the country to attend that little Exhibition. I will guarantee there are a great number here who know of Fairs like that. I do not know why so many people want to see a Fair in the country, but it seems to be the case. Brantford did not make a great success of their Fair. Pembroke tried to hold a Fair and failed and yet they have a little Fair down near Beachburg that is a great success, and these little fairs are likely to come to the front under the new Act. As you have arranged for the discussion of the Act to-morrow, clause by clause, we had better leave off that matter until then.

One new feature, that we took up, was the introduction of butter making competitions at groups of fairs, and there is where the district associations are of great benefit to the Department. As soon as we decided to try that I immediately got in touch with Mr. Henderson, Secretary for the Western District. We covered four Fairs in Central Ontario and nine in Lambton County and, while I have not got as complete a report as I would like to have, the general report was that they proved a success. Several societies were quite enthusiastic about that feature of their work.

So far as the judges engaged are concerned, we believed at the outset of the year, that we would not have nearly as many judges as the year before, owing to the fact that we found it necessary to increase the charges to the societies.

Mr. A. Norman Smith, President Meaford Fair, Grey County: Does not the new Act discourage the putting up of new buildings?

Mr. Cowan: According to the new Act, societies will not get credit for expenditure on grounds and buildings, and I believe that is a serious defect in the Act. (Applause.) A lot of our best judges disappointed us last year. We sent out one man who was a good horseman; he kept good horses, and we thought he would make a good judge, but he was a failure, because he talked too much. We did not get reports from the Secretaries as quickly as we would like. We wrote to the Secretaries and asked them to report immediately, especially in the case of a new and untried man, but sometimes the secretaries waited four or five days, and in one case a poor judge went around a whole circuit before we got him stopped. If the secretaries would report promptly we could take a man like this off the road at once. I would not take a man off because we got a poor report at the first Fair, because sometimes our very best judges receive poor reports for some reason.

Last year there was a tendency to criticize the expert judge system. The best proof that they are giving satisfaction is that they are applying for them more and more each year.

A judging ring does not cost much, and I would say put up a judging ring before you put up a building. It is practically impossible for a judge to do good work when he has a big class, and the crowd is all around and in between the animals, and I have never yet heard of a society that regretted putting up a judging ring. If you cannot put up a proper one, put posts in the ground and run a rope around.

I would suggest to Mr. Wilson that next year he should instruct the judges to mark their own books.

A Member: Some of them won't do it.

Mr. Cowan: They should be told that they must do it. A director may be absolutely honest, but the fact that people think he has got a chance to do something wrong will make them say there is crooked work, and, for the protection of the directors, I would say it would be much better to have the judges mark their own books. A $5,000 grant was made to assist the horse industry last year, and $1,000 of that was devoted to assist spring stallion show. That money was handled through the Live Stock Branch, and I had little to do with it. I understand that all societies that hold spring stallion shows get a share of the grant.

Mr. George Downey, Bolton: I was lead to believe that the distribution of the grant was in proportion to the money that was expended for agricultural purposes. Is that right?

Mr. Cowan: The money will be in proportion to the amount expended by each society for agricultural purposes. Some societies give practically

every cent for agricultural purposes while other societies give more for horse-racing and special attractions.

Mr. LAIDLAW: What do you call agricultural purposes?

Mr. COWAN: That is touched on in the Act, and I presume will be discussed to-morrow.

A MEMBER: You will admit we must have attractions of some kind. What do you think is a just percentage for that purpose?

Mr. COWAN: That subject will come up to-morrow.

Mr. BRODERICK: Is it permissible for any other society than an agricultural society to participate in this grant for spring stallion shows?

Mr. COWAN: Under the new Act I would say no. The $1,000 that was given out last year was distributed in such a way that any society could get part of it. This year, recognized Agricultural Societies, organized under this Act, will get a fair share of this new grant.

Mr. A. C. GRAY: You are distributing the money on the basis of the prize list, and I would like to know whether you will consider a case where a man puts in $20 for a suit of clothes, and another $13 for a plow, and somebody else $5 for a scuffler, do you add that in?

Mr. COWAN: That is another question which will probably be up to-morrow morning.

Mr. GRAY: There could not be a greater injustice if that is the way it is going to be distributed.

A MEMBER: We anticipate holding a spring stallion show, and I was lead to believe that all societies were not eligible to draw from that fund.

Mr. COWAN: All societies operating under the Act are entitled to their share.

A MEMBER: When will the societies know the amount of their grant for next year?

Mr. LOCKIE WILSON: That will depend upon the speed with which the societies make their returns. We have to get in all returns before the grant can be figured out. If the societies throughout the Province will hurry up their returns and get them in promptly, we could make the apportionment and let them know very promptly the amount of their grant. The returns are not all in yet.

Mr. COWAN: That brings out the point that I tried to make last year; the need of some official who could look after the books of the different societies. I was asked the question to-day, by the Deputy Minister, if there were not mis akes in the reports, as sometimes we do not get the reports for some months after the annual meeting. I feel that there is plenty of work for a man who would go around and look after the books—a sort of inspector. Under the new Act the societies are going to get their grant in proportion to the amount expended for agriculture, and it is necessary that the books should be kept in a uniform way. There are over 400 agricultural societies in the Province.

A MEMBER: Don't you think that, if a society did not make its return at the proper time, its grant should be cut off?

A MEMBER: No.

Mr. MURPHY: Was not there a resolution passed that the Government should carry out the law, and that where reports were not in in time the society should lose its grant?

Mr. COWAN: I do not know that it would be fair to cut off the grant of a society whose return was not in. Perhaps it would be the fault of one man, and it is hard to penalize a whole section for the fault of one man;

but I think a fine of so many dollars a day for delays would bring them to time, and it would be quite in order for you to pass such a resolution.

A MEMBER: Would it not be well for the Government to issue a form of book to each society, so that they could have their accounts kept in a uniform manner?

Mr. COWAN: That is a matter to which I have been trying to give attention during the past two years. I am not an expert bookkeeper, but at different times we have had meetings of the secretaries, and the best meeting was at Simcoe some years ago. There is a great difference in the method of keeping books. Some of the secretaries have been at the business for forty years, and they would not change. I have applied to the Copeland-Chatterson Company, and I have written to the States trying to devise a system, but as yet the work is in rather an uncompleted state. I think an auditor going around would be able to devise something that would meet the requirements of all the societies.

A MEMBER: While we are on that question of a grant to agricultural societies, would it not be well for this Association to pass a resolution memorializing the Government that they should not give a grant to any society that did not duplicate the amount? In your report you mentioned societies that do not give as much for agricultural purposes as they do for attractions. Is it not proper that the society should do as much for agriculture as the Government is doing? I think they should do more.

Mr. COWAN: That is a suggestion I have heard advanced on several occasions. Theoretically it is all right, but I do not believe it would work out in practice. In the first place a lot of societies are on the border of that, and a great many societies are giving more than they are for other attractions. We have societies that give $10 for $1, and other societies do not give nearly as much as that. I think the way the grant is made now is equitable, inasmuch as the societies are going to be paid in proportion to the amount that they spend.

A MEMBER: There should be a maximum and a minimum amount that the societies should spend before they are entitled to the grant.

Mr. COWAN: That subject was discussed at our Convention two years ago, and it was decided it would be impracticable. There are some sections where they cannot spend very much, and yet they need a fair. This is the case, especially up in New Ontario, and the minute you begin to set a hard and fast rule you would be surprised how many exceptions there are to it.

A MEMBER: Have they to have a certain number of members to constitute a society before they are eligible for the grant?

Mr. COWAN: The average is about four to one, or perhaps five to one, that you have to spend. You have to spend $5 for agriculture for every one you get from the Government, and the law makes it compulsory that it should be carried out.

Mr. WHITE: Would you not think that a society that spends $800 or $1,000 in buildings for the purpose of showing stock, cattle and horses ought to receive some credit for that? Don't you think that is money expended for agricultural purposes?

Mr. COWAN: Yes, I do consider that is so, and I will discuss that tomorrow morning.

A MEMBER: Last year it was recommended that the books of the secretaries of agricultural societies should be similar to those kept by secretaries of Farmers' Institutes.

Mr. COWAN: It was suggested and discussed, but nothing was done.

A MEMBER: I think it would be wise if it was done.

Mr. COWAN: The keeping of accounts of Farmers' Institutes is much simpler.

Mr. CLARK, Goderich: Is there any set date when the returns should be presented to the Government?

Mr. COWAN: Yes, there is a fixed date. I noticed in to-day's paper that a certain town up in the country held its annual meeting yesterday. If it is shown that something is needed and desirable, for instance, this question of the expenditure on buildings, I think the Act might be changed so as to cover it.

Mr. WILLIAM LAIDLAW: I suppose it would be hard to get a law that would suit everybody. We were not satisfied with the old Act, and now that we have a new Act I think it is only reasonable that we should give it a good start. I know it will hit some societies hard, but they have got to make a start some place along new lines, and I think they have started on proper lines. I think that the total amount given by the Government might be made larger. I think, also, that we, as representatives of the Agricultural Societies of the Province, here to day should endeavor to better our own circumstances, because, after all, the success of every show depends upon the active management at home, and, if we are going to work in our own societies at home, and make them as good as we can, we will get as big a share of the grant as we are entitled to. I am perfectly willing that we should give the Act a trial for a few years. You will find that amendments are required, continuously, to any law. The Government might be induced to set apart a certain other sum for the purpose of assisting in putting up buildings, but I think we should deal with these shows from the standard of the prize list. I think that is the best way to work.

Mr. M. A. JAMES, Bowmanville: There were four societies whose grants would be very largely increased by the new Act. What local conditions will make that?

Mr. COWAN: I would have to look at what societies they are. North Lanark and South Wellington are the two that get the largest increase. North Lanark is thirty or forty miles from Ottawa, and is centrally located on the railway. It does not give anything for horse-racing, but they make a specialty of horses, and they have offered as high as $25 as a special prize for horses. Their average grant has been $321, and their average expenditure for agricultural purposes $2,011. In the case of the South Wellington Society at Guelph, their average grant has been $481, and the average expenditure $2,677. Their new grant will be $800. I believe it would have received over $800, but the maximum was set there.

A MEMBER: Is that $2,011 spent purely for agricultural purposes?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did South Wellington have horse-races?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I believe there has been considerable preliminary work done towards getting up a uniform book for secretaries. Has there been enough work done to put it in first-class shape?

Mr. COWAN: No; we want to have a meeting here this morning to discuss that. Mr. Wilson wrote to the secretaries of all societies, and asked them to be here with their books, and we want to have a meeting here to-morrow morning.

A MEMBER: I think it would be a very good thing if we had a uniform book for all societies. You recommended that an inspector should be sent around to all societies, and I think it would simplify the matter a great deal

if the secretaries had a uniform book to go by, something similar to the book the Government send out to the town treasurers.

A MEMBER: Any society giving $2,000 for agricultural purposes will have received that larger grant?

Mr. COWAN: Yes; they will receive it just the same. There is nothing to prevent societies going right on up in proportion to the work they do. Societies that get an increase this year will, probably, get another increase another year, and those that get a decrease will likely get cut further the year following. Societies that have not been getting justice will now get more money, and they will grow.

Mr. LAIDLAW: If they all increase there will be a tumble for some of them, because there is only a certain sum appropriated.

A MEMBER: I would like to move a resolution that the Government give a special grant to all societies that have been in continuous existence for fifty years. We are a mining country, and the farmers of this country will never get a dividend from the mines unless we get it through our agricultural societies, and I would like to get my dividend from the mines. I believe the Ontario Government can go to Cobalt and lift all the money they want, and why cannot we get a dividend out of these mines for every society that has had an exhibition continuously for fifty years?

Mr. COWAN: I think you had better take that up through your local member.

Mr. J. THOMAS MURPHY: I have great pleasure, indeed, in moving that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Cowan for his report for the last year, and, in doing so, I would also like to add that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. Cowan for his courtesy to the members while he has occupied the position of Superintendent of this Association. We have received every help from him, and we feel grateful for it; and I therefore move that the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. Cowan for the able way in which he has conducted the affairs of the Society in the past.

Mr. M. A. JAMES, Bowmanville: I have very great pleasure in seconding that motion. I have had more or less intimate connection with Mr. Cowan during the years he has occupied the position of Superintendent of Fairs. I know that his whole heart has been thrown into that work. He has worked assiduously in trying to perfect matters in connection with the Fairs of the Province. I do not know any man in Canada who is more entitled to the thanks of the farming community than Mr. Cowan, for the efforts he has put forth to make our fairs more satisfactory, more practicable, and more beneficial, and I have great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The motion carried by a standing vote.

ADDRESS.

BY HON. NELSON MONTEITH, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

I feel signally honored at being asked once again to address this gathering. It is my privilege to welcome you back to our capital city, to discuss the means whereby the great branch of agricultural effort which you represent may be helped onward in the good work. We have been blessed by a kind Providence with a bountiful harvest during the past year, and we all know what an important bearing this has on our continued prosperity as a people. To the work done by our fairs is attributable to a great extent the high standard of excellence attained by many of our products, and the splendid specimens that have been produced on our Ontario farms, and

shown at the numerous fairs throughout the Province during the past season will have a great effect in stimulating our farmers to do still better the coming year. When we consider the vastness of the work in which you are engaged, and the fact that those gathered here represent some four hundred different shows in the Province, we can form a slight estimate of the importance of that work to the community.

As you are well aware, when we met last year our minds were somewhat exercised over legislation dealing with Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. That legislation is now on the Statute Book, and we are ready to continue educational work under the new conditions that have been provided. The legislation of the past season may not be perfect, but it has been given you in response to the desire expressed at meetings such as this one, held during the past few years. I am not going to dwell on the merits or demerits of the Act. There may be defects—in fact, we get many complaints and requests for special grants to cover certain conditions—but I ask you in all fairness to give the Act a trial. Try to make it a success. It is based on the experience of years put into concrete form as a Statute, and I trust it may prove more satisfactory than the Act you have been working under in the past.

When we consider with what important problems our agricultural societies have to deal; when we remember that we have in our keeping the bringing up to a higher standard the agricultural production in this Province, which represents nearly three hundred millions of dollars, we understand how weighty a responsibility is cast upon us. It is for this reason that I maintain that these shows must be made as instructive as possible. Only by educational effort can the great cause which you have in hand be furthered. One thing that has struck me in my little experience in dealing with this matter is that we are not doing as much as we should in trying to educate by contrast: and by that I mean that as well as bringing to a central point all the best productions, we might also add exhibits of imperfect productions and trace up the reasons for their imperfections. I think in that way much of our work would have a greater educational value. I have been lead to believe that this line of work is followed up largely in many parts of Germany, and it appeals to me as a practical thing. It has been adopted in a small way at many points, but I think it might be enlarged upon.

Then we have another branch, namely, the Horticultural branch, to which I wish for a moment to refer. We have many ardent horticulturists in our urban centres, men who give a great deal of their time and money and effort towards forwarding horticultural interests, and in trying to arouse a love for the beautiful, which is indeed a very proper ideal, and one at which we may well aim in every line of agricultural effort. This is to be commended, and when the Bill was under consideration last year it was thought that a larger sum than heretofore might be granted for horticultural work. As you are all aware, agricultural societies and horticultural societies are now two distinct organizations, and I trust that they will give the results that we anticipate, through the passing of the new Act.

In passing to and fro in the Province it has struck me that possibly we are lacking in some of the old-time enthusiasm which was manifest in the earlier days of agricultural society work. It used to be looked upon as a great privilege to be allied with work of this kind, and men vied with each other for the honor. It would sometimes appear as though we were becoming a people who are too anxious to get positions wherein there is some emolument, and I feel that this is one of the reasons why this enthusiasm is somewhat lacking. I appeal to you, gentlemen, and I know I do not appeal in

vain, when I say that we want more enthusiasm, more public spirit. I appreciate to the full how much self-sacrifice is required on the part of the men who are to carry forward this great work. We do not appreciate to the full what it means to take these positions in the public interest, and to work for the uplifting of our fellow-citizens, and that should ever be our endeavor in matters of this kind. We should aim to promote the general welfare of our fellow-men. When we go back in the agricultural history of this Province we find that our foremost citizens have all along been interested in promoting agriculture, and that same feeling should pervade all classes today. We should feel it an honor to be allied with the great calling of agriculture as represented in these great organizations of horticultural and agricultural societies in this Province.

I have one other idea to emphasize, one that I think we may possibly be overlooking. Men lay their complaints before me, and they tell me if we do certain things our gate receipts will decrease. Let us not be too sure that the gate receipts are a measure of the great work that has been accomplished by societies. (Applause.) Let us realize that, while the gate receipts in themselves are very convenient for the paying of prizes, yet large gate receipts may mean that a society is not doing the work for which the money has been granted from the public revenues of the Province. I think the objects of societies are fully set forth in the Act. They are for the forwarding of agriculture, the beautifying of the home, increasing skill in the arts, and a great many other things too numerous to mention that make for better citizenship. These are things we should ever keep in mind. Let us not be too sure that the gate receipts mean prosperity and good work. I should like to leave that idea with you.

During the past year we have had changes in the staff dealing with this important branch of the Department. Mr. Cowan, the late Superintendent, who has been so prominent in connection with this Association for over two years, thought best to enter another sphere of activity, namely journalism, and we trust he will make a success of that work as he did of the work of this Society. The gentleman who has taken his place has been prominent in agricultural effort for a number of years. Mr. Lockie Wilson is now discharging the duties that devolved upon the late Superintendent, and we trust that you will co-operate with him and help him to forward this branch of our work. It is one of the main branches; it is the oldest branch, has the longest history, and, in fact, the whole Department is the logical development of the original agricultural society idea in this Province. Therefore, we have at headquarters a very kindly feeling for you, and we trust that you, representing these societies throughout the length and breadth of this Province, will give your best efforts to help in promoting this work in the future, as you have in the past.

Again I thank you for the privilege of saying a few words to you. I wish you abundant success in your meetings, and that the fairs throughout the Province may be more successful than ever before.

Mr. T. F. Wallace, Woodbridge: If I am in order I would like to point out that the honorable gentleman has just said that, as far as possible, in framing this Act, they had taken the advice of this Association, and that they tried to carry out the feeling of this Association. I think in one respect there was a little deficiency in that regard. If you will remember a year ago the matter came up of allowing a certain amount of speeding, and there was a resolution to that effect, and we find the Act is framed so that, instead of carrying out the wishes of the Association, it takes the very opposite side of

the question, and it is now so stringent that societies allowing speeding may lose their grant. Maybe the honorable gentleman is not aware of that fact, and I will just call his attention to it now.

Hon. NELSON MONTEITH:—This, of course, is the great bone of contention—what speeding means. It is not the intention of the Bill, and I do not think you can read into it, an intention to prevent speeding. The idea is to do away with professional horse-racing. (Loud applause.) The idea is to do away with the animal that comes on the course that almost requires straps to hold it together. That is the kind of speeding machine that the Act is largely aimed at. It comes along and takes the money away, and then the Society feels that the Government grant is not large enough. We are trying to put that class of animal where it properly belongs, and give the horses of the farmers that show speed, a chance, so that the country boys will be in a position to come on what you call a show course, and have a fair chance. (Applause.) That is the way I feel about it. That is the spirit of the Act, and I think that after all, there are very few who will find any great fault with it. The idea is not to do anything that would hinder the horse industry of this Province of Ontario. (Applause.)

Mr. WALLACE: The instructions given by the late Superintendent were more strict than the Act intended. The Act was not so bad, but the instructions of the late Superintendent put a more severe construction on the Act than is warranted by the wording of the Act.

Mr. WALKER: I was quite pleased to hear our Minister speak in such terms as he has. You are well aware there is a great contention, at the present time, as regards horse-racing in this Province. I consider that it is detrimental to the Society to make horse-racing one of the principal parts of its work. In the Township of Erin Agricultural Society, which is one of the foremost Agricultural Societies in the Province, we never had, and never have considered, horse-racing one of our leading attractions, but still I feel that horse-racing has a place, and the new Act, as it stands, condemns horse-racing. Therefore, I am glad to hear our Minister take the position he has.

Mr. A. S. ALLEN: I represent Tilbury West and North, and I would like to say that we look on horse-racing with a different view from what a great many others do. We put horse-racing on partly as an attraction. We try to place our racing so that it will encourage the farmer, and the citizen generally, to develop young stock. We always have a class for young stock. A great many members of our Society have fast horses, and, as I understand, some of the instructions we got, we cannot have class racing any more. We can hardly have racing without having class races. We always endeavour to make it so that the farmer with a green colt will have a chance to show his horse. A great many good horses have been sold in our locality just through showing them in the races. Ten or twelve years ago we did away with horse-racing for a few years, and we started to go behind. We had a nice track, but it was not paid for, and we contemplated selling part of it to pay for the balance. Some of our directors proposed that we give a little horse-racing to try and draw the people and make a little money, and try to pay for the track. We did so, paid for the track, bought buildings, paid for them, erected stables, put down an artesian well, and we have money on hand to-day. We do not like to go back, and we would like to put on horse-racing as an attraction. (Applause.)

Mr. GOULD, Uxbridge: I presume our Minister came here to address us, but it appears the meeting has a right to ask a few questions and, therefore, as Secretary-Treasurer and past President of Northern Ontario Agri-

cultural Society, and having had some considerable experience with regard to conducting Fairs, I would like to say a few words. We recognize in our Township the position the Government is in. They are doing everything in their power and they sent out requisitions to the different societies throughout the Province in order to receive their opinion with regard to the duty of the Government in legislation along these lines. We had our Mr. Hoyle with us on the occasion of our annual meting, and he listened to the discussion, and asked our Board to prepare a resolution to be submitted to the Hon. Mr. Monteith. The discussion at that meeting was not to ask the Government to do away with the clause in the Act with regard to horse-racing, but it was this: The best men in our section had devoted their time and money to build up an Association for the benefit of the farming people, and we did not think they should be put in a position whereby they would be liable to a $50 fine or imprisonment in jail. They said they had every confidence in the Minister of Agriculture, and were quite willing that the Act should remain as it is, provided they eliminate from it the privilege that is given to any Tom, Dick or Harry, who walks through the streets, who has no interest in our country, to have our Directors brought before a magistrate and fined $50, or sent to jail, because we have speeding in our ring. If you attend our Fair, or almost any Fair, you will certainly see speeding of some kind. We are perfectly satisfied that, if it is left to the Government, and if the Government have Inspectors, whose duty it will be to go around and look after that matter, that the Government should prosecute us if we violate the Act; but, if the Act is left as it is, our best men will withdraw. I have, myself, a coal business and a mill business, and I am Secretary-Treasurer of that Fair, because I have the interests of the community at large at heart, and I do not think the Government should put me in the position that I would have to go down to the common jail.

Mr. Henderson: I represent West Middlesex, and I would like to give my views with regard to what I consider attractions. It seems to me that racing comes under attractions. We all look to Toronto, the capital city of this fair Province, and we all look upon this Industrial Fair that takes place every year as one of the greatest spectacles that we have in the whole of North America. There is nothing like it in this continent, and I say, if this fair city can pay a man like Dr. Orr to manage a Fair like that, and send him to Europe and to England, Ireland and Scotland to get the best attractions that he can get, in order to induce the people from one end of this Province to the other to come down and see what they have in the way of industrial enterprizes, and the best that can be produced in the arts, and the best that can be produced in cattle and in machinery; if it will pay the city of Toronto to get the best attractions, why will not the same principles apply to all the little fish that are in a smaller stream in the small towns and townships, that are trying to develop the very best they can for agriculture? I think that a great number of the things that are produced in the city of Toronto are just as demoralizing with regard to the morality of this country as any horse-race I have ever seen given in the Province of Ontario. (Applause.) I am not here to cast any reflection upon the Minister. I believe he will give us just what we demand if we are strong enough to fortify our position, so that we can get it: and, if we are united, we can have just what we want. But I do not think we have the right to say to the Government, when they give us all the money they are giving us, that we shall spend that money in any way we see fit. I have been Secretary in West Middlesex for fourteen years and we have spent a little more money in the way of attractions, but, at the same time,

we have given from $500 to $1,900 for purely agricultural purposes, and we have given $800 for attractions. We paid $720 for speeding specialties and $190 for prizes, and the receipts from the grand stand were $240, and I claim that the horse-racing did not cost our Society one cent, and it helped us to expend hundreds of dollars for agricultural purposes that we never could have had in any other way.

Mr. ALEX. MCDONALD, Dufferin: I take issue with what has been said by some of the gentlemen, when it is said that last year the Government was asked to allow horse-racing at Fall Fairs. That did not take place. There was a division. There were a great many delegates who voted for that and a great many who voted against it, and I can tell you that I am in accord with the Minister of Agriculture. We are allowed the privilege of placing our best horses in the ring, style and speed to be considered. Is that right?

Hon. NELSON MONTEITH: That is right.

Mr. MCDONALD: That is all that any agricultural society should ask in connection with the Fall Fair. You should look upon a Fall Fair from an educational standpoint. I made a statement in this hall last year that the result of horse-racing had sent some of the very best men we had in our country to the wall, (hear, hear), and I make that statement here again, and I do not think there is a man in the hall who can successfully contradict it. I am President of the Dufferin Central Agricultural Society. Six years ago we were $700 in the hole and we have paid off that $700, and, when we wound up our affairs last year, we had $900 in the treasury, and the week before last we bought the property that we have used as our Fair-grounds for $1,500, and we have lived up to the letter of the law, and I can defy any man in the Province of Ontario to come up to the county of Dufferin and say that that Society is not living up to the letter of the law. We have not had any horse-racing. We put our best horses in the ring, style and speed considered. That is all any agricultural society should ever ask for. I agree with what the Minister of Agriculture has said, that at many Fairs, horses are put in the ring that have got to be tied together with straps, and I think it is time that the Government should draw the line.

The CHAIRMAN: The Minister has very little time to stay with us, and I have no doubt he has obtained the views of this Association upon the horse-racing question. There is another important matter we might discuss, and that is the question of the grant with reference to expenditure for building purposes. I fancy the Minister would like to hear the views of the Association on that point in the Act.

Hon. Mr. MONTEITH: I would like to explain that this clause, dealing out such dire vengeance on those who violate the Act, has been in the Act for many years, and I have not had it brought to my attention that anyone has been incarcerated or fined. Whether it has been the laxity of its enforcement I do not know, but the Act stands as it has been for many years past in that regard. There is another point I wish to emphasize. The Industrial Exhibition, of which we are all so proud, has no horse-racing. Style, speed, and value is considered, and the animals are shown on their merits, and they have made a great success of the Industrial Fair, and it is an example for all of us.

Mr. THOMAS: We are going to get into a pretty serious discussion on this horse-racing business, and, as we have a long programme, I do not think we should go into the subject. I take great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the Minister of Agriculture for the very able and instructive address he has given us.

Dr. ANDERSON, Central Wellington: I take much pleasure in seconding that motion. There is just one simple question I was going to ask the Min-

ister. At our annual meeting we are told we could not have horse-racing, but, from the interpretation the Minister has given, I think we can have horse-racing under certain conditions. If I go back and tell my board that they will be highly pleased. We have always conducted the racing along these lines of style and speed. I cannot agree with the Minister that the Toronto Exhibition give the prize for style and speed, because I know that ringers, with ringbones and spavins, have taken the prize.

The motion was carried unanimously.

METHODS OF ADVERTISING A SMALL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. W. E. Stock: I think this system of having one bill for several Fairs is a good one. There are a great many shows that clash. For instance, in Wentworth we have eight Fairs, and, if we should meet together and advertise them all on one bill, there would be no clashing, and, when you are sending around expert judges, it would be very handy. Therefore, I think it is a grand scheme. I never thought of it before I saw that bill here to-day. We have adopted the plan of advertising our Fairs seven or eight days before. We get a small poster struck off in large letters, and we print the word "Waterdown" in large letters and the date, and nothing more. It is a cheap way to advertise, and it seems to catch the people, but this system of joining together in one bill I think would be better, and would prevent clashing.

Mr. Henderson: That bill was got out by what we call the Western District Fairs' Association, comprising the Fairs of West Middlesex and the County of Lambton. The Association was formed some two or three years ago. We meet two or three times each year. We had a meeting a couple of weeks ago and we arranged the dates for the Societies in the District. Up to the time the Association was formed there was considerable clashing of dates, but since that time, we have no clash as to the dates. Each year there are 800 of these bills got out. Strathroy gets so many, and Sarnia so many, and each of the seven other Fairs so many others, and the whole thing costs about $50. I do not think it could be done for four times that amount if each Society got out a bill. In addition to this large bill each show does a certain amount of advertising in the local papers. At Sarnia we do most of our advertising by furnishing the local papers with a certain number of local items, and we find we get better results in that way, than by display advertising.

A Member: Do the papers charge much for these locals?

A.—No; they do not charge us anything.

Q.—What was the cost of advertising for the Sarnia Fair last year?

A.—I could not give you the exact figures, but I think $25 would cover it.

The Secretary of West Middlesex: At Strathroy, in addition to the large poster, we get five hundred half-sheets and distribute them; because in a poster like that, where nine societies are on the same bill, there is very little opportunity to say very much about each society, and, if you have a good show, you cannot say too much about it.

IS IT ADVISABLE FOR AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY TO APPOINT A SUPERINTENDENT OR MANAGER?

By William Laidlaw, Guelph.

We have discussed advertising and so on, and I am asked to discuss how to manage a show—should we appoint a superintendent or manager? I think it is rather a complication of terms, because, I think, to all intents and purposes the secretary must be the manager of the show. The secretary has all the details before him, and he must have the managership, and the Board of Directors must carry out these details for him during the days of the show. All I can tell you about the manager is what we do at our show. It depends very much upon the local conditions and upon the position of the grounds and buildings. If you have one main building, one superintendent can do all the work in the main building; but if your buildings are divided you require to have a superintendent in each building, and you require a superintendent for each particular department. It would be impossible for one man to be superintendent of the poultry department in one building and superintendent of the ladies' work in another. We appoint one man to be superintendent of the grounds. He has charge of the cattle stables, horse stables, and pig and sheep pens, and he has to look after the fences on the grounds; and, when the show opens and the things begin to come in, it is his duty to see that all the stalls are bedded and everything in proper shape for the exhibitors. It will not do for us to be idle. As the Minister has told us, we must show enthusiasm in these things, and always be ready; and the only way you can get people pleased with your show is to please them when they come. We appoint one superintendent for the outside department, and we appoint a superintendent for a number of the inside departments. For instance, we have a superintendent for the ladies' department and fine arts work, and a superintendent for the poultry department. We have about 900 entries in that department, and it is quite a lot of work for one man to attend to; in fact, he has got to have assistance; but we make one man responsible for the work. Last year we had a children's department. We had a superintendent for that, and I do not know that there has been an exhibition of children's work equal to it in any part of the Province. In fact, the professors from the Agricultural College and Mr. Putnam, Superintendent of the Farmers' Institute, said he had not seen anything like it in Canada. We appointed a superintendent for each department. We must keep our show to the front, and if we do not do that we will fall into a rut. To avoid that we must keep continuously changing, and we have found it a good plan not to exhibit the same articles in the same place each year. This year in our main building we reversed the order of things altogether, and you would be surprised at the difference it made. We put the fine arts in a part of the building where the ladies' work had been formerly, and *vice versa*. We must get new ideas. That is all I can tell you in reference to this work. If any points are brought forward that I can clear up, I shall be very glad to do so.

A Member: Will you kindly designate the difference of the duties of the president and the superintendent?

Mr. Laidlaw: I think that would be very hard to do. I think the president's duty, at the time of the show, is very largely to make himself agreeable to the people when they come. He is not supposed to be a working man on that day. He is supposed to be an honorary member, not supposed to do any work but receive the guests.

A MEMBER: How did you conduct your show before you adopted this plan?

Mr. LAIDLAW: We have had this plan all along. There is too much work falling upon a few of the directors at the time of the show. We generally appoint a director to be superintendent, but for superintendent of the grounds we have had a man who is very good at that kind of work, and he assists us without any charge.

A MEMBER: What is the nature of the children's department?

Mr. LAIDLAW: We offer a very large list in this. We had our list prepared by a professor of the Agricultural College. We give prizes in Nature Study, Domestic Science, Manual Training, and work of that kind. Prizes are given to children of the city schools and the rural schools. Copies of our list were distributed largely throughout the Province last year, and we found that it was one of the best things we could adopt. We paid out $279 in cash prizes in that department, and it was all taken. That will give you an idea how interested the children were in the work. We offered a $5 prize in each section, and we had over 500 entries. The exhibit took up a very large space in our building.

Mr. WALKER: The Erin Agricultural Society has a superintendent of grounds, and we have had lime-light exhibits.

A MEMBER: I think we are doing a great deal of injury to the rising generation by inducing children to come from a radius of fifteen miles to our fairs. We have six fairs in our section, and if we brought the children from each section immediately after the school term opened, every school would be closed on the Tuesday, the next fair would be on the Thursday, and there would be a week lost, and the next week there would be a fair on Tuesday and Thursday; that would be two weeks lost, and so on; and I think it would be better not to induce any board of trustees to shut up their school for three or four weeks immediately after the opening of the term after harvest. I think our children learn just as much in the schools as they would at any of the fairs. (Applause.)

Mr. HENDERSON: For the past two years the West Lambton Fair has put the name of each exhibitor on the entry ticket of every article, and we found that this created a great deal of interest. For instance, you can pick up the entry ticket on a bag of grain, and you will see whose it is and all about it, and the same with a bushel of potatoes or fancy work.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you find any jealousy on that account?

Mr. HENDERSON: No.

Mr. BOUGHNER, Simcoe: I listened with a great deal of interest to the address of Mr. Laidlaw. The course pursued at the Fair he represents is much the same as ours. I represent the Norfolk Union Fair. The idea is that upon two men rests the success of the fair—the secretary and the general superintendent. It is always well to have a good president. We have felt it an absolute necessity to have a good superintendent. Many of you have been down to our fair at Tilbury. We have a general superintendent whose duty it is to see that everything possible is done to get everything ready before the fair opens. He has charge of the grounds and buildings and the employment of men to look after the fair, and on the morning of the fair he is the busiest man, outside of the secretary. There will be this and that and the other thing to attend to. He will have to go to the right and to the left, and it is impossible for him to leave the grounds. A certain man may be appointed to a position and he is not there, and that has got to be looked after. In the smaller fairs I think the president might act as general

superintendent, but a man might make a good president and yet not be a good man for superintendent, and I think it is best to have a good, active man as superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you pay your superintendent?

A.—Yes, he gets $40 a year for his services.

A MEMBER: I think the superintendent is a most necessary man, and one of the most important men in the show. We have a superintendent who is paid by the year. His duty is to look after the grounds the whole year through, and I think it is a great mistake for any society to try and run a show without a superintendent. We have only one superintendent, and he also attends to the running of the booths and takes that work off the secretary's hands.

ANOTHER MEMBER: I cannot understand how any society would think of conducting a fair without a general superintendent, and a man appointed to superintend each part of it.

A MEMBER: I come from the County of North Essex, and I have been a director of the Great South-Western Exhibition. We appoint a committee of management for each department, and we have one superintendent who governs the whole fair. The duties of our president are honorary.

Mr. DOWNEY, Bolton: We have a committee that we call the Grounds Committee, whose duty it is to look after the grounds. We have four or five young, active fellows from the town, and I think this is the best class of men you can have as directors or officers of any society. I would like to ask my friend over here whether he appoints his general superintendent from the Board of Directors?

A MEMBER: In our society he is always appointed from the directors. We have a union society, and we have more directors than they have at some fairs. After the first meeting, after the election of officers, the general superintendent is appointed, and he is always appointed from among the directors.

Mr. D. S. HANMER: The first thing we do is to elect a board of directors, then we appoint a superintendent. He has charge of the grounds, selling concessions, and things of that nature, and then we appoint a superintendent of each department from our directors. We have a meeting before the fair, and we insist on each director who is appointed to superintend a department being there in the morning and looking after his department. We never have any trouble. The superintendent looks after the grounds. We hire a double rig and take our visitors through the fair grounds, and we do not take our hats off to even the Norfolk Union Fair.

A MEMBER: I was highly pleased at what Mr. Laidlaw said. He touched a number of good things. One thing he mentioned especially was variety. Variety is the spice of life. You should change your bill every year if you want to attract, and you must advertise. I was very much struck with what he said on that point. We have adopted the giving of prizes to children at Bobcaygeon. We leave it open to all children. We gave forty specials last year. You cannot encourage school children too much; because, if you get them interested you are sure to have the interest of the parents.

A MEMBER: Do you ever have any trouble with exhibitors by changing their places in the main building. They often fix them up especially.

Mr. LAIDLAW: We fix them up for them ourselves. Some departments you cannot change around very much. I was referring more to the exhibits for which you offer prizes. Some of them change exhibits for their own advantage. They believe variety is the spice of life, and, therefore, they keep changing.

A MEMBER: We have had exhibitors who would not show unless you gave them the same space.

Mr. LAIDLAW: Mr. Downey said he appointed a committee to look after the grounds. I would like to ask who looks after the committee?

Mr. DOWNEY: We have a chairman of the committee, and he looks after them.

Mr. SHARP: I agree with Mr. Laidlaw in his views with regard to the carrying out of the show on show days. I question if it is advisable for an agricultural society to appoint a superintendent or manager; I am not prepared to say that it is. The system that we adopt in Strathroy is that we have three or four directors, and they have control of the horses and looking after the stables, and when an exhibitor comes there they find a place for him. Where you have a committee to do that it would be a dangerous thing to have a superintendent. He would come along and want to do something different. He would soon get into hot water. Unless men who are in charge of departments are supreme you are bound to have trouble.

A MEMBER: I was here last year, and when I went back to Bolton they asked me if I made a speech, and I said, "No; there were three or four got up and spoke three or four times," and I think when a man speaks five minutes he should be satisfied, and not speak three or four times. Let us all have something to say. With reference to this matter of appointing a superintendent, I might say that we usually have some trouble in settling up the business of the fair after it is over. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. When you have two or three directors to look after the grounds as soon as the fair is over everybody goes home. I happen to live in Bolton, and they say, "You have nothing to do; you can do that." I think the better way is that a director should be appointed for each department—that is to say, one man to look after the cattle and another to look after the horses, and so on. I think you can get on better in that way. A superintendent, who would be a paid official, to have the complete management of the fair, would solve the problem.

ADDRESS.

By J. LOCKIE WILSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

It was not with my wish that my name was put down on the programme by the Executive, but on account of the position I hold in the Department, it was thought necessary that I should introduce myself to you. Many of the faces that I see before me are quite familiar, and with many of you in other societies I have been taking an active part in everything pertaining to the interests of the farmers in the past. I may say to you that I did not seek this office. The Government offered it to me, and, after considering some time, I accepted, believing that I could be of some use to the farmers of Ontario, perhaps in a broader way, than I could as a private citizen.

I am glad to be here to-night and to see so many of the stalwart men of this Province, so many of the men who have been working for the best interests of the farmers through their agricultural societies, and who have been endeavoring, through all these years, to educate the farmers and to make their strenuous lives happier, easier, and more remunerative.

You are representing an organization that is not of to-day, nor of yesterday. You represent the oldest agricultural organization that is on record in Canada. Fully 113 years ago the first fair was held in the Province of

Ontario in Old Niagara, but these organizations go away back of that. In 1765, nearly 150 years ago, the first agricultural exhibition was held in Windsor, Nova Scotia.

The work that has been done for the farmers of Canada, and especially for the farmers of Ontario, by such workers as I see before me here to-night, cannot be calculated. Many of you have grown grey in the service, and there are old pioneers here who have been connected with agricultural societies for over half a hundred years. Yours is a laudable work, and you must have been stayers to have held on to the handles of your society's plow through all these years. It is not always best, however, to remain too long in the furrow. While it is necessary to keep a few of the old, trusty, experienced, level-heads on your directorate, I would encourage the idea of having a few young men on your boards. If you never give the boys a chance to show what is in them, what will become of the societies in future years? In order to make your exhibitions the great success they should be, and in order to keep up the interest, you should put a few of your brightest young farmers on your boards each year. It is pretty hard sometimes for the old directors to drop out, but in the interest of agriculture and your societies it is best to get your sons in line, and therefore I would urge upon you the necessity of introducing new blood.

I feel that there is not very much for me to add to what has already been said by the gentlemen who preceded me. I have been connected with agricultural societies in the east for many years, and have been an exhibitor of pure-bred cattle since my boyhood, and in a measure have aided farmers and stockmen in Eastern Ontario in improving their flocks and herds.

There is a great work for us to do. The vista that opens up before the members of agricultural and horticultural societies is a wide one indeed. The secretary and the president, and perhaps one or two of the directors hustle around and do most of the work of your societies, but every member should do his part to further the society's interests.

Agricultural societies of this Province should be made the nucleus of a great co-operative organization. I believe that in co-operation lies the basis of the prosperity of the farmer of the future. A mighty work remains to be done in your agricultural societies for the uplifting of the tillers of the soil.

Under the new Act you are beginning practically a new era in agricultural society work. You are now starting out with a new Minister of Agriculture, new laws, and a new Superintendent. I ask for your generous support and a helping hand. I hope to visit many sections of the Province, and trust we will be able to do something to further the interest of the cause we all have at heart. Working in harmony and all standing shoulder to shoulder, great good and material benefit should accrue to the farmers of Ontario. A few years ago we had but little faith in scientific farming. Many of us looked askance at these "college-bred chaps" who came down to tell us how to farm, but the doubting day is past, the era of scientific farming is here, and Agriculture must go hand in hand with Science in order to make the success we should of our farming operations. It requires as much brain and business acumen to-day to run a farm successfully as it does to make a successful banker. We have our Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges to assist in our onward and upward march. We have made arrangements with the Seed Department at Ottawa to send out expert judges to your seed fairs this spring, and we hope every one of you, when you return home, will take up this Spring Fair work. It won't cost very much, and the Department have arranged to give you $25 for a seed fair and a maximum grant of $50 for a stallion and bull show. You can have a combined stallion,

bull, and seed show that will enable you to get a total grant of $75. What do these stallion and bull shows mean? They mean that the men who have stallions in your vicinity will come to your stallion show to exhibit their animals. The farmers will come to these fairs and examine the horses and find out which will be best suited for the line of breeding they desire. Farmers who have pure-bred bulls of either beef or dairy breeds can exhibit their animals, and stock breeders will be given an opportunity to see them and select the animal best suited for their purpose, and make purchases.

These are a few of the things we are trying to work up and push forward in the interests of the farmers in the Province.

We prepared a sample programme of seed fairs, copies of which were sent to the secretaries of the societies in the Province. Much good, we hope, will result. Those who have good seed in the vicinity where fairs are held can exhibit and sell their surplus product. Neighbors who want to purchase clean seed will be on hand to buy. You need not offer big prizes; the main thing will be the bringing of buyer and seller together. The price asked per bushel is fixed on the tags, the name of the exhibitor and the number of bushels he has to sell, and the first farmer who decides to buy gets the preference, under the rules of the Seed Fair. You may start in a very small way, and if you have only a few samples of grain and potatoes, your first seed fair will be making the beginning of great things in future. The expert we send you will give you an idea of the best quality of seed suited to your particular soil and climate. If we are content to jog along in the old way and pay no attention to what science is doing for us, we will get behind in the race. If by growing a certain quality of oats you can produce ten to fifteen bushels more to the acre, what will that mean to the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada? Figure it out for yourselves. By doing what scientists tell us, we are going to get a great increase. We have made ourselves believe that the farmers in Ontario were thoroughly up to date, and that we knew all about agriculture, but we must not deceive ourselves. We have much to learn. Our knowledge is yet limited, and your societies are groping after the knowledge that will yet be ours. Immigrants are flocking into this country the Doukhobor, the Galician, the Swede, the German, and the Dane—and you compare yourselves side by side with them, and know that you are better men in every way; but these are not the best samples of the men of Germany or Belgium or Holland or Denmark. So far as agricultural societies, co-operation and experiment are concerned, these countries are far ahead of Ontario in the science of agriculture. From that frozen land of Siberia, that land of frost and exile, they are sending millions upon millions of bushels of grain into the British market, and competing successfully with you. They are sending in millions of pounds of butter and cheese into the same world's market. Denmark has beaten the world in butter. They did it by co-operation. Twenty years ago Denmark was not in it. To-day she stands at the top. In the Province of Ontario we have done great work by co-operation in our cheese factories, and still further work can be done by co-operation in a great many other lines. In one section of Germany 17,000 farmers have associated together. They have only about five acres of land each, but they have got co-operative steam plows and co-operative steam threshers, and they plow every one of these little farms and do the threshing in the same way.

The members of our agricultural societies and farmers generally must learn to meet oftener than they have done in the past. Once a month would not be too often to meet and talk over things of interest to yourselves and your societies. I think, by the members of the agricultural societies meeting

once a month, you will be furthering the interests of your district, as well as your organizations.

I have to thank you for your kind and patient hearing, and I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you frequently in the years to come, and trust that together we can do something to help along the work we have undertaken.

A MEMBER: Would it be possible for two agricultural societies to unite and hold a spring stallion show on the boundary of the two societies, and, if they did so, would they receive a grant for each society?

Mr. WILSON: No; each society will be required to hold its own spring fair.

A MEMBER: You say the Government grant is $50 and the society puts up $50. Is the $50 the society pays considered an expenditure upon which the Government grant will be subsequently paid?

Mr. WILSON: If a society spends $100 on a stallion and bull show the Department grant will be $50. If the society spends $50 on a seed fair, the Government grant will be $25.

A MEMBER: The amount each society puts up is not considered for agricultural purposes. Can we utilize our money for the Seed Fair, and would any necessary expenses in running that fair have to be considered an expenditure for agricultural purposes upon which the society could draw?

Mr. WILSON: Yes; any expenditure at spring fairs, such as advertising, judges, etc., will be counted in figuring up your grant.

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES' ACT.

By H. B. COWAN, TORONTO.

I might state that in the drafting of this Act we did our best to get information from as many sources as possible. We secured copies of the Acts of the different Provinces in Canada, and copies of the ballots of nominations of the different States in the Union, and we even went so far as Australia, and we managed to obtain some very good points from the Australian Act. We have endeavored to embody the best features of those in this Act, but most of this Act has been drafted from our old Agriculture and Arts Act. The framework of this Act is practically the old Act, with some new clauses added.

As some of you have not copies of the Act, I will take it up in detail. In the first place, the old Agriculture and Arts Act has been divided into three, and the new Agricultural Societies are treated separately, and they are given this Act, which is called the Agricultural Societies Act.

I will not touch on the paragraphs that are just taken from the old Act. The first change in the new Act is where a mention is made of the Superintendent and his duties. He is mentioned once or twice through the Act as the Superintendent, meaning the Superintendent of the Agricultural Societies. There is a clause which is re-drafted from the old Act, and which is worth reading.

"The Minister may appoint any person or persons to inspect the books and accounts of any society in the Province receiving Government aid, under or by virtue of this Act, and may empower such person to summon witnesses and enforce the production of documents before him, and to take evidence upon oath in regard to such inspection; and all officers of any such society,

whenever required to do so, shall submit the books and accounts thereof to such inspection, and shall truly, to the best of their knowledge, answer all questions put to them in relation thereto, or to the funds of such society."

That, in a way, answers the purpose that I spoke of yesterday in the line of having an auditor, but the clause explains that, only where complaint has been made—if there is reason to be a complaint—that a society's returns are not accurate, then the Department has the power to send a man to conduct such an investigation; that was the purpose of that clause.

The next, "Subject to the provisions of the following sub-section, an Agricultural Society hereafter may be organized in any section of the Province."

"An agricultural society, hereafter shall not be organized within twenty miles of an existing society organized under this Act, or under any former Agriculture and Arts Act, unless the physical, or other natural conditions of the adjoining country, are such that the formation of such society will not injuriously affect the nearest adjoining society."

In Massachusetts they have a condition placing ten miles as the distance; in Australia they have a constitution setting the distance at twenty-five miles. When we came to embody a bigger distance we concluded that it was impracticable, because if a mountain intervenes, there is no reason why some societies cannot be within five miles from each other; so we left a clause by which, under such conditions, they could be organized.

"An application for permission to organize a new society at a specified point—that is, within twenty miles of the headquarters of an existing society—shall be made in writing to the Minister, and shall set forth clearly and fully the facts of the situation, and shall be signed by at least sixty of the persons desirous of forming such society, except in judicial districts or unorganized countries, where the number shall be at least forty. Upon receipt of such application the Minister shall instruct the Superintendent to confer with, and if necessary to call a special meeting of the officers of the existing society whose headquarters are at the point nearest to the point at which it is proposed to form a new society, at which meeting said officers, by resolution, shall place themselves on record as being in favor of or opposed to the granting of said application.

"Should said resolution favor the granting of said application, then the Minister may, through order-in-Council, grant permission for the formation of said society. When opposition is expressed to the granting of said application, the Superintendent shall call upon the interested existing society, and upon the petitioners to appoint one arbitrator each, and said two arbitrators shall appoint a third arbitrator, and these three arbitrators, thus chosen, shall consider the granting of said application, and make a recommendation on same to the Minister."

There are two more provisions made provided they should refuse to appoint an arbitrator.

"A declaration in the form of Schedule A to this Act shall be signed by persons (residing within ten miles of the point designated as the headquarters of the society) desiring to organize a society under this Act. The number of such persons shall be at least sixty."

There is a change there. The old districts had 80 and the Townships 50, and now it is 20 less than the districts. There is a change in the date for the holding of the first meeting, and the annual meeting. Before it read, "The first meeting shall be held on Wednesday," and the change made it the third week of January.

"At the said first meeting there shall be elected a President, a first Vice-President, a second Vice-President, and not more than nine other directors, who shall be duly qualified members of the society." This clause has been added: "Or who must become so within fourteen days after their election, and who, together shall form a Board of Directors."

In some cases there will not be some of the members present at the meeting, and this allows you to elect them then, and their election will stand, if they become members within that time.

"A majority of which board shall reside within ten miles of the place designated as the headquarters of the society. At the said first meeting the society shall appoint two auditors for the ensuing year."

There is a difference there. This requires that the director shall reside within a certain distance of the central point. In the declaration of organization it is specified that societies shall select headquarters, and that shall be the headquarters around which that society works. They are endeavoring to get men in the society who will be able to attend meetings, and so it is required that the majority of the Board shall reside within ten miles. Most of our societies are within five to eight miles of each other, so that clause is not very drastic.

"Societies may appoint not more than six honorary directors, but such directors shall not have the right to vote or take part in meetings of the board of directors."

That is a new clause. Again and again the Department has been asked what power honorary directors have, and had they power to vote? They have no right to do it. It was thought right to embody that clause, and make it clear that honorary directors shall not have power to vote or take part in the meetings.

There is a change in the next clause: "The board of directors, from among themselves, or otherwise, shall appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer, or a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall remain in office during pleasure."

That means, that the Secretary-Treasurer does not go up for election each year, though the Board has power to discharge him if they want to. It is found that there is little effort to get rid of a good man, and it was held that this would strengthen his position.

"The Secretary or Secretary-Treasurer, by virtue of his office, shall be a member of each committee appointed, and may be given the power of managing director, acting under the control and with the approval of the Board of Directors."

That clause was taken from the Live Stock Societies Act, which has been enforced there for a number of years, and worked very satisfactory. You do not need to give the Secretary that power, but if you do, it strengthens his power. The next clause is new:—

"The Board of Directors, from among themselves, may appoint an Executive Committee of not more than five members, to whom it may designate such duties as it, by resolution, may specify."

Many societies have been in the habit of appointing an executive committee anyway, and others have not. It is a desirable thing to do, and to draw attention to it, and to give that committee some standing, it was thought well to mention it in the Act.

"A report of the organization meeting, certified by the President, the Secretary, and the Convener, and containing a statement of the number of members and a list of the officers elected and appointed, shall be sent to the Department within one week after the holding of the meeting."

Sometimes a man will get busy in a section, and try to organize a society, and they turn him down in a meeting, and he does not get elected, so the Society, to insure its being kept in touch with the man who does the preliminary work, requires that the report be signed by the convener as well as by the Secretary.

The next clause is changed: "Upon a receipt of such report, the Society so organized shall be deemed an Agricultural Society, within the meaning of this Act, and shall bear the name designated in the declaration as the headquarters of the society, or by such name as may be determined by the members and approved by the Minister."

Now, the great majority of our societies are known by the place where they are holding the fair, although they have this designation.

A MEMBER: In our fairs this last year, we were at a loss for a name for our fair. We act as the Huron Township Agricultural Society, but we hold our fair in Ripley, and they wanted to change it to Ripley Fair on account of it being held in Ripley, but we did not want it changed on account of having this name for over thirty years, and I rise to ask if we did right by leaving that name. Ripley is in Huron.

Mr. COWAN: You are allowed to do that, or take such name as may be determined by the members and approved by the Minister.

Mr. HAMILTON: In case we have real estate, and that was conveyed in the name of that district, how would you do that conveyancing if we changed it to the name of some village. We have 22 acres of land, and we change that name, and suppose we have not got our deeds, it is a little mixed to convey that to an incorporated village and divide it from the old Cardwell Agricultural funds. There is where I see the difficulty.

Mr. COWAN: You are not moving the place where the exhibition is held.

A MEMBER: We have our conveyances made to the Electors of the District of Cardwell. That is our deed.

Mr. COWAN: That is more of a legal question, but I imagine that will be covered by the Department when it is changing the names. When you send in and state what is to be the name, some provision will be made by which societies changing their names, and all title deeds referring to the old society, will refer with equal force to the new society.

This is a new clause:—

"For the purpose of this Act, the headquarters of any society organized under any previous Agriculture and Arts Act shall be the place at which the society held its last annual exhibition, or which it has designated by by-law or resolution, at a meeting duly called for the purpose, as its headquarters or place of holding its exhibition, a certified copy of which by-law or resolution shall be forwarded to the Department, and the said Society shall hereafter be designated by the name of the said place, or by such name as may be determined by the members and approved by the Minister."

That is practically what we have been discussing. When we come to the objects of Agricultural Societies, we introduce several new clauses, but the main ones are practically the same as before.

"The object of Agricultural Societies shall be to promote improvement in agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, domestic industry, manufactures and the useful arts."

Horticultural societies have been taken away from agricultural societies, still there is nothing there to prevent an agricultural society containing

these horticultural features, as strong as before, but they must use their own funds.

"By awarding premiums for live stock (other than grade breeding males)."

The societies must take notice of that clause. It was taken from the main Act, but there are a lot of societies doing that, and it is well that should be understood from the first of the year.

"For agricultural or horticultural implements and machinery, for the production of grain and of all kinds of vegetables, plants, flowers, fruits, home manufacturies, and generally for excellence in agricultural or horticultural production or operation, article of manufacture or work of art."

This is a new clause: By organizing plowing matches, holding seed fairs, spring stallion and bull shows, competitions respecting standing crops, and for the best or best managed farms."

It was thought well to put all those in. The society at North Bay had held a farm competing exhibition quite successfully; the society itself, is not a very strong one, but this work has been a benefit. In the Province of Quebec, they give a prize for the best managed farms, and that line has been doing more good than any other line in that Province. The Gold Medal farm is owned by a young man who started fourteen years ago without a cent but now he has a gold medal farm. The Government published illustrations of it, and you can imagine that literature is very much sought after.

A MEMBER: Does that come under the control of the Board of Directors of an Agricultural Society, they having the privilege of selecting judges for aiding these farmers?

Mr. COWAN: Yes, any societies that desire to do anything of the kind, can get very complete rules and regulations from the Deparment in the Province of Quebec. They will show you how.

"By importing or otherwise procuring for the purpose of owning and distributing pure bred registered animals, and seeds and plants of new and valuable kinds."

"By promoting the circulation of agricultural periodicals." In the Horticultural Societies, they are allowed to spend money for horticultural periodicals, the most of them have been doing so. Some Societies in New Ontario would like to have an opportunity of offering papers to the press, but I do no expect that many of the Societies in older Ontario will take that up.

"By offering prizes for essays on questions of scientific inquiry relating to agriculture, horticulture, domestic industries, manufactures and the useful arts."

"By taking action to eradicate poisonous and noxious insects and weeds."

"The annual meetings of the several societies shall be held in the third week of January of each year, at the headquarters of the society, and at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon. At any such meetings only those who have paid their subscriptions for the ensuing year shall be entitled to vote."

"Societies that expend any of their funds, no matter how derived, for any purpose inconsistent with those herein mentioned, shall forfeit all claim to the legislative grant."

A MEMBER: Will you give us the interpretation of that word "inconsistent?"

Mr. COWAN: I might state, this is where some of the horticultural societies would go and divert funds for other uses. That is a new clause. They would have to do a good deal out of the Act, before that would apply. Horse-racing comes in in that.

A MEMBER: How about vaudeville shows?

Mr. COWAN: The feeling against vaudeville is strong enough; you will see a lot of different things that are defined a little later on.

"At least two weeks previous notice of any such meeting shall be give by advertisement in one or more newspapers published in the municipality or municipalities in which the society is organized, and also by printed placards or bills posted in places of common resort."

This is the way it was before, but this part has been added:—"Or by sending the same by registered letter, mailed to the last known post office address of each member of the society in good standing, such notices to be mailed at least one week previous, and to state time and place of meeting."

A MEMBER: Don't you think it would be better to send out notices to every member of the society in the way of advertising?

Mr. COWAN: This gentleman asks if it would be better if that clause would require that the letter should be registered. The reason for stating that it should be registered is to prevent trouble. A man might get up and say he never got the notice, and especially if there is something to be discussed at that meeting. In all joint stock companies it is required that the letter shall be registered, which receives proof.

A MEMBER: Don't you think the latter part of that clause should be eliminated. The Government in giving money to the agricultural societies, does not give it to the members who have been retained from the premium list of last year. We ought to announce that the annual meeting will take place, and give the people an opportunity to become members, and take part in the discussion, and have a form of this kind distributed. If we take and send a letter mailed or registered, you are only giving notice to the individual. I claim it would be better if that was eliminated, and they take and use the public press by publishing the time of the annual meeting.

Mr. COWAN: It is expected that the societies shall continue to call their meetings just as they have. There are some sections where members are scattered. New Ontario has become of increasing importance all the time, and the members are scattered over considerable area, and don't use the local press.

A MEMBER: Don't you think it would be settled if you said "and" instead of "or."

Mr. COWAN: It is not considered necessary that they should do the second. They could do both if they liked.

Mr. DOWNEY: I will tell you how we overcome that difficulty. It may not amount to very much. When our annual meeting is to take place our Secretary sends a postal card to each member of the society, and in that way, if they want to come they know that the annual meeting will be held that day, and they can come.

The PRESIDENT: That is a very effective way of doing it.

A MEMBER: You should have your annual meeting on a certain day, but you change the Act now, and you can have it on any day of the week and if the directors put up a job on the public, they can send this around with posters, and the public do not know what day it is to be at all: but before we always had it on the third day of the week. On that ground the objection is well taken, because there is no stated day when it will take place.

Mr. COWAN: It says at least two weeks previous. Notice can be given.

A MEMBER: "Or by registered letter." That is the option.

A MEMBER: A society has to have sixty members, and if notice is sent to sixty members, it is being given very general notice.

Mr. COWAN: As the Government says, "Give it a trial."

A MEMBER: The society is to have sixty members at the time of holding their annual meeting; the old Act says only thirty members.

Mr. COWAN: You are in error. The old Act requires that the membership should be fifty, in the case of all township societies, and eighty in all districts.

A MEMBER: That is not at the time of holding their annual meeting?

A.—If they are members then, their membership still goes right through.

Mr. COWAN: They say the membership commences the first of January, you have your full number of members up to the first of January.

A MEMBER: I understand that the members of a society that meet in January are members for the present year, at the end of January they are not members.

Mr. COWAN: The new members start on the day of the annual meeting, but the notices have to go to all the old members. That goes back of this point, "By sending a notice in advance to each member in good standing."

Mr. EVANS: Take West Middlesex. Say I had 300 members last year: at the begining of January I only have 85 to 100. Now, on the 1st of January, if I was to take and send by registered mail, I would send to the eighty-five whom I have retained as members on my books. I could not notify the three hundred who have been members for the past year; it would be ridiculous. I would be notifying people there that had no right to come. And the same in the County of Dufferin.

"In case any society shall, through any cause, fail to hold its annual meeting at the time appointed, the Minister, on petition of the president and secretary, may appoint a time for holding the same before the first day of March in the same year, the meeting to be called as for the regular annual meeting, and this meeting in all particulars shall be taken as the annual meeting of the society."

That is to help get returns out sooner.

"In the case of any society being dissolved or ceasing to exist, it can be reorganized only by proceeding under section 7 of this Act, and in accordance with section 6."

We are anticipating as to the result of the change in the Act; some of our societies are going to go out of business, and they go out of business owing to the fact that they have so many societies that will be within twenty miles of the existing societies, and to prevent them starting up again within too close a distance this section was put in there.

A MEMBER: What becomes of their property when they go out of business?

In reply to your question: "Upon being notified or becoming aware of the dissolution of any society under the provisions of the preceding subsection, the Minister may order the directors to deliver over to the Department the assets, if any, remaining after all just debts have been paid." I believe it is touched on still further on; that covers it.

A MEMBER: You give a society a grant, and they spend all the money you give for the purpose you give. They try to get a little property through

their own expense, and then you make an Act to put them out of existence. How can you do that?

Mr. COWAN: That is one of the clauses that is taken from the old Act; that is not a new clause. We are not expecting you to put it in force. Most places where they are put out of business they have assets on their own side.

A MEMBER: In cases of societies saying that they cannot carry out the provisions of the Act, cannot they amalgamate with the horticultural society and still retain the money in that district?

Mr. COWAN: There is no provision in the Act to enable them to do it.

A MEMBER: Supposing we do not come up to the requirements; supposing we spend money that is inconsistent with the Act, the grant is withdrawn; but that society is out of existence because it does something that is inconsistent with the Act

Mr. COWAN: You simply lose your grant for that year; you can go on again.

A MEMBER: What position does it place an agricultural society in that has good grounds, $20,000 or $30,000 worth, and they do something inconsistent with the Act—give a prize for a horse race?

Mr. COWAN: That is a good point, and I would have to consult with the Minister before I give you an answer to that. It did not occur to me in that way, and I do not think it occurred to the Minister. A society that breaks a law for one year loses its grant for the year. I will try and get the answer to that question before you leave to-night.

"The said reports shall, if approved by the meeting, be placed on permanent record in the books of the society, and shall also be sent within one month to the Department, and the Minister may require all such reports to be made out on schedules to be supplied by the Department in such forms as he may direct."

Mr. COWAN: This year the forms that have been sent to the societies have been the same as in the past, because the standards were under the old Act, and after this year complete new forms will have to be issued. We will go more into details of expenditure. There has been added to this clause:

"Failure to comply with these requirements shall be sufficient to forfeit all claim, on the part of the society, to participation in legislative grant."

That has been put in there to insure their making good the return fund.

R. J. SPROULE: Would it not be advisable to get out these new forms for the benefit of agricultural societies, in order that they may conduct their books so that they will be complying with the orders of the new form? The books are kept the whole year, and perhaps they are not in compliance with the new returns at all.

Mr. COWAN: There are some clauses that are taken from the union societies. They refer to societies established in New Ontario. Special arrangements are made for them, and they do not come under what is known as "New Societies."

"On or before the first day of March of each year the officers of every society shall send to the Department an affidavit, sworn to before any Justice of the Peace, in the form of Schedule B, annexed to this Act, stating on forms to be provided by the Department, the exact financial transactions of the Society during the previous years."

You will notice that says the first day of March. For a long time it was the first day of September: then it was moved to August, with the object of having the returns made at that time of the year; and so, to show the society was a good worker before paying the Government grant, the Department want some assurance that you have all the members and are right up to the

mark; but it has been moved forward to the first day of March, so as to enable societies to get their grant earlier than they have in the past.

"This statement shall set forth plainly the number of members in good standing that belong to the society. This statement shall also give the amount of money that was paid in prizes for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, articles of domestic manufacture, other products of the farm, orchard and garden, and that were expended for such other purposes as are set forth in section 9 of this Act."

"If a spring stallion show, a spring show, or a combined spring stallion and bull show has been held, or a spring seed fair, such statement shall be set forth separately, and shall show plainly the number of entries, and the amounts expended in prizes. Such moneys shall be considered as having been expended for agricultural purposes."

A MEMBER: Will the annual statement not cover that purpose?

Mr. COWAN: It is possible it will. It is also possible, in preparing these new statements, the secretaries will have to go into more detail than was done at the time of the annual meeting.

Mr. REEKIE: In that declaration that is made on the first of March, the secretary and treasurer is to make an affidavit as to the number of members?

A. -The members are mostly down at the time; practically speaking, at that time the members are those that keep back a dollar from the last year's exhibition. We are taking an affidavit at that time of a less number of members than earlier in the year. That is a point that I would like to bring before you.

Mr. WILSON: Do you know if the Department insisted on a society having sixty members from the first of the year?

The CHAIRMAN: Under the laws the returns are supposed to be made by the first of March. An affidavit is sent out, and you are supposed to state how many members you have in this present year on that affidavit. I cannot exactly state whether the Department will insist upon your having enough members to comply with the Act or not on the first of March. The idea of the new Act, I presume, was to let the Department understand that your agricultural society was a going concern under the law; that you were an organized and a going institution.

Mr. WILSON: The point is this: You want to know how much you are to get; you want to know how much the grants are. If we do not get that return earlier, we cannot tell you what the grants are to be. The sooner you get the affidavit made the sooner we will tell you how much you are to get.

The PRESIDENT: He asked about the obtaining of members from last year; would they count?

Mr. COWAN: Yes.

A MEMBER: We did not keep a dollar back to make a person a member, and we know we are keeping members until there is some inducement of a show. If we keep a dollar back and let the old members stay, we would have a large membership.

Mr. COWAN: The societies will not be unreasonably hampered this year.

W. A. FRY: I think the Dunnville Fair has adopted that. At our annual meeting we distributed blank notes among the directors, and they started a convention there that day. To-day we have 200 members of the Dunnville Fair. I will take my affidavit on sixty members.

Mr. REEKIE: If the returns are for the last year, why shouldn't we check the books? If we have a member for last year, probably we will have him again. All you have to do is to say the society is in a running condition on the first of March, giving the society no time to get in a requisite

number of members. He may have to make an affidavit if he has only twenty members.

A MEMBER: I guarantee that 20 per cent. of the delegates here are not carrying on under that Act, because you have to wait until the exhibition. The people won't pay the dollar unless they have something to exhibit and get it back. They did splendid work the year before. I say that should be taken into consideration. It is not the amount of membership you have—it is the amount of good work done in the agricultural community that should be the basis.

Mr. COWAN: We had many suggestions made as to how the money should be distributed. One was that we should distribute in proportion to the membership; then we were to distribute two-thirds of it in proportion to the amount expended and the amount of membership, and one-third on agriculture; but we found after that was done the tendency was to drive societies into the cities, so we threw out that membership idea, and made the basis on agricultural expenditure which will best benefit the people of the section were they are organized. The best way to insure interest is to get persons identified with the society, so we must have some standard, and they should have some standard by the first of March.

The PRESIDENT: I think, as Mr. Cowan said, the Government will not be arbitrary on that point. I think some allowance will be made on this point.

"An amount not exceeding $70,000 shall be subject to division among the societies of the Province on the following basis."

Mr. COWAN: The amount distributed before was $76,000, but $6,000 is going to the horticultural societies. It is expected that some societies will drop out, and the money will go among those that remain, so it is possible that there will be a large amount granted.

"Societies that have owned and maintained pure-bred stock, for the benefit of their members, for the period of at least nine months during the preceding year, shall receive a grant of $50 for every registered stallion, $20 for every registered bull, $10 for every registered boar, and $5 for every registered ram so owned, and the special membership grant of one dollar for every member of the society in good standing up to fifty."

As I reported once at a previous meeting, the societies in Nova Scotia and Quebec go in for that line very extensively. We do not need it so much in New Ontario. We have societies which have owned thirteen and fourteen animals, and we have societies owning no more than one or two, so they received their money in proportion to the amount they have.

A MEMBER: We have been distributing pure-bred stock, and it has done a grand work for the farmers, and I want to say that the members of our society are unanimous in the opinion that the new Act is a great benefit over the old one.

A MEMBER: Can a society dispense money for pure-bred stock, and where they sell them to the members? That is the way we always do. We sell to the members, even if we lose money on it. Or do they have to be held in the society?

Mr. COWAN: That would be covered in the form you report on. You would be required to show that the members who procure those animals retain them for nine months, and they were for the benefit of the society.

"Societies that hold a spring stallion show, a spring bull show, or a compound spring stallion and bull show, shall receive a grant equal to one-half the sum expended in the holding of such show, but such sum shall not exceed fifty dollars."

The point was raised whether the sum spent was $50 or $25.

"Societies that hold a spring seed fair shall receive a grant equal to one-half the sum expended in the holding of such fair, such sum not to exceed twenty-five dollars."

That would have been a little clearer if we said such a grant shall not exceed $25, because that is what is intended. If the society holds a seed fair and expends $50, the Government will spend $25, and the same with the stallion show.

A MEMBER: When would that grant be paid to the societies—at the end of the year or when the report was sent in?

A.—My impression would be at the end of the year. Many societies hold only one fair in the fall. This clause is put in to encourage the shows along other lines.

"Newly organized societies, the first three years of their existence, shall receive a grant each year equal to one dollar per member up to 600 members, except in the case of societies organized in judicial districts and unorganized countries, where the grant shall be equal to two dollars per member."

That is with the idea of getting people interested. To start with getting a lot of members, and then you settle down after you have run the required period.

A MEMBER: Don't you think that the idea would strike some people that these organized societies that are going out of business would organize the new societies, and get twice as much grant as one would get under the present condition. The point is this: There are two small societies and three smaller societies, and the contention is that they go out of business in rural districts.

Mr. COWAN: Not necessarily, because a greater number of these societies are going to come up—they are going to be helped.

A MEMBER: That is not the way it reads. It reads that they are going out of business, and there is the temptation to go out of business and organize again under a new system.

Mr. COWAN: For two societies that would result to the benefit of the section, and it might be done for a while; but the societies will have to go out of business because there are few sections where there is not a society within twenty miles, and they have to consult them.

A MEMBER: They will tear this to pieces so much that there won't be much left of it inside of five years. The temptation is very strong, and two townships or towns can go out of business and get their six hundred dollars. According to the Act they have to get it.

Mr. GRAHAM: I asked about the distribution of this money, based on these special prizes in a district where we are not down, and the agricultural societies in the towns and cities are?

Mr. COWAN: That is right. That is why we would not put in the membership business.

A MEMBER: For this reason: You can go in a town and get special prizes up to $1,000, and you cannot do that in the country. In cases where you have a plow or a harrow for a prize, is that added in the basis of distribution?

Mr. COWAN: I thought that point would be asked when I was back further. That is an important point, and one of the questions is: If a man gives a special prize, will it be counted in as special prizes? Unless the special prize is given in cash, and given to the directors with the authority to spend as they liked, it cannot be considered as one of the expenditures of the society.

A MEMBER: If they take a special prize and apply it to one of our advertised prizes in the list?

Mr. COWAN: You cannot, if they take it in cash and appropriate it in cash. Someone gives a calf which is offered as a prize, and someone wants to know what it is worth, and the Department said, "No; you cannot do that." The minute that was done there would be a series of frauds, and then again we don't want to see the societies driven into the cities and towns.

Mr. EVANS: Suppose that I offer $5 in cash for the best ten pounds of butter, isn't that just as good money in the aid of the agricultural industry just as much as if it comes from the Government, and why doesn't it count?

Mr. COWAN: If you give $5 for a prize it would have to go through the hands of the directors.

Mr. EVANS: Suppose a gentleman from Strathroy offers a Daisy churn, and it is put down to its actual value, and this is given for the best ten gallons of maple syrup, why should not it count as much as if it was actual money?

Mr. COWAN: You can argue that for a long time.

Mr. EVANS: I don't believe in any fictitious values.

Mr. COWAN: There is a line that has to be drawn, and the Government drew that line. If you give Daisy churns you can give any kind of merchantable article, and to draw it at the easiest line we drew it at cash. It affects all societies equally.

A MEMBER: If we give three dollars for a sheep as a prize, and a man gives a Daisy churn, and the man gets the prize, his prize is valued at three dollars, and he gets a Daisy churn, but the society gets the three dollars.

Mr. COWAN: It is questionable if it would be allowed.

A MEMBER: I think that matter can be overcome by each individual society taking hold of it. We took prizes from all merchants, but two years ago I went to each one personally, and I said: "Here, that doesn't do us a bit of good. Cut that all out and give us cash; and there wasn't a solitary one that didn't do it and give more than twice as much in cash as they ever did in merchandise, and I got $400 last year.

Mr. REEKIE: That is the way societies are making returns. A man sometimes gives $5, expecting the butter would become his property and perhaps he really gives no more than one dollar.

Mr. COWAN: Such things as that would not be counted.

Mr. GOULD: We have a merchant in the city who gives us three dollars for a prize for one pound of butter; now we have twenty-five entries for that one pound of butter, and the butter becomes his property; will that count to encourage the butter-makers? We have in our fair from $75 to $100 given as a special prize for butter. Isn't that an inducement for wives to make better butter. Whatever is given to encourage the women on the farm should count.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you think, after all, it will make much difference to the societies? Here is $70,000 to be divided, every society receiving an equal amount for prizes; it makes no difference whether you divide the total amount on the basis of $150 less; it will bring the amount you receive about the same, I think. Mr. Cowan's ruling is all right. As I said, some changes may be made to the Act afterwards, but I don't think it will make any difference to the distributing of the grant if you count the goods or rule them out; and, as he said, they had to draw the line some place, and they drew it at cash.

Mr. SMITH: In the interpretation of the Act, I would like to know regarding the building matter, because there are many societies that are trying to put up better buildings, and they are all going to increase on that line?

Mr. COWAN: That was left out of the Act when it was first drafted.

Mr. SMITH: It is an excessive hardship for many of the societies that are putting up buildings and are making expenditures beyond their means.

Mr. COWAN: I feel that our societies are going to get stronger, and the need for buildings is going to be stronger, and last year more money was spent in buildings than ever before.

Mr. O'REILLY: I would call attention to a matter which was brought up last year in the case of private individuals—a curling club—who would assist in putting up the building. We had offers to assist us in doing so, and I asked Mr. Cowan the question, and he told me he would give me an answer if I wrote and gave more particulars on the matter. I did so, and I got a reply stating that the matter was laid before the Government and later on we would get a decision. As far as I can see we have no decision. The Act gives them no power to aid us. I called Mr. Wilson's attention to that, and asked him to draw the attention of the Government to it.

Mr. HOARE: I am a resident of West Durham. I may say that we have found that our grounds are too small, and we contemplate renewing the grounds, and consequently this matter of building will come up particularly, and I am glad we possibly will have some motion in connection with that.

Mr. R. J. WATSON: Speaking of the grounds and buildings, we have bought grounds of the amount of $1,000 this fall, and we expended a good deal of our surplus about $800 on these grounds. I think the money expended in that way should be spent on agricultural purposes. We have a large hall in connection with the buildings, and up to the present time we rented the grounds and owned the hall; now we own the grounds. We bought it, and we have the money spent in that way for agricultural purposes.

Mr. GRAHAM: I purpose making a resolution on that. I want to know whether the officers of the Executive Committee are to wait on the Government for the purpose of introducing a resolution asking the Government to count the expenditures in grounds and buildings.

Mr. WILSON: There is just one point that might be considered: One gentleman spoke about the danger of fairs being forced into our towns. I would say in this connection that a great many of these towns have got pretty expensive agricultural grounds. If there are a great number of societies that have grounds running from $7,000 to $8,000 apiece where would the $70,000 go to? Where would you get the money to pay for prizes? You would have to go to the Government and say, instead of making that $70,000 grant make it $270,000. You say it is a hardship. It is a hardship to those that put their money into buildings and grounds. It must be noticed that we are limited by the Legislature to the sum of $70,000. If there are any large number of societies running from $2,000 to $5,000 each, they would gobble up the $70,000 pretty quickly. It might encourage societies to put up buildings beyond their means.

Mr. BOUGHNER: I am hardly in accord with many of the changes that have been made. It struck me that right here is a weak point in the new Act. I have felt from the first that there should be some provision made for those societies that have spent thousands of dollars in their buildings and grounds. In the past there are societies that had the money, but had no local habitation. They went around from one part of the country to the

other. They hadn't a dollar invested where others have $15,000 invested. I feel that some provision should be made in the division of the grant in favor of those societies, and in helping those that want to improve their grounds. Mr. Wilson says we have $70,000, and that much cannot be done to support a change of that kind. We will be satisfied if they will give us a small part out of that grant. There are societies with $15,000 invested, and there are others down to $1,000. I am willing to leave it to the wisdom of the Minister of Agriculture to work out a scheme by which something in the way of a percentage could be paid to the societies in that way; but we do feel that something should be done to help those societies that have invested. With that now, you as a Government and we as a society, wish to see the grounds of the societies improved throughout the Province. You cannot go on and hold successful shows without having good buildings. I do not think there is any better way in which they can spend a small part of that $70,000 than as a remuneration for our expenditure in that way.

Mr. COWAN: I think that will come up with the resolution. This is the way I look at it: The total expenditure of our agricultural societies comes to $500,000. I do not anticipate that the total expense for agriculture exceeds $50,000. Shall the Government in the future distribute the funds to the societies on the basis of the $500,000, or shall they include the $50,000, and distribute, giving to the societies who have improved their grounds? I think that if any demand was made to touch the $70,000 to pay societies on the buildings they put up, it would be a serious mistake. But while societies might not have put up buildings, they have been expending their money in prizes, which is equally good, and I do not see where there would be any injustice in arranging that in the future let them have credit for any money they put on buildings, and they can get credit for it; but I say—I am speaking personally on this—it becomes evident that where we are considering this Act that more care would have to be taken to prevent fraudulent returns, so as to enable societies to get larger returns than they ought. That is why the Government should send a man to inspect the books of any society.

"Should it be found, within one year after the receipt by the Department of a society's annual statement, that an officer or officers of the society had wilfully made false returns, with an intention to deceive, such officer or officers shall be liable, upon summary conviction before a justice of the peace, to a fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment in the common gaol of the county for a period not exceeding thirty days."

Mr. COWAN: That is the safeguard, and I anticipate that the Government will publish the returns of all societies in connection with the annual report in future, so that all the societies in that section will have knowledge of what they expend.

Mr. GLENDINNING: In case the society has no grounds, and they pay rent for grounds, is it legal to enter that in the expenditures?

Mr. COWAN: It would not be as the Act stands now.

Mr. GLENDINNING: We have been doing that for years.

Mr. COWAN: That would not count at present. The next change is a change of place of holding the exhibition. That is practically the same as before. It is specified as headquarters. If you are going to change the headquarters you must have a vote on it. Stipulations regarding the games of chance have been made more stringent than before. There is a reason for this. We find that these games of chance are gaining in Ontario with astonishing rapidity, and when it came to the drafting of this class we made it more stringent and specific than before.

"In case any person is convicted under this section, the society thus proven to have permitted horse racing shall be debarred from receiving any portion of the Legislative grant in the next ensuing year."

"The officers of any such society may by their rules and regulations prohibit and prevent all kinds of theatrical, circus or acrobatic performances, exhibitions or shows, and may also regulate or prevent the huckstering or trafficking in fruit, goods, wares, or merchandise on the exhibition grounds, or within 300 yards thereof; and any person who, after due notice of such rules and regulations, violates the same, shall be liable to be removed by the officers, policemen, or constables of said society, and to be subject to the penalty prescribed by the next preceding section."

A MEMBER: The detectives have gone out to the grounds and have seen five or six games of chance standing there, and simply because the men were not operating them they could not arrest them—that is, on the grounds in Ontario, and with the consent of the directors.

Mr. COWAN: We have some societies represented at this meeting who have allowed these things.

"It shall not be lawful to sell or to have for sale on any exhibition ground during the time of holding an exhibition any wine, beer or spirituous liquors, and any society permitting the same shall forfeit all claim to any grant during the next ensuing year."

We have got several cases during a couple of years of societies allowing liquor to be sold on the grounds. Heretofore that has been covered, in part, in the license law; but there was nothing to cancel the society's grant, so it was put in here to be more specific, and that is put in that they shall lose their grant.

A MEMBER: If it is brought there and given away, how will that do? Does that Act cover that?

A.—That would not be allowed under the license law. The license law covers that. The license law is very strict in distributing liquor in public places. I am satisfied that it covers that point.

A MEMBER: Will you define what a violation of that law will be? In our fair at Ingersoll we found on the afternoon during the last day of the fair that there was liquor being sold on the grounds. Supposing we did not run across that at all, and some person came in, an inspector, and found that being carried on unknown to us, I would like to have your opinion to know what position we would be in.

A.—I am afraid you would be in trouble. The law requires that the directors shall assure themselves of all that is going on on the grounds.

Mr. COWAN: The next clause is about destroying the games of chance. Then there is the clause as to the personal responsibility of the officers. It provides: "Where the officers of a society neglect to obtain proper security they shall become personally responsible for all funds of the society in the possession of the treasurer."

A MEMBER: Section 36 provides that the municipal council of any city or town may grant land in aid of any agricultural societies. We found fault with that word "may." I think it should be "shall." We understand by a by-law of that kind that it has got to be submitted to the people.

Mr. COWAN: The Government considers that a purely local matter. You can depend on the city council complying. We understand that a by-law as created has to be submitted to the council under the Municipal Act

and it has got to be submitted to the people. Why should not the council be allowed to submit that by-law? The Government considers that a purely local matter, the Government doesn't want to say they shall do it in a case of that kind.

THE PRESIDENT: In connection with a question raised that one delegate should have two votes, I do not believe in the principle. It was carried as a motion last year, but the motion did not provide for the amendment of the constitution. It reads that "every society shall send two delegates." That is the provision of the constitution.

A MEMBER: I may say that I came here a representative of the township of Kent two years ago. We were late in arriving, and we were not in time for the revision of the constitution. At that meeting I gave notice that I would bring up the resolution that you read, that where societies wish to send one delegate representing them they can have the power to do so. In societies situated at great distances from Toronto it draws heavily on their funds to have two representatives come, and we felt if you had one member and have an extra proxy, that would make it much cheaper for our societies, and place all societies on an equal basis as far as representation is concerned.

A vote was taken, when the President said:

That is an equal vote. I think the constitution must guide us in this. I would ask the secretary to call out the names of the societies and two delegates who are present who will be entitled to one ballot each.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Mr. HUDSPETH presented the report of the Auditors of the Secretary-Treasurer's financial statement: "We find a balance on hand from 1906 of $10.21, and a balance on hand at the present time of $51. We have examined the report and vouchers thereof, and find them all correct." The report was received and adopted.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR DELEGATES.

Mr. O. J. WILCOX: I have come 200 miles as a delegate. There are six delegates here from the county from which I come, and I believe it costs the societies $100 to send these delegates to this convention. I have a motion to make which reads as follows: "Resolved, that this Association of Fairs and Exhibitions assembled memorialize the Government of the Province of Ontario to extend to the delegates attending these conventions the same requisitions that have been extended to the delegates attending the Farmers' Institute convention held yearly on the grounds of the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, and that a copy be sent to the Government."

I was a delegate to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and to that convention the arrangement was made that all delegates coming from a distance do not have more than $2 of their train fare to pay. The Department paid all railway expenses which exceeded $2, which left it for the delegates uniformly over the Province, so far as expenses are concerned. I do not see why that arrangement cannot be extended to this convention. This is just as important a convention as the Institute convention. The Province of

Ontario has deemed it wise to set apart $70,000 of the funds of the Department of Agriculture to assist the Agricultural Societies, while they have only given $10,000 to assist the Institute, so they must think we are carrying on a more important work than is carried on by the Institute; and therefore I do not see why it would not be wise to extend that railway fare provision to the delegates here.

The motion was seconded by Mr. John Paget.

Mr. Cowan: I might say there is no harm in that, but I do not believe the Government would pay any attention to it. The Ontario Horticultural society met in convention, and they passed that resolution, and they appointed a deputation to wait on the Government. They have not very much funds, and the Government took the stand that if that step was taken there was no knowing where it would end. The Bee-keepers and every organization would be wanting the same. The Government turned down the resolution of the Horticultural Society, and I am inclined to think they would turn it down here. It is unfortunate that some societies are so located that the delegates have to pay more than others.

After considerable discussion the motion was carried.

ATTRACTIONS AT FAIRS.

By H. B. Cowan, Toronto.

As you remember, a year ago our Association passed a resolution asking the Government to take off all restrictions on horse-racing. I approach this question with some diffidence. It is a question that has been discussed here for a number of years, and we have never come to any decided opinion; we have still been divided for and against. I am inclined to think that the reason we have never been able to decide has been because we have not realized what a big question it is, and how much has been involved in it. My own opinion has been changed several times on it since I became Superintendent. At first I was opposed to it, but when I became Superintendent I found many societies were succeeding because they had it; they could not succeed without it, and then my opposition disappeared. Then, in going into the thing more thoroughly than I had, I realized that it was a question we had to consider as to how it affected the societies in the Province, and how is it likely to affect them in the future. I am not going to attempt to convince any of you that horse-racing should or should not be carried on, but I want to show you what influences affected the decision of the Government in dealing with your resolution, and led it to re-introduce that clause in the Act. To do that I have to touch on the subject of Agricultural Societies, as they were when they were first organized in Canada. The first one was organized about 110 years ago. Some societies were organized in the States before that. At that time, the States and Canada were practically nothing but agricultural countries. The societies that were established in Canada worked for years without any Government grant. They had pure-bred stock. They had agricultural libraries, they had plowing matches, and altogether they were purely agricultural. They increased in numbers year after year, until in 1835 there were so many of them that the Government felt justified in helping them on with a grant, and that was the beginning of the Agriculture and Arts Act in 1835. In that time horse-races, as we know

the term to-day, and vaudeville shows were not known. Since then there has been a great change in the character of the shows called the Agricultural exhibitions. The change was noticeable first in the States. As the cities increased in numbers and size there was a tendency to take the societies to the cities and hold their exhibitions there with the object of drawing out the city people. They put on special features that had not been identified with the Agricultural societies before in Canada, I presume. The first change started at the exhibition held here in Toronto. I believe Toronto was the first centre to take up an exhibition and conduct it on modern lines. To make a success of these exhibitions in the city, it was considered necessary, and has been necessary with them, to put on special attractions, something that would appeal to the city people more than a purely Agricultural exhibition, and this is what was done in Toronto. It succeeded in Toronto, and soon other shows followed, and adopted those features and gradually the character of our exhibitions changed. I do not think we have fully understood this question, and while we have been adopting it in the past, one man is conducting his exhibition in the way he believes to be the best for his society, and another man gives the experience of what he considers has been a success at their exhibition, and they have not realized that the experiences under which they were working were altogether different. I would like to draw your attention to something in connection with our societies. Here is the map of the Province of Ontario. We have at Toronto, the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. We have only one exhibition in the Province, or in Canada, like the Toronto exhibition. It is bigger than anything else, and I hardly need to say that you will all agree that it would be impossible to try and hold another fair on the same plan as Toronto. We will drop from Toronto exhibition to the smaller places—to the Ottawa exhibition, and then London. Each of these appeals to another section of the country. A great many people go to Toronto that attend both these, but a great many attend these that do not go to Toronto. Just outside of all these fairs we find one or two conducted on much the same lines, and much the same features, bigger than our country fairs. Then in eastern Ontario we have the Brockville fair and then we get nearer Toronto, and we take in the Lindsay fair, and we take in Aylmer or north of Toronto, Collingwood. Each one of these fairs that I have mentioned are about the same in size and conducted on the same lines. They have made a success of those same kind of features that have been successful at Toronto. When men representing those fairs get up at a convention and give their experiences and say it is impossible to hold an exhibition without these features they are telling the truth as far as they are concerned, and I sometimes think at those conventions that we have heard too much from the men representing those societies, and have lost sight of the little country exhibition, which most of you represent, and which are run on a much smaller scale. At Brockville, Aylmer, and some of these other places they find that it would be absolutely impossible to conduct their exhibitions without those features. They are able to prove that they have increased their prizes by having the horse-races, and I expect they are neccessary; and I think we will all get along a little faster if we drop personalities, and take a man's word as his pure opinion.

Many other smaller cities, not realizing the position they were in, have tried to hold fairs on the same lines as Aylmer, for instance, and so they have failed. The experience has been in nearly all these cities, with the exception of a few, that they failed. I can give you the name of city after city that has tried to hold fairs, and they have gone under.

Now comes the point: Why should they fail in a city? In the first place, I think the farmers want to go out to visit each other and swap experi-

ences, and have a nice day of it. When they get in to the city they say, "We must have money to run this thing," and they put on special attractions, and then to run that they slip on a few city directors, and gradually the farmers begin to go back into the background.

Then there comes a rainy day, the attractions are bad and the attendance is bad, the farmers are in, and then comes your blow. The farmers begin to get disgusted, and drop away from the exhibition, and that is why it has been impossible to run exhibitions on purely agricultural lines in the cities. If horse-racing, as introduced at our exhibitions, has always been beneficial and always helped to build them up, I am inclined to think there would not be the same objections taken to it as to-day; but unfortunately experience has shown that while it has helped, it has hindered as much as it has benefited. There are are many men who are in favor of horse-racing on a limited scale, but they do not want the hobbled up horse, as the Hon. Mr. Monteith said last night. They say, let us have a little trotting; our fairs need it. This is just another one of the questions where a line has got to be drawn somewhere. But where are you going to draw that line for the benefit of everybody? In this case the Government has drawn a line that there shall not be any horse-racing; you can have a trial of speed. Some people say let us have the farmers' race, this is what follows invariably. A common little horse trot is all right for the first year or two, and then they develop two pretty good horses, and the next cry is, we want to lick those horses in the other county; and the crowd gets tired of that and they want something a little bit more, and the element that is there has grown stronger.

You put up a prize list, and in six or seven years the doors open, and you are right into horse-racing. That is why I say there has to be a line drawn somewhere, and I think it right to draw the line there at the races themselves. Here is another effect: When you start along racing, a gradual change begins to come over your societies, in most cases, not always. The men, who are interested in horses, develop fast horses, and they begin to shove on the door, they want to have a say in what the fairs should be, and gradually the farmers drop off.

There are a great many people who do not like a horse-race, and they stay in the background. The crowd that attend your exhibition changes, and another element is getting in there, and in time you find a different crowd is attending your exhibitions, and a different board of directors are in charge of it, and gradually that will affect the whole section. Here is where we have to ask ourselves, where does this thing end? I would like to bring you back to the States one hundred years ago, when they were in the same position that we are in. They started as purely agricultural exhibitions. Although it is repeating, I would like to show you what happened in the States. Canada is away ahead of the States in a great many things, because we have been able to profit by their example. I think it is important that we should profit by their example. A year ago the Government sent me to the States to find out what were the conditions there.

A MEMBER: I would like to ask Mr. Cowan a question. Is he here representing the Government or for whom is he speaking—for this convention or for the Government? It seems to me that a man coming here can educate the Government better than he can educate us along these lines, and it seems a pity that we have come here year after year, and the first half of the convention was taken up by a long report from our Superintendent. I say if we

must have that report, cannot it be printed and sent to the Secretaries previous to these meetings so that we could come here and be prepared to discuss it. I would like to know if we haven't men here that have a little more knowledge of horse-racing at fairs than our Superintendent can possibly have.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Cowan was put on the programme as the former Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, to deliver an address to this Association upon the new Act. It was passed last year, and this is the first meeting the association has had since the new Act was passed, and it was thought that he was the most qualified man to discuss this matter with the delegates of this association. He has been invited, and he is now continuing his address which he started this morning upon the new Act.

Mr. COWAN: I might state that your resolution was not valid. You want to know the reason. I am trying to tell you, and show you what things were taken into consideration when your resolution was turned down. I have to go pretty thoroughly into it. We have to find out what has happened where they allowed horse-racing to go to any extent.

In Maine they gave, in 1904, $700 more for horse racing than for all agricultural purposes put together. In Massachusetts it has been shown that there has been a great decline in agricultural societies. Now taking matters in Ottawa, for horse-racing $19,876, for special attractions $10,000, and for agricultural purposes a little over $19,000, or they give 50 per cent. more for special attractions and horse-racing, than for all agricultural purposes put together. Those are so-called Agricultural societies.

In Ohio there are 69 societies drawing Government grants. They give $105,000.14 for all agricultural purposes, including fine arts and so on, and $103,000 for horse-racing alone, and with the horse-racing come those games of chance.

In Ohio, with their 69 country fairs, there are receipts from side shows of $60,765, or the average receipts at their fairs for side shows were $880. That will give you some idea of the extent to which those things have got in among the fairs on the other side. You may say we will not get those things here in Ontario, and if we had any opportunity to see those things there would not be the same diffidence in handling this subject.

During the past twenty years conditions have been changing rapidly, and we find that the fairs that have gone into this to a large extent are those that run along the borders where they are in touch with the conditions in the States. You will find in this section a larger proportion of the fairs going more into these shows. These conditions have been changed within the past twenty years. You have seen the reports we have already from the societies in our own Province which are giving more for horse-racing and special attractions than there are for all agricultural purposes put together. They have sprung to the front during the past few years, and we do not know how rapidly the proportion is going to increase. I do not want to go into the argument for and against horse-racing; we have heard this often enough.

The Hon Mr. Monteith made clear that the motions that have passed do not mean to prevent trials of speed of a horse. A definition of that law as prepared by the Minister is as follows:

"As the Department continues to receive applications from the officers of the agricultural societies for an interpretation of Section 29, of the Agriculture and Arts Act, and of Section 22 of the new Act governing agricul-

tural societies, which will come into force next year, and for a definition of 'Trials of Speed' as distinct from 'Horse-Racing,' the following definition has been approved by the Hon. Mr. Monteith, and is given the officers and directors of agricultural societies for their guidance.

"'Trials of Speed' shall mean competitions among driving horses in which conformation, soundness, and style are considered as well as speed in the winning of the prize. If, in the judgment of the officers or judges it is deemed advisable to test the speed of the contesting horses, it is allowable to do so, but the prize must in every case be awarded on general excellence as seen in the above characteristics. It is not intended that purses shall be offered made up of deposits of entry fees from owners of contesting horses, but that premiums shall be offered in the usual way. 'Horse-Racing' shall include competitions in which all or any of the following conditions are followed:—

A.—In which speed only shall be considered.

B.—In which entries are restricted by time limits.

C.—In which all restrictions are made as to the number of entries."

A MEMBER: Is that the Minister of Agriculture's decision?

Mr. COWAN: Yes, and it stands.

A MEMBER: There is no use discussing it, therefore, if that is the opinion, and it stands; any resolution that this society could pass, contrary to that, will not pass.

Mr. COWAN: If you are satisfied, I am.

Mr. EVANS: We have the Provincial Association in connection with our Agricultural Societies. Surely the Minister of Agriculture is going to listen to a certain extent to the wishes of the men assembled here for purposes of putting their positions before him. If he is going to take a position here, I do not take that view and I believe if we place the thing in the proper way before him even though he does not consider it he will respect us.

Mr. COWAN: I have authority to tell you what influences were at work and what things changed the decision in regard to horse-racing.

Mr. GOULD: Should that stand?

A.—It stands to-day.

Mr. COWAN: It has been claimed that it is impossible to hold a successful agricultural exhibition without a certain amount of horse-racing. To see if that was the case, I sent out, last November, a circular to all the societies in the Province, and I asked some questions. The first one was "Did your society hold any horse racing?" The replies show that 170 different societies do not hold horse-racing and that 105 societies do hold horse-racing. Those are the ones we heard from, and the total was 275.

Mr. GOULD: How many would there be that you did not hear from?

A.—One hundred that we did not hear from; a lot of them would be Union societies where they do not hold any fairs. The total amount offered in prizes was $22,900, and the total amount in 1900 for entry fees was $6,333, and gives the society $815; or the average amount paid out for horse-racing by 105 societies was $133. We asked some other questions. "Do you consider horse-racing necessary in the success of an exhibition?" 127 replied "Yes," and 148 replied "No." Then this question was asked, "If other exhibitions were not allowed to hold horse-racing would your exhibition be able to get along without it?" The answers were, "Yes," 190, and "No," 64.

Mr. WALLACE: That report shows that the societies are not drifting in spending much money in the horse racing, it shows a more moderate rate and they are not getting from smaller expenditures to much larger and drifting from exhibitions to horse-racing.

Mr. Cowan: I am satisfied that the average is higher now than it was. We have societies offering $2,000, which they never did before.

Mr. William Scarff: In our society certain men give certain moneys for horse-racing, and they will give for nothing else. What are we to do with that?

Mr. Cowan: When this resolution was passed a year ago asking the Government to throw off all restrictions from horse-racing, the questions arose: What will be the effect if we do this How will it affect our societies as a whole? Where will our societies end up? We have this evidence before us of what has happened in other places. We know that a great majority of our societies are not doing it; no money has been spent on it; they haven't been holding horse-racing because they knew it was against the law. If all restrictions were thrown off there would be an immense increase. The resolution was passed. There was a campaign on the other side. Petitions poured into the agricultural press. Every leading agricultural paper we had came up and took a stand on it, showing that the doors should not be thrown open for a great increase on the debts. Should the Government set out to enforce the law? Possibly the Government should, but there is this point, that we have on the statute book a great many laws that the Government does not attempt to enforce. They are left to the people, and the Government is only human; it is not likely to take up a matter until the public are satisfied it should be. In the case of the Liquor License Act, it has got to where they are sending out inspectors. The Government is not likely to touch this until the public has got to the stage where the Government will have to do it. At the present the Government has not any intention of settling the laws; people take their own chances when they run against it.

A Member: Did they give any grants to the agricultural societies in the majority of the States?

Mr. Cowan: They did not give a cent, and in many cases because the societies have not used the funds to the best purposes. There is a possibility, as you can see, that the Ontario Government ultimately might be forced to the position that the States have been, where they say the money is not wisely expended, and that the agricultural societies are not entitled to it.

Mr. Saunders: A few years ago I was thrust into an argument on horse-racing. I do not know anything more about horse-racing than cooking, but I ran up against it under the old Act. Horse racing was prohibited, as it is under the present Act. While I feel that any representation made to the Government will be ineffective as to the right of having horse-racing, there is one point on which we should have a fuller understanding with the Government. Under the present Act any person can lay information against the directors of any Agricultural Society that permits horse-racing in its grounds. I don't think that is the position the Government ought to take—throwing the responsibility upon the society. We have many delegates here who are in favor of horse-racing, and I think they should have some consideration. If we had that section repealed, I think there would not be very much discussion upon horse-racing. Further than that, I was glad to hear Mr. Cowan say that he is becoming educated. He started his career opposed to this question of horse-racing, but changed his mind after he came amongst us. We are the people who have educated him: we are the people who have educated the Government; and we can further educate them in this direction if we take the right course. I had the honor of first being the Second Vice-President and subsequently President of this convention. I simply rise to make that explanation, and to ask that the sense of the meeting be taken now as to whether a show can be conducted without horse-racing.

RESOLUTION RE HORSE-RACING AT FAIRS.

Moved by W. A. Fry, and seconded by D. H. Price, "That this association memorialize the Government to amend the clause of the Act relating to horse-racing, replacing it with a clause permitting the individual fair boards to use their own discretion as to whether horse-racing shall or shall not be permitted, subject to restriction tending to eliminate all objectionable features, such as gambling, pool selling or betting."

In support of that, I might say that last year and this year the representatives who spoke unofficially for the Government have let the convention know that the Government were not going to deal partially with us. I say that if that is so, we are in a bad position. As long as we accept that Government grant we have to accept the restrictions that go with it. Four years ago, at the Dunnville Fair, while we were having a horse-race, a boy was killed, and I have no doubt if the Attorney-General had been at the Dunnville Fair we would have been liable for prosecution, every one of us. I think the Government should not put us in that position, and I will tell you, as far as Dunnville Fair is concerned, we want them to enforce the law, whatever law they make. We withdraw, and we would like to see the Government appropriate what we have accumulated. (Applause.) As regards the crowd that attend fairs, I think Mr. Cowan no doubt speaks to the best of his knowledge, but as many years as he has been Superintendent of Fairs he does not know as much as I do. I have been secretary five years, and the crowd that attends the Dunville Fair is as responsible a crowd as attends any church in the community, and I think that applies to any fair. Regarding the games of chance, he says that in the United States everything is wide open, and that it will tend to become the same thing here. We know in the United States that no doubt at some of the fairs where he got his statistics from games of chance are permitted by the majority, and no attempt made to stop it; but I want to tell you that the very first man that opened up under false pretences was arrested at Dunnville Fair by an Ontario Government officer, and if the objectionable features cannot be eliminated, then I say the Government show a great deal of weakness, if they can't stop it with the whole of the Ontario constabulary behind their backs.

Mr. Kaiser: I would like to have had that resolution read a second time. I have the idea that if a person had that resolution read over a second time, and thought of what it meant, not very many people would vote against it. It should not be left to any organized society to say as to whether it shall be the judge as to the vice of horse-racing. Why should we not be permitted to take this stand. I would like to see an unanimous vote on this question. I think we are endeavoring to do something, but I am working hard to do what I can do. We are not running an immoral institute in having a little horse-racing. I think nobody can see anything wrong, and say we are doing anything wrong, and I think the men representing the agricultural societies are the best men in the community, and why anybody should say that we shall not be our own judges is past me. I think every man in the Province should say that every society should be its own judge. I would like to see this unanimous vote, and then I think the Government would listen to our view.

The motion was then put and declared carried.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ACT.

Moved by G. G. Henderson, of Sarnia, and seconded by David Evans, "That the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture be asked to have the Act respecting Agricultural Societies so amended as to allow societies some allowance for moneys spent on grounds, buildings, expert judges, and rents, as is allowed for other expenditure, as set forth in section 21 of the said Act."

Mr. GLENDINNING: I represent a society, and we have nearly one thousand dollars in the treasury. We have no buildings or grounds of our own, but we have grounds and buildings second to none, I suppose, in the Province. We rent them for one hundred dollars a year, and that expenditure has been reported to headquarters as expenditure for agricultural purposes.

Mr. W. D. DONALDSON: Why should societies that own their own buildings and spend their own money not be allowed interest as well as those men who are getting rent?

Mr. STEVENSON: I think if we entered into taking the Government grant to help the societies to build their agricultural buildings you will have a small grant to draw from for our prizes. We have got $70,000 to draw from. If you draw largely for buildings you won't have much for the prizes, so it is as broad as it is long, and there will be misrepresentation in the value of buildings. It costs a great deal more to put up buildings in a city than it does in a small village, and I think it should be left in that way.

A MEMBER: It is unfair to societies. I know that in the last four or five years we have invested $30,600; consequently, for that amount of money, which we have so invested in the last two or three years, we will not draw a cent of the Government grant if this resolution goes through.

Mr. EVANS: As seconder of this resolution, I think there should be a clause put in the regulations in regard to that. I represent Strathroy. We have buildings there that are as good as any buildings in the Province of Ontario, and they are paid for. But, gentlemen, we are not satisfied to remain there. The Government has asked us to give our energies and time to help agriculture, and we are putting our money there; but if we see fit to move a building and to spend $500 in the improvement of the cattle sheds for the protecting and housing of our cattle, I claim that the Government should give us a small, tangible grant towards that thing, because it is education we are seeking, and we should receive some encouragement from the Governmnt funds. I say it should be equally paramount with the show which only exposes its stock to the sun or inclement weather for two hours on a hot day.

The resolution was declared lost upon a vote being taken.

A MEMBER: I would like to ask Mr. Cowan about these grants given to societies who do or do not hold horse-racing. If this is not changed it is possible that there may be some societies who may see fit to put on racing and not ask the Government for their grant, figuring that they can make more money by putting on horse-racing, than if they cut it out and accepted the grant. Would it be lawful for them to do so?

Mr. COWAN: Every society is acting under the Agriculture and Arts Act, and therefore if it cuts loose it practically has to be treated as if it was disorganized, and any society which is will be treated in the same way.

A MEMBER: You will take our grounds?

A.—Yes.

A. F. ALLEN: In the event of not being able to do it that way, would it be lawful to have two days' fair, and after the fair was over to put on one day's racing and give the proceeds to the association?

The PRESIDENT: No; it would be tainted money. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cowan: I know societies hold horse-racing on other days, but the horse-racing is separate from the exhibition. I do not think there has been any objection so far as to that. When any society does not have its membership completed on the first of March, there is another clause of the Act which says that if they have it on the first of September it will be all right.

Mr. Hudspeth: We have been in existence for thirty years, and other societies doing business have only been incorporated five years. We have land and buildings valued at $5,000, and we have $1,400 of cash in the bank. Our Government grant amounts to $450. I want to ask, if we withdraw from this association have our assets to be confiscated by the Government?

Mr. Cowan: The way the Act reads now, the society that breaks the law with regard to horse-racing is subject to lose its grant. It doesn't say anything about grounds and buildings, but if a society continues to have horse-racing and loses this grant, it will create a new situation, which will have to be presented to the Government.

Mr. Kaiser: There is one thing I think this association should do, and that is to send a carefully selected delegation to the Government and press this motion which has been passed with regard to horse-racing. (Hear, hear.) I was amazed at the last speaker, from Caledonia, who wanted to know whether the assets of his association would be confiscated by the Government if they were to withdraw, and to take the attitude that they shall have horse-racing. Apparently you were afraid that would be so. I happened to be a delegate of an agriculture society in South Ontario, and I haven't any fears along that line. I am inclined to hope that the Government would take over our assets and our liabilities, and so on. I will tell you why. We happened to have been endeavoring to run an agricultural society, and we were being run by some of the experts. We were told by them that the proper way to do was to fall in line with Mr. Cowan's ideas, and Mr. Hodson's, and we took their ideas, and we got full of ideas, and the more ideas we got into the minds of the directors the more we got into debt every time, until we struck the point where they said we were to run a model fair, and they modelized us $4,000 in the hole. After we got into that position, we hoped that we would run horse-races, and let the Government take our assets and liabilities. (Laughter.) We have most success with the farmers. They come into town, and on fair day they want to go out to meet the girls from the country. The fact of the matter is that not one in ten is interested in the instructive part of the agricultural fair, but they are willing to put in the 25 cents to help the agriculturists along. We should not be living under humbug regulations. I do not believe the people of this country claim to be any better than the laws, and we should not have the laws better than the people. In Athens it was asked, "Are these the best laws that you can make for Athens?" and the answer was "Those are the best laws that the people of Athens can respect and obey." I think we should have no better laws than we can respect and obey, and I would like to see those laws so that we could live up to them. We do not want to be in the position of law breakers. I believe that if a delegation from this association was to go before the Hon. Mr. Monteith and lay these suggestions before him in the proper kind of way he would put this resolution that you have here to-day in some shape in the statutes of our country, and we can carry that out. I hope you will appoint that delegation before we depart this afternoon.

Mr. Farrow: I am very pleased with many of the remarks made by the gentlemen who preceded me, for the reason that the Minister of Agricul-

ture has said plainly that he is one of the trustees of the Province of Ontario, that he has been placed there for the purpose of carrying out the opinions of the majority of the people of Ontario, and if this matter is not discussed here by the representatives it is utterly impossible for him to be guided by the thought of the people along these lines. Therefore it is important for the people to take this matter into consideration, move resolutions, and place them before the meeting, with the intention of getting them into the laws of this country, and when he finds that the representatives of the various fairs of this Province believe that the Act as it is framed is not in the best interest of the country, he is flexible enough to yield to your wishes. I want to say a word in reference to horse-racing. Although I have no fast horses, I am very much in favor of having this attraction at fairs, and I think this interpretation of the Act as to what is meant by horse-racing is a little too fine. When we speak of the horse-race we do not want to be confined to that class where we are put according to the Act. For instance, I can give you an illustration of a fair in the County of Lambton that is getting a grant of $116, and they are erecting fine buildings, and they have a fine membership, and it all goes to show that prosperity has been on their side. A gentleman came to that fair last fall, and he said to the directors, "I will give you $400 for the right to sell pools at your fair," and the directors said, "No, we want the best here. We want trials of speed here to show the superior qualities of the horses brought out by the public." Just the same as if you had a Clyde; it is utterly impossible to know the qualities of that Clyde until you put him to the test. The other horse is placed in his class to show off his speed. The result of this was that because the professional jockeys were not at the fair and were not able to get control of the races, the fastest horse won. The animal was valued in the neighborhood of $125 or $200, but after the fair the owner got $1,100 for it, because the horse went down the line and showed what he could do. If it was not for that trial of speed the farmer would have lost that amount of money. There was another horse there that sold for $1,500 after the fair which was only commanding an ordinary price previously. We believe the morals of the people in the outlying places is equal to that of those in the towns and the cities that are dictating to us. You are a very enthusiastic lot of gentlemen, but our means of organization is a little lacking. I think that if we had the Province of Ontario subdivided into sections, so that many fairs would send one or two representatives, and if you would organize so that each district would have their meeting at a special time, then we would be able to get along at the work faster.

Mr. KAISER: I beg to move that a delegation of five from this meeting be sent to the Government, to request that this motion which has been passed here be framed into the statutes of our country.

Mr. FRY: I have pleasure in seconding that motion.

The PRESIDENT: I name the Executive of the Association, with the mover and seconder of the resolution, as the committee.

The PRESIDENT: The committee that has been appointed to arrange a uniform system of fair books will meet subsequent to this meeting at some time to be appointed by the superintendent, and it has been suggested that any secretary who has any suggestion to make will please send it to Mr. J. Lockie Wilson for representation to the committee. The committee is as follows. J. T. Murphy, Simcoe; T. F. Wallace, Woodbridge; G. G. Henderson, Hamilton; J. E. Johnson, Tweed; J. W. Sheppard, Cayuga; W. Laidlaw, Guelph; David Evans, Strathroy; J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to the President for his faithful services during the two years he had held office.

APPENDIX.

The following is the statement of grants to Agricultural Societies for the years 1906 and 1907. The grants for 1906 were based on the former Agriculture and Arts Act; for 1907 they are based on the new Agricultural Societies Act, which came into force on the first day of February, 1907.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1906 AND 1907.

The basis on which the Government Grants are apportioned in 1907 is on the expenditure for agricultural purposes only.

Societies that have received the increased grants are those which have chiefly utilized their funds for agricultural purposes.

	1906.	1907.
ADDINGTON:		
Addington	$395	$165
Centreville	140	81
Sheffield	56	32
ALGOMA:		
Central Algoma	380	536
Day and Bright	27	34
Iron Bridge	90	66
Johnson and Aberdeen.	28	69
North Shore	58	95
Bruce Mines	86	154
St. Joseph Island	47	105
Thessalon	84	106
West Algoma	436	294
Emo	112	198
McIrvine and Alberton.	140	308
Oliver	112	204
BRANT:		
Paris	660	375
Onondaga	140	156
South Brant	660	399
BRUCE:		
Paisley	436	290
Pinkerton	58	78
Huron Tp.	66	213
Kincardine	65	82
N. Bruce and Saugeen..	407	304
Wiarton	77	122
Arran and Tara	109	166
Underwood	76	139
Eastnor	38	85
Tiverton	62	103
Northern	380	231
Carrick	117	122
Teeswater	117	189
Lucknow	110	137
Chesley	66	164
CARLETON:		
Carleton	451	491
Fitzroy	124	149
Carp	140	278
March	85	61
DUFFERIN:		
Dufferin	405	222
East Luther	140	185
Dufferin Central	128	233

	1906.	1907.
DUNDAS:		
Dundas	$380	$276
Matilda	140	94
Mountain	140	199
Winchester	140	223
DURHAM:		
Millbrook	511	432
Port Hope	140	198
West Durham	491	348
Cartwright	119	145
Orono	109	206
ELGIN:		
East Elgin	509	439
Staffordville	64	98
South Dorchester	64	168
West Elgin	520	358
Aldborough	140	186
Shedden	140	103
ESSEX:		
Essex Co.	865	547
Comber	105	91
Amherstburg, Anderdon and Malden	105	159
Colchester South	105	213
Mersea, Leamington and South Gosfield	105	337
FRONTENAC:		
Frontenac	469	210
Kingston Tp.	92	81
Storrington	103	65
Wolfe Island	136	55
Parham	122	74
Kennebec	87	44
GLENGARRY:		
Glengarry	394	220
St. Lawrence Valley	266	265
Kenyon	140	177
GRENVILLE:		
South Grenville	520	292
Spencerville	140	113
GREY:		
East Grey	380	227
Priceville	51	94
Collingwood Tp.	57	136
Rocklyn	74	124
Holland	76	74

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

GREY.—*Con.*	1906.	1907.
Osprey	$ 56	$103
Proton	76	144
Owen Sound	380	341
Kilsyth	84	153
Keppel	61	64
Meaford and St. Vincent	59	128
Desboro	84	137
Sydenham	83	113
South Grey	380	222
Hanover, Bentinck and Brant	97	108
Egremont	96	127
Markdale	82	74
Normanby	96	98
HALDIMAND:		
Haldimand	380	264
Southern Branch	88	105
Caledonia	96	373
Walpole	96	166
Canboro	38	39
Dunnville	95	112
HALIBURTON:		
Deer Lake	64	
Haliburton	116	56
Glamorgan	66	22
Minden	112	69
HALTON:		
Halton	380	394
Esquesing	100	220
Nassagaweya	82	119
Nelson and Burlington.	100	149
Trafalgar	68	237
HASTINGS:		
Stirling	416	213
Marmora	140	121
Wollaston	140	56
Belleville	455	208
Tweed	140	187
Shannonville	123	93
Madoc	380	234
Bancroft	432	125
Maynooth	140	24
Dungannon and Faraday	140	39
Frankford	660	286
HURON:		
East Huron	511	233
Howick	104	111
Blyth	130	214
South Huron	380	215
Zurich	90	127
Bayfield	79	103
Exeter	90	169
Seaforth	89	170
West Huron	408	296
Dungannon	140	210
Turnberry	122	166
Kirkton	117	143
KENT:		
East Kent	380	219
Camden	105	119
Harwich	105	160
Howard	105	321
Orford	105	208

	1906.	1907.
West Kent	$410	$336
Wallaceburg	129	102
Raleigh and Tilbury	121	218
Romney	140	84
LAMBTON:		
East Lambton	380	307
Bosanquet	96	134
Brooke and Alvinston	96	236
Florence	87	98
Plympton and Wyoming	45	140
West Lambton	492	540
Petrolea and Enniskillen	112	319
Moore	112	243
Sombra	84	105
Forest		199
LANARK:		
North Lanark	380	678
Dalhousie	125	173
Lanark Tp.	91	237
Pakenham	104	150
South Lanark	380	332
Lanark Village and Bathurst	159	156
Maberley	66	75
LEEDS, N., AND GRENVILLE:		
Merrickville	434	164
Lombardy	120	92
Frankville	140	179
Kemptville	106	177
LEEDS, SOUTH:		
Brockville	800	599
Delta	411	414
North Crosby	140	64
Lansdowne	140	181
Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	109	85
LENNOX:		
Lennox	384	336
Amherst Island	137	52
Ernestown	139	72
LINCOLN:		
Monck	380	123
Abingdon	95	110
Clinton Tp.	77	166
Grantham	44	
Peninsular Central	74	114
Niagara Town and Tp.	350	205
MANITOULIN:		
Gore Bay	380	323
Manitowaning	99	154
Billings	114	119
Providence Bay	101	84
Howland	106	82
MIDDLESEX:		
Dorchester	105	191
London Tp.	105	187
Thorndale	105	146
Westminster	105	108
North Middlesex	436	211
McGillivray	62	49
Parkhill	82	178
West Middlesex	380	292

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

MIDDLESEX.—*Con.*	1906.	1907.
Lobo	$110	$ 77
Metcalfe	84	69
Adelaide	110	77
London District	210	111
Caradoc	84	109
East Middlesex	380	116
Delaware	84	106
Mosa and Ekfrid	84	133
MUSKOKA:		
North Muskoka	448	310
Stephenson and Watt	140	174
Stisted	140	141
South Muskoka	385	555
Baysville	58	69
Medora and Wood	121	130
Morrison	96	72
Gravenhurst & Muskoka	140	189
NIPISSING:		
Sudbury	...	211
Bonfield	140	107
Astorville	140	55
Sturgeon Falls	550	281
Caldwell	140	125
Widdifield	250	...
New Liskeard	380	253
NORFOLK:		
Norfolk Co.	760	669
Courtland	122	91
Townsend	113	114
Windham	122	124
Charlotteville	122	171
Houghton	123	122
N. Walsingham	123	116
NORTHUMBERLAND:		
E. Northumberland	453	352
Brighton	92	122
Cramahe	85	248
Wooler	77	68
Seymour	93	155
Cobourg Central	520	338
Alnwick	140	136
ONTARIO:		
Ramona	50	34
Uxbridge	380	166
Brock	86	177
Scott	80	123
Port Perry, Reach and Scugog	90	48
Beaverton	86	98
South Ontario	800	326
OXFORD:		
Woodstock	452	333
Drumbo	86	298
East Nissouri	77	93
West Zorra and Embro	87	164
Tavistock	70	197
South Oxford	380	181
Tillsonburg and Dereham	86	212
North Norwich	86	131
South Norwich	86	134
Ingersoll, North and West Oxford	86	82
Armour, Ryerson and Burk's Falls	380	449

PARRY SOUND:	1906.	1907.
Magnetawan	$ 64	$122
McMurrich	67	66
Machar	73	194
Perry	131	152
Strong	85	132
Powassan	380	267
Parry Sound	454	281
United Townships	140	106
Rosseau	138	119
McKellar	140	159
PEEL:		
Albion and Bolton	140	219
Caledon	140	202
Peel	408	441
Toronto Tp.	140	301
Toronto Gore	140	67
PERTH:		
Stratford	380	190
Elma	89	125
Listowel	96	180
Mornington	96	217
South Perth	380	253
Fullarton, Logan and Hibbert	118	207
PETERBOROUGH:		
East Peterborough	380	330
Galway	122	64
Otonabee	124	126
Peterborough Ind.	395	599
Lakehurst	75	41
South Monaghan	114	62
Lakefield	140	99
PRESCOTT:		
Vankleek Hill	442	261
Alfred	140	128
South Plantagenet	140	119
PRINCE EDWARD:		
Prince Edward	410	416
Ameliasburg	140	153
Sophiasburg	138	87
RENFREW:		
N. Renfrew	590	395
Renfrew	454	495
Radcliffe	136	47
Cobden	140	103
RUSSELL:		
Russell Co.	380	436
Casselman	108	58
Clarence	112	85
Russell Tp.	138	185
SIMCOE:		
Beeton	520	231
East Simcoe	380	252
Coldwater	104	193
Oro	104	141
Tiny and Tay	104	182
Cookstown	520	263
Bradford and W. Gwillimbury	140	219
Alliston	140	228
Barrie	468	371
Elmvale	87	252
Nottawasaga	88	336

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—*Concluded.*

	1906.	1907.
STORMONT:		
Cornwall	$350	$222
Stormont	407	177
Osnabruck	140	113
Roxborough	140	88
Finch	113	78
VICTORIA:		
N. Victoria	380	218
Fenelon	118	98
Eldon	138	166
Somerville	101	53
South Victoria	380	493
Mariposa	102	127
Verulam	87	121
WATERLOO:		
Berlin	380	304
Wellesley and N. Easthope	120	199
Elmira and Woolwich	121	164
South Waterloo	380	469
Wilmot	126	202
WELLAND:		
Fenwick	95	189
Wainfleet	53	82
Welland	380	214
Bertie	107	129
Stamford and Niagara Falls	67	231
Thorold Town and Tp.	96	124
WELLINGTON:		
Centre Wellington	461	357
Pilkington	90	81
Erin	91	289
West Garafraxa	$ 77	$ 64
Guelph and South Wellington	485	800
Rockwood	105	186
Puslinch	105	172
W. Wellington	440	183
Arthur	76	181
Maryborough	59	87
Palmerston	76	108
Peel and Drayton	76	127
Mount Forest	.....	153
WENTWORTH:		
North Wentworth	380	146
Rockton	140	297
Waterdown	140	206
Dundas	140	108
South Wentworth	380	211
Ancaster	117	251
Glanford	106	96
Binbrook	81	98
Saltfleet	116	108
YORK:		
East York and Markham	590	800
Scarboro'	140	332
Newmarket	380	576
Sutton	114	174
Queensville	118	115
Schomberg	117	277
Woodbridge	596	574
Weston, York and Etobicoke	274	299
Toronto Electoral	410	127

SPECIAL GRANTS.

	1906.	1907.
Walter's Falls	.....	$161
Dryden	.....	204
Amherst Island	.....	88
INDIAN SOCIETIES:		
Six Nations	$100	$100
Oneida	50	50
Chippewa	75	75
Muncey	75	.....

GRANTS TO THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, THE WESTERN FAIR, AND THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION.

Canadian National	$2,500
Western Fair	1,109
Central Canada	953
	$4,562

GRANTS TO SPRING SHOWS, 1907.

STALLION SHOWS.

Egremont	$36	Elma	$33
Wellesley and N. Easthope	28	Owen Sound	47
Barrie	43	Moore	23
Cookstown	24	Plympton and Wyoming	40
Walpole	9	South Lanark	50
Norfolk Co.	23	Mosa and Ekfrid	47
East Elgin	27	Comber	8
Collingwood Tp.	16	Dunnville	26
Peninsular Central	18	Mornington	30
Haldimand	15	Guelph	50

Stallion and Bull Shows.

Weston, York and Etobicoke	$50	North Bruce and Saugeen	$45
Arran and Tara	50	Elmvale	21
East Simcoe	50	Rocklyn	39
Fullarton, Logan and Hibbert	50	Nottawasaga	45
West Kent	50	West Durham	36
		Ops	30

Stallion, Bull, and Seed Shows.

Meaford and St. Vincent	$52	Astorville	$47
Northern	75	Westminster	41
Blyth	57	Listowel	62
Maryborough	67	Frankford	75
East Luther	56	Caledonia	21
Mt. Forest	46	North Renfrew	21
West Wellington	67	Beeton	52
Strong	46	Tavistock	55
Renfrew	29		

Seed Shows.

Minden	$13	Norfolk	$15

GRANTS TO SOCIETIES OWNING PURE-BRED STOCK, 1907.

Oldcastle	$320	Dummer and Douro	$260
Drummond	70	Emily	90
Osgoode	120	Ops	20

FALL FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

List of Places in Ontario at which Exhibitions are held, with dates as far as Reported to the Superintendent.

Abingdon .....Oct. 16 and 17.
Alexandria .....Sept. 9 and 10.
Alfred.....Sept. 24 and 25.
Alliston .....Oct. 3 and 4.
Almonte.....Sept. 24, 25, 26.
Alvinston .....Oct. 2 and 3.
Ameliasburg.....Oct. 4 and 5.
Amherstburg .....Oct. 1 and 2.
Arthur .....Sept. 19.
Atwood .....Oct. 1, 2.
Avonmore.....Sept. 25, 26.
Aylmer .....Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Baden.....Sept. 18, 19.
Barrie.....Sept. 23, 24, 25.
Bar River .....Sept. 24.
Baysville .....Oct. 2.
Beachburg..... ...Oct. 3, 4.
Becher .....Sept. 25.
Beeton .....Sept. 26, 27.
Belleville.....Sept. 17, 18.
Berwick.....Sept. 12, 13.
Binbrook.....Oct. 7, 8.
Blackstock .....Oct. 1, 2.
Blyth .....Sept. 23, 24.
Bobcaygeon .....Sept. 25, 26.
Bothwell .....Sept. 26, 27.
Bowmanville .....Sept. 26, 27.
Bracebridge .....Sept. 26, 27.
Bradford .....Oct. 15, 16.
Brampton .....Sept. 19, 20.
Brigden .....Oct. 1.
Brighton .....Sept. 26.
Brockville .....Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13.
Bruce Mines.....Sept. 25.
Brussels.....Oct. 3, 4.
Burford .....Oct. 1, 2.
Burks Falls..... .....Oct. 3, 4.
Caledon .....Oct. 3, 4.
Caledonia .....Oct. 10, 11.
Campbellford.....Sept. 24, 25.
Campbellville.....Oct. 8.
Canada Central, Ottawa .....Sept. 13-21.
Carp .....Oct. 1, 2.
Casselman.....Sept. 17.
Castleton. .....Oct. 1, 2.
Cayuga.....Sept. 24, 25.
Chatsworth. .....Sept. 17, 18.
Chesley .....Sept. 16, 17.
Clarksburg .....Oct. 1, 2.
Cobden .....Sept. 23, 24.
Coe Hill.....Sept. 20.
Colborne .....Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Collingwood.....Sept. 24, 25, 26, 27.
Comber .....Sept. 30, Oct. 1,
Cookstown .....Oct. 1, 2.
Cornwall.....Sept. 25, 26, 27.
Courtland .....Oct. 6.
Delaware .....Oct. 16.
Delta.....Sept. 24, 25.
Desboro .....Sept. 26, 27.
Dorchester .....Oct. 2.
Dresden .....Oct. 8, 9.
Drumbo .....Sept. 24, 25.
Dunchurch .....Oct. 4.
Dundalk .....Oct. 3, 4.
Dunnville .....Sept. 17, 18.
Durham.....Sept. 24, 25.
Elmvale.....Oct. 7, 8, 9.
Embro .....Oct. 3.
Emo .....Sept. 19, 20.
Emsdale .....Sept. 24, 25.
Erin .....Oct. 16, 17.
Essex.....Sept. 24, 25, 26.
Exeter .....Sept. 16, 17.
Fair Ground.....Oct. 4.
Fenella ..... .Sept. 26, 27.
Fenwick .....Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Fergus .....Oct. 1, 2.
Feversham .....Oct. 3, 4.
Flesherton .....Sept. 26, 27.
Florence .....Oct. 3, 4.
Forest.....Sept. 17, 18.
Fort Erie.....Oct. 3, 4.
Fort Frances .....Sept. 17, 18.
Frankford .....Sept. 19, 20.
Frankville.....Sept. 26, 27.
Galt .....Oct. 1, 2.
Georgetown .....Oct. 1, 2.
Glencoe .....Sept. 24, 25.
Goderich .....Sept. 25, 26, 27.
Gooderham.....Oct. 3.
Gordon Lake .....Sept. 27.
Gore Bay.....Oct. 3, 4.
Grand Valley.....Oct. 15, 16.
Guelph.....Sept. 17, 18, 19.
Haliburton .....Sept. 26.
Hanover .....Sept. 26, 27.
Harriston .....Sept. 26, 27.
Harrow .....Oct. 8, 9.
Highgate .....Oct. 11, 12.
Holstein.....Oct. 1.
Huntsville. .....Sept. 24, 25.
Ilderton .....Sept. 27.
Ingersoll ....Sept. 24, 25.
Inverary ....Sept. 18.
Jarvis .....Oct. 3, 4.
Keene.....Oct. 2, 3.
Kemble .....Sept. 26, 27.
Kemptville .....Sept. 17, 18.
Kincardine .....Sept. 18, 19.
Kinmount.....Sept. 10, 11.
Kilsyth .....Oct. 10, 11.
Kirkton.....Oct. 3, 4.
Lakefield .....Sept. 24, 25.
L'Amable .....Oct. 1.
Lakehurst .....Oct. 3, 4.
Langton.....Oct. 12.
Lansdowne .....Sept. 26, 27.
Leamington .....Oct. 2, 3, 4.
Lindsay ....Sept. 19, 20, 21.
Listowel.....Sept. 24, 25.
Little Current .....Sept. 26.
Lombardy.....Sept. 28.
London, Western Fair, Sept. 6-14.
Loring .....Oct. 4.

Lucknow .....Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Lyndhurst.....Sept. 19, 20.
Madoc .....Sept. 12, 13.
Manitowaning .....Oct. 1, 2.
Markdale.....Oct. 1, 2.
Markham.....Oct. 2, 3, 4.
Marshville .....Sept. 27, 28.
Mattawa .....Sept. 26, 27.
Maxville .....Sept. 24, 25.
McDonald's Corners ..Sept. 26 and 27.
Meaford .....Sept. 26, 27.
Merrickville .....Sept. 19, 20.
Metcalfe.....Sept. 24, 25.
Midland.....Sept. 26, 27.
Millbrook .....Oct. 3, 4.
Mildmay .....Sept. 23, 24.
Milton .....Oct. 10, 11.
Milverton .....Sept. 26, 27.
Mohr's Corners .....Sept. 30, Oct. 1.
Morrisburg .....Sept. 3, 4.
Morriston . .....Oct. 1.
Mt. Brydges.....Oct. 4.
Mt. Forest.....Sept. 17, 18.
Mt. Hamilton.....Oct. 3, 4.
Mt. Hope.....Oct. 2.
Murillo.....Oct. 2.
Napanee.....Sept. 18, 19.
Newboro .....Aug. 31, Sept. 2.
New Hamburg.....Sept. 18, 19.
Newington.. .....Sept. 10, 11.
New Liskeard.....Sept. 26, 27.
Niagara Falls .....Sept. 26, 27.
Niagara-on-the-Lake ..Sept. 23, 24.
Norwich.....Sept. 17, 18.
Norwood .....Oct. 8, 9.
Oakville.....Sept. 26, 27.
Onondaga .....Oct. 1.
Orangeville.....Sept. 26, 27.
Orono.....Sept. 16, 17.
Oshawa .....Sept. 24, 25.
Osnabruck Centre.....Oct. 1, 2.
Ottawa (Canada Central) .....Sept. 13-21.
Otterville .....Oct. 4, 5.
Owen Sound.....Sept. 13, 14.
Paisley .....Sept. 24, 25.
Pakenham.....Sept. 16, 17.
Palmerston .....Sept. 19, 20.
Paris .....Sept. 26. 27.
Perth .....Sept. 4, 5, 6.
Peterboro .....Sept. 26, 27, 28.
Petrolea .. ..Sept. 19, 20, 21.
Picton.....Sept. 25, 26.
Port Arthur .....Sept. 23-27.
Port Carling .....Sept. 20.
Port Elgin.....Sept. 26, 27.
Port Hope.....Oct. 1, 2.
Powassan.....Oct. 2, 3.
Prescott.....Sept. 18, 19, 20.
Priceville.....Oct. 3, 4.
Queensville.....Oct. 9, 10.
Rainham Centre .....Sept. 19.
Renfrew.....Sept. 23, 24, 25.
Richmond.....Sept. 23, 24, 25.
Ripley .....Sept. 24, 25.
Rocklyn.....Oct. 3, 4.
Rockton.....Oct. 8, 9.
Russell.....Sept. 27.
Sarnia.....Sept. 23, 24, 25.
Scarboro.....Sept. 25.
Seaforth .....Sept. 19, 20.
Shannonville .....Sept. 28.
Shanty Bay.....Sept. 17.
Shedden .....Sept. 25.
Shelburne .....Sept. 24, 25.
Simcoe .....Sept. 24, 25, 26.
Smithville.....Sept. 27, 28.
South Mountain .....Sept. 12, 13.
Spencerville .....Oct. 1, 2.
Springfield .....Sept. 19, 20.
Sprucedale .....Sept. 27.
Stirling.....Sept. 26, 27.
St. Marys .....Sept. 25, 26.
Stoney Creek .....Sept. 26, 27.
Straffordville .....Sept. 18.
Stratford .....Sept. 20, 21.
Strathroy.....Sept. 16, 17, 18.
Streetsville .....Sept. 25.
Sundridge .....Oct. 2, 3.
Sutton .....Sept. 26, 27.
Tara .....Oct. 1, 2.
Tavistock .....Sept. 16, 17.
Teeswater .....Oct. 3, 4.
Thamesville .....Oct. 1, 2.
Thedford.....Sept. 24.
Thorndale .....Oct. 1.
Thorold .....Oct. 8, 9.
Tillsonburg .....Oct. 1, 2.
Tiverton .....Oct. 1.
Tweed .....Oct. 2.
Underwood.....Oct. 8.
Utterson ... .Oct. 1 and 2.
Vankleek Hill .....Sept. 13, 14.
Verner .....Sept. 9, 10.
Victoria Road.....Sept. 17, 18.
Waterford .....Oct. 3.
Watford.....Sept. 25, 26.
Wallaceburg.....Oct. 3, 4.
Wallacetown .....Sept. 26, 27.
Walkerton .....Sept. 19, 20.
Walsh.. .....Oct. 22.
Walters Falls ....Sept. 24, 25.
Warkworth.....Oct. 3, 4.
Waterdown.....Oct. 1.
Welland.....Oct. 1, 2.
Wellandport.. .....Oct. 10, 11.
Wellesley .....Sept. 23, 24.
Western Fair, London.Sept. 6-14.
Wiarton .....Sept. 25, 26.
Wilkesport .....Sept. 26.
Williamstown .....Sept. 25, 26.
Winchester .....Sept. 5, 6.
Windham Centre .....Oct. 8.
Wingham .....Sept. 26, 27.
Woodstock .....Sept. 18, 19, 20.
Wooler.....Sept. 18.
Wyoming .....Sept. 27, 28.
Zurich.... .....Sept. 18, 19.

Second Annual Report

OF

The Horticultural Societies of Ontario

For the Year

1907

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1908

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

To the Honorable SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honor:

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of your Honor the Report of The Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1907

Respectfully yours,

NELSON MONTEITH,
Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, 1908.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Horticultural Societies

OF ONTARIO

1907.

To the Honorable Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture.

Sir,—I have the honor to present, herewith, the Second Annual Report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario for the year 1907, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure of each society, and a comparative list of members and legislative grants in 1906 and 1907.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

J. LOCKIE WILSON,

Superintendent.

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS FOR 1908.

President.....Major H. J. Snelgrove, Cobourg.
1st Vice-President.....R. B. Whyte, Ottawa.
2nd Vice-President.....R. Cameron, Niagara Falls.
Secretary-Treasurer.....H. B. Cowan, Peterboro.
Corresponding Secretary and Editor.....J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

Directors:

Rev. A. H. Scott, M.A., Perth; W. Jeffers Diamond, Belleville; H. R. Frankland, Toronto; A. Alexander, Hamilton; Isaac Lanstrath, Seaforth; J. Rose, Brantford; J. S. Pearce, London.

Honorary Director.....W. B. Burgoyne, St. Catharines.

Auditors:

J. O. McCulloch, Hamilton; Mrs. Robert McDowell, Owen Sound.

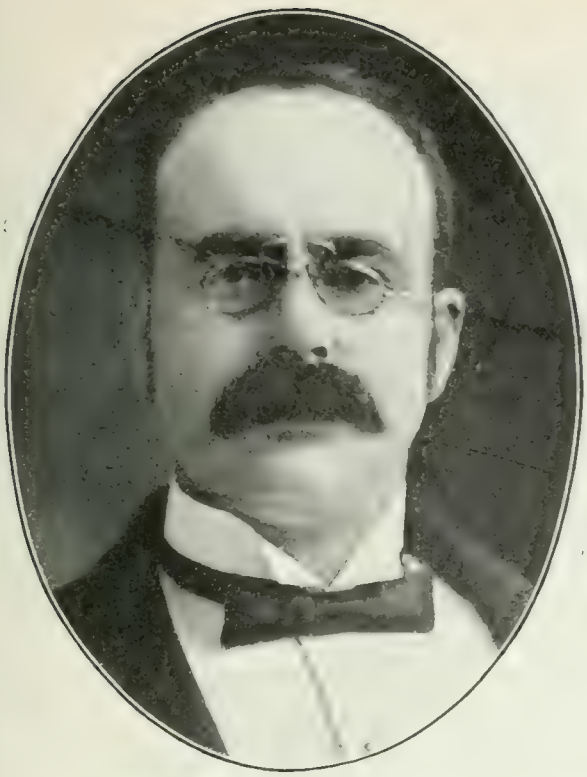
COMMITTEES FOR 1908.

On Nomenclature: R. Cameron, Niagara Falls; Jno. Cavers, Oakville; H. B. Cowan, Peterboro; Wm. Hunt, O.A.C., Guelph; W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa.

On Novelties: W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa; Prof. H. L. Hutt, O.A.C., Guelph; Miss Blacklock, Toronto.

Press Committee: Jno. Cavers, Oakville; W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa; Rev. A. H. Scott, Perth.

Committee on the incorporation of Horticultural Topics in new series of School Books: Rev. A. H. Scott, Perth; W. B. Burgoyne, St. Catharines; J. S. Pearce, London.



Major H. J. Snelgrove, Cobourg,
President of the Ontario Horticultural Association.

W. B. Burgoyne, St. Catharines,
Ex-President and Honorary Director.

R. B. Whyte, Ottawa,
First Vice-President.

Roderick Cameron, Niagara Falls South,
Second Vice-President.

Officers and Delegates at Horticultural Convention, 1907.—1. J. Lockie Wilson. 2. W. B. Burgoyne. 3. Maj. H. J. Snelgrove. 4. R. B. Whyte. 5. Rev. A. H. Scott. 6. W. J. Diamond. 7. 8. H. J. Frankland. 9. R. W. Brooks. 10. G. W. Tebbs. 11. J. S. Pearce. 12. J. O. McCulloch. 13. R. Govenlock. 14. R. Jarvis. 15. T. H. Lennox. 16. W. T. Macoun. 17. Wm. Hunt. 18. Alex McNeill. 19. John Cavers. 20. Mrs. R. MacDowall. 21. J. M. Dickson. 22. C. W. Schierholtz. 23. W. C. Reid.

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the Ontario Horticultural Association was held in the City Hall, Toronto, on November 14th and 15th, 1907. There were 58 delegates present, and they had the pleasure of listening to some of the best addresses on horticultural subjects that have ever been delivered before the Association.

DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE.

Name.	Society.	Name.	Society.
W. B. Burgoyne	St. Catharines.	Geo. W. Tebbs	Hespeler.
Joseph Barker	Kincardine.	Rev. A. H. Scott	Perth.
Mrs. G. F. McKinnon	Smith's Falls.	W. C. Reid	Belleville.
Mrs. R. C. Currie	Smith's Falls.	H. L. Hutt	Guelph.
J. Cavers	Oakville.	J. T. Rose	Brantford.
C. F. Schierholtz	Elmira.	Linus Woolverton	Grimsby.
M. E. Blacklock	Toronto.	H. B. Cowan	Toronto.
P. C. L. Harris	Guelph.	Daniel Denton	Cobourg.
Mrs. Robt. McDowall	Owen Sound.	J. G. Jackson	Cobourg.
Isabel C. Mackenzie	Toronto.	John Cape	Hamilton.
W. T. Macoun	Ottawa.	J. O. McCulloch	Hamilton.
A. A. Wright	Renfrew.	T. H. Lennox	Stratford.
Rod'k Cameron	Niagara Falls.	S. B. Webb	Stratford.
W. W. Gammage	London.	John Dawson	St. Catharines.
J. S. Pearce	London.	E. A. Morden	Oakville.
Wm. Hunt	Guelph.	Mrs. E. A. Morden	Oakville.
Richard Jarvis	Bowmanville.	Mrs. Curtis Bogart	Belleville.
H. J. Snelgrove	Cobourg.	H. R. Frankland	Toronto.
Jas. Guilfoyle	Collingwood.	C. L. Stephens	Orillia.
W. Jeffers Diamond	Belleville.	H. W. Brown	Orillia.
R. B. Whyte	Ottawa.	Jas. R. Jarvis	Toronto.
Jas. Anderson	Hamilton.	J. Lockie Wilson	Toronto.
A. Alexander	Hamilton.	G. A. Putnam	Toronto.
Jas. Ogilvie	Hamilton.	Rev. J. F. Rounthwaite	Brantford.
J. M. Dickson	Hamilton.	B. Leslie Ainslie	Toronto.
W. D. Hoag	Seaforth.	Miss L. Rowe	Toronto.
W. Moore	London.	Miss M. Wilson	London.
R. W. Brooks	Brantford.	H. J. Graham	Seaforth.
S. Short	Ottawa.		

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

By W. B. Burgoyne, St. Catharines.

It is with great pleasure that I greet you at this second annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association. In accordance with the suggestion made at our last meeting, your Executive Committee decided that the convention this year should extend over two days, and you will agree that the programme prepared is one of great interest and importance, indicating the many phases of the work which the Horticultural Societies of the Province are engaged in promoting. It is, I think, not open to question, that more than ever the Horticultural Societies are justifying their existence, and the aid which the Government of the Province is extending, by the increasing interest in the work of civic improvement, the beautifying of all our home surroundings and the interesting of the young boyhood and girlhood in the study and culture of plants and flowers, which will make our cities, towns, and villages and even the rural sections a reputation for civic beauty not equalled in any other section of this continent.

As intimated by Mr. Cowan at our last meeting, he shortly afterwards retired from the position of Superintendent of Horticultural Societies, in which he had been instrumental in placing our organization upon a more satisfactory basis than it had ever been in before. He was succeeded, as you are aware, by Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, and I am glad to say that our new Superintendent has shown, during the year, that he fully appreciates the importance of the work in which our societies are employed, and his anxiety to improve, where possible, the conditions under which they are operating, is very manifest. I am glad to welcome him to-day to our meeting, and I am sure in this welcome you will all most heartily join.

It is also a pleasurable duty and privilege to acknowlege the continued interest taken in our work by the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Monteith, and his efficient deputy, Mr. C. C. James.

Under the operations of the new Act, a few Horticultural Societies have passed out of existence. There have been instances where they were mere annexes to the larger Agricultural Societies, doing little or no work of their own, and handing over their funds to them for exhibition work. It is not to be doubted that the entire separation of Horticultural and Agricultural Societies will work out for the fulfilment of the special work and the discharge of the responsibilities which devolve upon our Horticultural Societies, and which will enhance the beauty of the towns where live Horticultural Societies are at work.

It would be superfluous now to go largely into the questions which will engage your attention. Nearly every one is in charge of men who are far more qualified to speak upon them than myself, and your time will be fully occupied in hearing the addresses which they will give and the discussions which will naturally ensue, and the other business which will command your attention.

In retiring from this honored position to which you have twice elected me, as I will do at this session, I have to thank you sincerely for the honor thus conferred, and for the unvarying kindness shown, and bespeak for my successor the same consideration.

I cannot close this brief address without expressing my appreciation of the invaluable work rendered by our secretary, Mr. Cowan, and the co-operation of the members of the executive.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY TREASURER.

By H. B. Cowan, Toronto.

It was with considerable pleasure that I noted the confident manner in which Mr. Burgoyne referred to the future of our Association. As some of you may remember three years ago, when we discussed separating from the Fruit Growers' Association, and having an independent organization, we were told that we could not succeed and that we could not arouse any interest, and, therefore, it is satisfactory to find that we have such an association as this. One of the best features of our work this year was made evident

Civic Improvement.

when you received our first annual report. As those of you who have seen it will know, it deals exclusively with the work of horticultural societies. We were able to distribute these through the kindness of Hon. Mr. Monteith, who consented to arrange for the printing of our annual reports, for which there has been a considerable demand.

Copies of that report have been distributed to societies who wished to start exhibitions in which they could interest their school children, and it is doing much good. Your directors have mapped out a line of work which we think will be productive of great benefit. There are sections of the Province where there are no Horticultural Societies, and we intend writing to

the mayors and newspaper men at these points, to get them interested in this excellent work. If we look at it in a selfish light, it is not good for us to start new societies, because the more societies the less will be the grant to those now in existance; but, if we look at it from a broader plane, I think our chances of having a larger grant are improved by having more societies.

We tried to have Mr. J. Horace McFarlane, the President of the Civic Improvement Association of the United States come over and address our Horticultural Societies on Civic Improvement. Unfortunately he met with an accident and our plans were frustrated. I desire to thank our Superintendent, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, for consenting to defray part of the expenses of Mr. McFarlane's proposed trip.

An important matter, viz., the classification of varieties of flowers, was raised by Mr. Cavers, the secretary of the Oakville Society early in the season. Those flower growers who have been ordering considerable quantities of flowers from the catalogues sent out by the seedsmen have had the experience of ordering new varieties and finding that they are old ones.

We should endeavor to co-operate with some of the Experimental Stations in the United States, and have each station test the varieties of some one flower, such as phlox or peonies, and report the results to the various stations; then, let each station take the conclusions of the others and accept them as a standard. This matter was taken up with Mr. Macoun, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who was not in a position to go on with the work this year. I will not refer to it further because it is to be discussed to-morrow. It opens up a new line of work for this association. We need to ask ourselves before undertaking it, what we desire this association to do. Shall we confine our work mainly to simply gathering reports from officers of our societies and discussing the management of our Horticultural Societies and having discussions on flowers; or shall we look at the work in a broader light and undertake experiments, or the promotion of experiments, of the nature referred to? That is all I will report in regard to the work of the Association.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the year ending October 31st, 1907.

Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
Fees—Seaforth Society	$2 00	S. Short, expenses	$13 25
" Cobourg Society	2 00	J. F. Osborne, printing	12 00
" St. Catharines	2 00	H. B. Cowan, to be accounted for	5 00
" Perth	2 00	R. B. Whyte, Ottawa, expenses	13 40
" Ottawa	2 00	Major Snelgrove	4 80
" Oakville	2 00	Exchange	15
" Belleville	2 00	Cash on hand	85 70
" Bowmanville	2 00		
" Collingwood	2 00		
" Kincardine	2 00		
" Hespeler	2 00		
Government Grant	100 00		
Fees—Woodstock	2 00		
Interest	40		
Fees—London Society	2 00		
" Grimsby	2 00		
" Brantford	2 00		
" Smithville	2 00		
Interest, 55c., 70c., 65c.	1 90		
	$134 30		$134 30

Certified correct.

(Signed) M. A. McDowall, J. O. McCulloch } Auditors.

Every horticultural society in the Province ought to be affiliated with our Association. At present, only a comparatively small number are. We are endeavoring to advance the interests of every society. The fact that we have a grant this year of $8,000 instead of $6,500 is largely due to this Association. It means that $1,500 more are being divided among the horticultural societies, and we feel that every society should stand by us.

The report was received and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: I am glad that the first paper on the programme is allotted to our new Superintendent of Horticultural Societies, because it enables me to introduce him to you at the beginning of this meeting and, in that way, to make him feel right at home in our midst and in touch with all our work. You will observe from the remarks of our Secretary, Mr. Cowan, that our Association was started under the most auspicious circumstances, and this is the third session since the first meeting was held at which an Association was decided upon. We have grown at each session. We have the largest number of members now that we have had at any time, and we look forward for continued growth during the year. Since Mr. Wilson accepted the responsible position which he occupies I have had several opportunities of meeting him and conversing with him in his office, and have always found him most anxious to forward in every way the work of the Horticultural Societies of this Province.

THE WORK OF OUR HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

By J. LOCKIE WILSON, TORONTO.

This is the first time that I have had the opportunity of meeting the representatives of the Horticultural Societies in this Province, and I can assure you ladies and gentlemen that I am very gratified indeed to be able to greet you to-day, assembled as you are to talk over the important interests that you are representing. Your's is one of Ontario's most progressive institutions.

You have come to this Convention to discuss the problems that confront our Horticultural Societies. No mere mercenary motives have drawn you from the four winds at considerable expenditure of time and money to attend this meeting. It is to gratify your love of the beautiful in nature, and to signify your willingness to do your part towards making this earth more beautiful, attractive and productive that you are here to-day. I trust that our meeting may be helpful and encouraging to every horticulturist, and that all, as a result, may have higher ideals and go home more than ever in love with horticulture and that this may prove an epoch-marking meeting for our societies in Ontario.

The man who makes his thousands at a single deal in real estate, who has added nothing intrinsically to the value of the land, may, because of his dollars, cut a large swath in the community, but I count of far greater value to the world one who through the study of nature's possibilities brings out an added flower or fruit of value to mankind, and while these dealers in lands, stocks and bonds may laugh in derision at our enthusiasm over a new peach that fills its place in the succession of fruits, or a new chrysanthemum with added attractions of form or color, we can in our ecstasy sorrow a little that so few people of this world know how to get the highest

Niagara District Horticultural Exhibition, St. Catharines, Sept. 18-19, 1907.

pleasure out of life by living near to nature's heart. There is a wonderful field for improvement in the objects with which we deal and the more we add to our knowledge of things that lie nearest to us the wider will open the door to a wealth of information, the acquirement of which will give us the keenest delight.

The horticulturist who does not see more beauty and have a greater source of happiness in a great thought or a lofty conception of the Infinite, as manifested in the marvellous works of nature, than in the gold for which he sells his hard earned fruit, has failed in the highest purpose of life.

The richest and most practical horticulturist is he who not only intelligently and successfully cultivates his own gardens and orchards and enjoys the comforts of his well earned prosperity, but, through the broad scope of his intellectual and spiritual vision, sees the marvellous forces and laws of the Infinite as they are shown forth in the countless forms of animals and plants, whether found in his garden as friends or enemies, or in the remotest lands beyond the seas.

The first authentic history of our race refers to a man who dressed and kept a garden. According to the Book, Adam was a horticulturist by Divine order. Infinite wisdom was exercised in the choice of occupation for the highest of God's creatures. Horticulture was chosen as the best pursuit for primitive man, and, though we have departed from many of the ancient customs and discarded many ancient ideas, the dignity of horticulture has never diminished. To-day it ranks higher than ever before, and the progress it has made in every way justifies it to be classed, as we hope it soon will be, among the learned professions. Trace the evolution of the peach, that most delicious of fruit: from the bitter little almond we find descended all the varieties with which we are acquainted. The state of perfection to which the apple has been brought is no less wonderful. Compare the apple of to-day with a crab of some inferior variety and the difference may readily be discerned. We see in our flowers as well as our fruits the fairy touch of science. Contrast the wayside briar with the beautiful roses exhibited at our exhibition in Massey Hall, and you begin to have some idea of what scientific culture has done. While, in reality, horticulture has always borne an important part in the affairs of men, the term has recently been given a broader meaning, and now includes all the arts relating to orchard, vineyard and garden as well as all the pursuits bearing on the adornment and improvement of homes, parks and highways. The horticulturist, as a member of society, is much more important than he was half a century ago. A knowledge of botany, chemistry, entomology, and ornithology is necessary in his profession. The best modes of propagation, prevention and cure of diseases and methods of dealing with destructive insects are among the subjects that claim his attention. The sons and daughters in our loved Canadian homes should be taught to regard Horticulture as a pursuit in which industry is rewarded, talent developed and virtue nurtured. The flower complete in every part, blooming in its proper season, and fruit in its perfection should be a reminder of Him who said "consider the lilies." Every garden, however small it may be, has in it something of Paradise. Whatever helps a life to grow upward into a purer light, a clearer atmosphere, or causes the finer feelings to take root and climb up to a more healthful place is surely worthy of notice and is an inspiration both noble and unselfish.

I am reminded of a quotation printed on the front page of a prize list of the St. Catharines Horticultural Society—that society which is doing such good work in the Garden City under the supervision of our energetic

and untiring President. I will read you the quotation, though some of us might not agree with it to the fullest extent, but, in many cases, it would apply: "And he gave it as his opinion, that whosoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than a whole race of politicians put together."

The work our Horticultural Societies are doing is a noble one. The St. Catharines Society is an outstanding example of what can be done by earnest, honest effort and perseverance. Last year they expended $1,600 in prizes and had a total expenditure for all purposes of $2,500. Their membership roll numbers 450. The surrounding townships have caught the spirit of that energetic citizenship and have contributed large grants to the Horticultural Society. The town itself considered their grant of $350, money well spent.

We have in the Province 63 societies with a membership of nearly 7,000. Under the new Act six other societies found it necessary to become merged with Agricultural Societies; their membership was 540. The total grants to societies in 1906 was $5,956; the grants in 1907 amounted to $8,000.

One important feature of our work should be to spread the good tidings of the great joy that follows in the wake of horticulture. Bankers, doctors, lawyers and manufacturers subscribe for journals specially written for their particular lines of business, and the up-to-date horticulturist must do likewise. How are you to know about the newest kind of fruits, flowers or vegetables, and the proper way to protect them from their enemies, if you do not take a journal that deals in a practical manner with your business? I would recommend every member of our society, if they have not already done so, to subscribe for a horticultural journal. We have *The Canadian Horticulturist*, edited by our secretary, and there are also other valued farm journals that devote a number of pages to the work of the horticulturist.

Fruit, flowers and well kept lawns and ivy-crested homes have a far-reaching effect for the betterment of humanity. Many societies are doing an excellent work in distributing seeds, plants and bulbs to school children. I would suggest that, when seeds are distributed, in this way, the teachers get in touch with the members of their local horticultural society and follow up the work by visiting the homes of the children, showing that interest is being taken in the work that the little ones are doing. Splendid work can be done in the outlying districts and slums of towns and cities. Many of our working people are endeavoring a small way to beautify their humble homes, but they do not go about it in the best possible manner. Many of them try to produce flowers and vegetables where the sub-soil has been turned up from cellars, but success does not follow their efforts and they cannot understand why they fail. If members of horticultural societies would visit the cotters' homes, showing them how to improve their soil, and the best kinds of flowers, plants and vegetables to grow, they would be doing an unselfish work in assisting to obliterate ugliness, and bring joy to humble homes.

We must encourage the local press to take cognizance of the work we are doing, and members of the societies should frequently send items of interest on horticultural topics for publication. Many societies hold monthly meetings at the homes of their members, and have discovered that this method is an effective one for increasing membership and adding interest to the work.

I have to thank you for the kindly and courteous hearing you have given me. I hope that when any of you visit Toronto you will find your way to my office and talk over matters that may arise of importance to your societies, and anything I can do to further the work in which we are engaged will be gladly done. It is encouraging to see so many ladies here and I trust many others will join us in the near future, because they are the ones who know best how to train the tender plants to grow up towards the golden shafts of the sun-beams and they best understand how to care for things that are beautiful and good.

Discussion.

Mr. Tebbs: What is considered the best argument to take to our civic authorities to get from them the biggest grant we can? I quite appreciate the fact that the St. Catharines' Society obtained a grant of $350 from their council. We intend to ask our own town authorities at Hespeler to help us in that direction, and I would be glad to get information along that line. I think it does enhance the value of the city as a whole, particularly in getting strangers to locate there, if the town is looked after in that respect; and, if Mr. Wilson will give us a practical way of broaching the subject to the authorities, I would be glad to hear from him.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson: I think where a Horticultural Society is very active in a town, and doing fairly good work, they should have no difficulty in getting the town fathers to take cognizance of what they are doing. In many of the towns the Horticultural Societies have undertaken to beautify the public buildings, and have put window boxes in town halls and school buildings, and have planted beautiful beds of flowers in the grounds in connection with the town property, and have encouraged city councillors to secure small squares where beds of flowers and shrubbery have been set out and looked after by the local Horticultural Society, and they have encouraged the children to take an interest in those particular plants. It will, I believe, depend a good deal upon the members of the Horticultural Society themselves as to how they can impress the authorities. If the members of a society are improving their own premises and endeavoring to beautify the lawns in front of their homes, I think the city fathers would soon notice the good work that was being done, and very little persuasion would be required to secure any reasonable grant asked for.

Mr. Whyte: I think we should express our thanks for the admirable report in connection with the last meeting. I think it is a very creditable one indeed.

The President: It depends a great deal upon the members of the Horticultural Society themselves in the work they are doing as to the grant they get from the municipal authorities; and, if it will do any good to know how the St. Catharines Society obtained theirs, I am glad to tell you. Four years ago, when we decided to hold an exhibition, we asked the city council for the modest sum of $50, which was very readily granted. The next year we asked for more, and we had a promise of more; but, when the estimates came to be adopted, they were pared down till we got the same amount—$50. The next year, owing to the fact that we were offering more money in prizes, we asked for $250, which was granted to us without any demur. This year we thought that, as we were enlarging, we ought to have a still larger grant, and we asked for $350. I saw the Chairman of the Finance Committee in the afternoon, and he arranged for a meeting in the evening, and two or three other members of that committee called up the Mayor by telephone, and he asked if $300 would do. I said: "No, we

require $350." He said he knew of no better way in which the civic money could be expended than in the work of the Horticultural Society; so, when the council met, it was passed unanimously, and the only remarks that were made on the subject were those of two members, who said that the grant ought to be still larger. The members saw that the Horticultural Society was doing a work that they could well afford to assist materially. I think if you ask the members of your councils they will respond to a reasonable request.

Mr. COWAN: If our societies can increase their funds by grants from their town councils, it will be of great advantage to the work. There is one point which has not been touched upon, and that is, when you go for a grant do not go begging, but go as if it were your right. State that you are doing a good work, that you want a grant, and expect them to give it. If you can get the editors of your local papers interested, it will be a great help. Fortunately, most of the societies have the local editor right with them. As Mr. Wilson intimated, it is well to get your line of work prepared beforehand, and, if you can show the council that your society is of benefit to the town, you are almost sure to get the grant.

The subject of interesting the school children is something that commends itself to the members of the council and societies doing that kind of work stand a very good chance of getting the grant they ask for.

Mr. GUILFOYLE: Can you tell us about the larger amounts of your expenditure—what lines of work you spend your money in?

The PRESIDENT: Our largest item was for prizes. What we paid this year would not be less than $1,300 or $1,400, perhaps more. For seeds, bulbs and plants our expenditure would be about $350 to $400, and for periodicals about $120. I think those are about the largest items. Our total expenditure would be over $2,500.

MAJOR SNELGROVE: In reference to this question of municipal grants, I would like to call the attention of the Superintendent to the unfair law in the Municipal Act. I discovered it a few years ago. Being in touch with our City Council in Durham I found that they were preparing a by-law which had the effect of granting, I think, the sum of $100 to every Agricultural Society in the United Counties. They were enabled to do this under the Municipal Act. I got one or two of the councillors representing the towns in our united counties to interest themselves in it, and we succeeded in getting them to place a similar grant for the Horticultural Societies at Cobourg, Bowmanville, Port Hope, and Millbrook; but, when the by-law came before the council, they discovered that they were under no compulsion to give the Horticultural Societies the same financial assistance that they were giving the Agricultural ones. Now, I certainly think that the citizens resident in the towns and villages of our counties are equally entitled to have a distribution of municipal money, if the council see fit to grant it, and I would ask Mr. Wilson to look into the matter and see if the Act can be altered in such a way that we can go to the city council and say: "You are giving our rural friends $100 in every township. We ask you to give the same amount to the Horticultural Societies in our towns."

Mr. J. LOCKIE WILSON: The powers of councils are fairly large in that connection, and as such grants are for the people—it is the people's money they are handling, and the people are getting it back—unless there are some cranks in the community, there should be no difficulty. I think a municipal council would be justified in granting you any reasonable amount.

The PRESIDENT: I did not think there was any restriction in the powers of municipal councils to make grants to Horticultural Societies. In addition to the grant from our city council we received one of $175 from the County of Welland, and $35 from the township council of Grantham. So, you see, on both sides of the city the townships made us grants as well as the city council, representing the whole constituency; and there was no word of opposition in any way.

HOW ARE WE TO EXPEND OUR FUNDS TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE?

BY REV. A. H. SCOTT, M.A., PERTH.

I have a friend who has riches and a garden. He says that he hopes those who come after him will take as much pleasure in spending his money as he takes in making it. Other people may be right or they may be wrong, but they say that Mr. ———— grudges the expenditure of a dollar unless he can see how it will make another. The only reservation in this dollar outgo is the expenditure for the upkeep and embellishment of his garden. My friend may have his own purposes in finance, but I know this to his credit, he is seized of the horticultural idea.

To the horticultural idea belongs, necessarily, some right conception of money. In our fair Ontario the right expenditure of smaller or larger sums of money at the present time, for the purpose of soil and garden development counts for a great deal. "A dollar in a University is worth more than a dollar in a jail." Since cultivated mankind from time immemorial has shown an hereditary tendency for the soil, and inasmuch as "to own, to till, and to beautify a bit of land, no matter how humble, is the absorbing desire of most men of moral breadth," it is important that an Association such as ours, and operating at a time and place such as this, should encourage a sane and generous expenditure of such moneys as may be within range of our influence and advocacy. When so many places in the Province, to go no farther just now than our own boundaries, are susceptible to the chaste touch of horticulture, it would be a sin to shut up money where it breeds worms. It is better to give the dollar plenty of air that our people may get from it the sweetness of the hawthorn.

How to expend to the best advantage the funds at the disposal of horticulture in Ontario is a subject which as it appears to me, no one person should assume to treat exhaustively. We know in part. Conditions vary. Some of our money is in local treasuries. Some of it is in the hands of the Government. Some of it is in private hands, ready for use when friends of the garden and appreciators of the soil shall have influence sufficient to open the doors for a larger knowledge of nature's operations. But if we are disposed to listen to what others have done, and if others will think well of our well meant endeavors; moreover, if with good judgment and high purpose a growing number of us will suggest, and follow up suggestion with patient persistent endeavor, there is no reason why this favored Province, in this western world, should not soon be a great deal more like a well kept garden than it is to-day.

Let me proceed through a concrete instance. The Horticultural Society of which I am a member is desirous of being a helper in the horticultural

Flowers that bloom in the Spring.

cause in Canada. You know of that phase in our make-up which disposes us to think well of our own. Now in my spot in Ontario we have a pride in clean streets. We glory in overhanging shade trees. We advocate well-kept lawns and good gardens. About our premises in summer you may notice the product of intelligent cultivation, and, if you visit us in the winter, we will show you something that is rewarding in indoor culture. A part of our pleasure is the result, I believe, of a certain expenditure for the bulbs and shrubs that reach us through the Perth Horticultural Society.

It soon became impressed upon our members that they were scarcely justifying their horticultural existence by confining their attention to the cultivation of those niceties which were largely for their own personal or household use. So they looked about and asked what more they could do. Their attention was fixed upon the places where many pioneers in the Perth district were sleeping. A new piece of land had been purchased for a general cemetery, and when the community began to bury its dead in the large place the old grounds came to be neglected. Prompted no doubt in some measure by attachment to Him through whose grace and power the dead are to rise again, in some measure too, out of respect for the memory of the departed, and in a great measure by that sense of propriety which is shocked to see the stone wall of a sacred place broken down and mounds that should be putting forth green grass grown over with nettles, our society contributed out of its own funds and added to these through personal solicitation among the townspeople, with the result that the old burial grounds belonging to the Presbyterians, Anglicans, Methodists and Roman Catholics have been made new. Perhaps no expenditure has given more satisfaction to our members and to our citizens than this upon God's Acre.

Some of the funds belonging to our society have been expended in various ways along the line of civic improvement. Ornamentation of public buildings with blooming boxes and hanging baskets has been done. The society has helped to prepare the way for beautifying the grounds about the place which is conspicuous when we are leaving our homes and returning to them again at the season of travel. Our most recent service was one in which we were associated and assisted by one of the Departments of the Dominion Government. A water-way leads from our town to the Rideau, which again opens on the one side to the St. Lawrence River and on the other to the Ottawa. The basin at our end is the head of navigation. The banks were unkempt. But, now, the Government of Canada and the Perth Horticultural Society having joined hands in the enterprise, there is a new order of things since the banks of the Tay were subjected to the skill and culture of the landscape decorator.

These are sample instances of what has been done in a single place. Expenditures for kindred purposes in places where other conditions obtain would seem to be to the advantage of the localities, and in keeping with the right trend of horticultural society endeavor.

Taking a wider outlook it appears to me that doors are presented to us in the three following directions:—

(1) We should be free to spend money to bring in men and women who are capable of making the public platform a disseminating place for healthy horticultural information. L. H. Bailey tells of an owner of land, who, not knowing reasons for anything, has no inspiration and goes fishing. The fisherman's calling is time honored and respecting, but it is too bad inasmuch as right gardening is intellectual employment, that so many fine acres should be locked up because so many operators on the soil are uninitiated and uninformed. There is a power in the living voice of an interested personality who

will provoke enquiries from the platform and send audiences away with a new charm for "the most beautiful, the most healthful, the most useful and most noble employment of man."

(2) There was never a time in the history of Canada when there was so significant a call to furnish our people with reliable and inspiring horticultural matter through the printed page as that which we have come upon just now. The intelligence of the Canadian, I believe, forbids the success of any venture in publication that is characterized by what is scrappy or second-hand. There is a great deal that is hopeful in the tone and talent which we read through some of our Canadian journals that devote themselves wholly or partially to the agricultural or horticultural cause. May these broaden and prosper: I, for one, have great expectations for our *Canadian Horticulturist*. All honor to those in the earlier days who brought it up to what it is to-day. But from this on everything should be done that lies in the power of our officials and membership to enlarge its constituency, to brighten its articles, to fortify its editors, and furnish for our people in this portion of the world the ripest and the best in horticulture. We want this magazine to be first in its line, and I believe we have the conditions in Canada of making it that.

(3) At the risk of being less definite than I should like to be in this concluding reference, I take advantage of this opportunity to express my own concern as well as the concern of other thoughtful men, if the present school books of the Province are to be changed, that the new ones should have a conspicuous place for the first enterprise of the nation. Military training in the public schools in the Maritime Provinces is spoken of as part of a plan about to be executed. If in the Maritime Provinces why not in all the Provinces? If the boys and girls in Nova Scotia are to have special instruction in the science of killing men, let Ontario and the sister Provinces on to the Pacific Ocean be made proficient in it as well, the prayer going up all the while that we may never be called upon to put it into exercise. But next to the work of saving man's souls in Canada, I can conceive of no more important work to be done during this generation than the training of our children into appreciation of the Creator's gift in the soil, and in the best use of that gift, both for the development of a sturdy Canadian manhood, and for the enlightened projection of our country's chief resource. We receive from the Government of the Province a part of our wherewith for promoting the horticultural cause. We look for the utilization of some of the moneys contributed by the Province to the Ontario exchequer in laying new and improved foundations with our sons and daughters by means of the very best procurable lessons in the new series. It may be too early to go into detail. But if a forecast would be pertinent it may not be inopportune to write here the expectation that when the new series of readers for the public schools of this Province shall have taken the place of those which have served their day, there will be afforded scope for the definite and rewarding consideration of such fundamentals in the soil as drainage and tillage, as clover and fertilizer; and that the right association will be set forth for our twentieth century citizenship in this Canadian realm between a bed of asparagus and health, between a perennial border and happiness, between the "chief end of man" and a "watered garden."

Discussion.

Mr. J. S. Pearce: One thing Mr. Scott referred to is, in my mind, a most prominent thing, and that is the improvement of cemeteries. I think the Horticultural Societies could take up that work and do great good. It is deplorable to see the cemeteries as they are to-day, not only through

the country, but also in the cities and towns. This society should endeavor to get up some scheme to improve the general appearance of the cemeteries, and not only clean them up but plant them. There are very few cemeteries in this country that are well planted. I would like you, if you ever go to Chicago, to visit Graceland Cemetery there. It is an object lesson to anyone who knows anything about planting. It is done so thoroughly that you would not know you were in a cemetery, because the monuments and stones are not prominent. My idea is that you do not want to see the stones, but something outside of that. In a great many cemeteries you see stones and very few flowers, and what you want is to get a man who would give you some general ideas. For a cemetery of any size there should be a planting plan so that the work could go on from year to year.

Then Mr. Scott spoke of speakers for Horticultural Societies—that is an admirable thing. The local societies could have a series of lectures through the winter amongst themselves. It is not absolutely necessary to get outside men. You could get plenty of men to talk on these subjects and give a little discussion, and the people in the audience should ask questions, just as here, the members should ask them, and, if the speaker cannot answer them, somebody else can.

Horticultural magazines are another very important thing and I got my experience from reading them My father was very generous to his family in supplying them with magazines, and that is where I got my inspiration, and I hope you will go home and induce everyone to take a good one. Then as to school books. That is a very important matter. I am not sufficiently familiar with that matter to discuss it, but I would say that this Association should not go home until it has expressed its opinion on this subject.

Now, the work of the Horticultural Societies should be as educational as possible. If that is done, you will find the work becoming more interesting. In my experience in park work in the City of London, I find that, if I make the park interesting educationally, the people will come and ask me questions. You have no idea what an interest you can awaken along that line.

The question of seeds for schools has been pretty well discussed and I need not refer to it. You cannot have too many flower shows. Every society should have one or two or more. I would suggest having a flower show for the school children. If you cannot have a special one, have one in connection with your own regular show, and by getting the children interested you can get the parents interested. I will give you an illustration of how that worked out. In the fall of the year when I have taken up all I require in Victoria Park, in London, the children come and I give them a plant each, or perhaps two; there is not one in ten that amounts to much when they get them home but it interests the children, and mothers with babies in their arms come and ask for plants.

Mr. W. T. Macoun: I am very much pleased indeed with Mr. Scott's paper. I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the Horticultural Societies last spring and enjoyed it very much indeed. Mr. Scott is a very enthusiastic worker and has done much to help Horticulture.

There is one point Mr. Wilson brought up upon which I should like to say a few words. That is in regard to the expenditure of money for the poor people of our towns and cities. The wealthy have fairly good houses with some architectural beauty and nice lawns in front of their houses, and, on the whole, our streets all over the country are fairly respectable. But, if you go into the poor parts of our towns and cities, the parts where the laboring classes live, those men who have to work long hours and have

little time to attend to their places, not much is done, not altogether from lack of desire, but from lack of opportunity. When we contrast the laboring classes in this country with those in England—that is in regard to the appearance of the houses, the contrast is very marked indeed. Any of you who have visited the Old Country cannot but help remembering the beautiful appearance of the cotters' gardens all over the land. They are simply bowers of vines and overflowing with flowers that are a great credit to them, and we find in Ottawa that quite a large number of the poor people who are gardening are from the Old Country. Now, if we can make our citizens a little more enthusiastic I think it would be a great thing indeed.

I have been thinking over a number of schemes lately for the work of the Horticultural Society in Ottawa, and one of the best ways in which we can help the poor people, and improve the city as well is to plant in large numbers. Beginning with a vine, order, say, five or six hundred vines, which we could get for a very few cents each; Virginia Creepers or climbing bitter-sweet could be got for a few cents each by the hundred. We distribute those to the people, giving every man on the street one of these vines. There is nothing so easy to get started as a vine. It is out of the way of the children and dogs, and gets well established as years go by till, in two or three years, those houses will be completely changed. Poor people's houses, as a rule, have no architectural beauty whatever, and, by judicious planting of these vines, not only will they improve the appearance of the house, but will give them shade as well. Those of us who have larger houses have a wide verandah to sit out on, but the poor citizens have to sit on the shady side of the house, or, if they have a verandah, it is a very small one. If we were to give them these vines, they would both keep the houses cool and give them plenty of shade as well.

Get the Honeysuckle, which you can buy for a few cents each, and distribute them to the people, and it won't cost the Society much. That is my idea for helping the poor—giving them something which will be a permanent thing. We have spent too much on seeds and bulbs which are of only temporary value.

Mr. Gammage: Mr. Scott's able paper covers the ground so thoroughly that we can hardly grasp the whole at one time. He has touched upon the subject so thoroughly from an economic standpoint as well as a sentimental one. The idea of what he has told us regarding the children is one that we should take well to mind and try to inculcate into the minds of our Horticultural Societies and our boards of directors. Speakers will tell us of the great opportunities that there are in Canada; of the unlimited wheat fields we have; of our great mineral wealth and manufacturing resources, and in our schools the arts and sciences are taught, as well as manual training and domestic science, but we find very little has been done in the past towards horticulture. I am very pleased to note that recently the Minister of Agriculture has offered an increased salary to school teachers in rural districts who will take up horticulture and teach it. He is offering a premium of $50 a year. Horticulture from an economic standpoint will be of great advantage to the coming generation. If they teach manual training, and boys are able to know how to manufacture or to repair, why should they not be taught how to grow vegetables and fruits for their own sustenance?

The Society of American Florists, at their annual meeting passed a resolution to the effect that they request their legislators to make the teaching of agriculture compulsory in the schools. I believe a resolution from this Association to that effect, to the Minister of Agriculture in Ontario would be a good idea. We cannot too strongly endorse the work that the Agricultural College and Experimental Farms are doing, yet they do not cover

the ground as thoroughly as it ought to be done, because their work is limited to a few. Already we can see the benefit of their work in the different ways the farms are kept. The system has been instilled into the students. Those students continue to advance and they have a system of farming far ahead of that practiced by their fathers; and, if something along this line were taught in our public schools, I think it would be a great advantage.

Mr. WHYTE: In reference to what Mr. Gammage said, and Mr. Scott's paper, I would like to emphasize one or two points. In regard to speakers, I think he has not over-estimated the importance of having good speakers to address the societies—that is, those who really know from their own experience what they are going to talk about. It is not always necessary to bring speakers from a distance, but I would strongly advise all the local societies to arrange for the subjects they want to discuss next winter, and let the member who takes up that work devote his time to that one question. Supposing he takes up a single flower, let him study that one flower so that he will have some definite thing to tell you. There is not a society in the country that has not a dozen members that are quite capable of undertaking work of that kind. By doing that, you will have definite information—a record for all time to come, and there is no end to the good that every Horticultural Society could do, no matter how small it is.

In regard to horticultural literature; that is a very important point, which our societies should encourage. I do not know of any money that is better spent than in distributing to each member horticultural literature, not only our own "*Horticulturist,*" but, if our funds will allow, we might add others.

I have very great faith in the value of a well considered premium list to members. There are a great many people who know nothing about flowers or plants; they join a Horticultural Society and it is a great consolation that they get something that is of some value, and it is very important to give them all the options you can. I do not think it is a wise thing for a society to give a premium and say you have to take this or that; give them an option. The St. Catharines' Society carry that to a greater extent than any other. They have twenty-seven options and you can take any one of them. If you have a member who has not a garden, who has only a house to grow something in, and you give him a flower that has to be grown outside, it is of no use to him.

Mr. SHORT: It has occurred to me that in the expenditure of funds, a certain amount should be set aside by each society to pay the expenses of at least one delegate to these meetings. I suggest to Mr. Wilson that on the list of officers provision be made for one delegate. With the beautiful show going on in Massey Hall the atmosphere in Toronto is decidedly Horticultural, and I think it would be an immense benefit to every one to attend it: we would go home to our own Association broadened out and improved and our knowledge widened and we might, perhaps, impart a little of that knowledge to those of our members who have not the privilege of being here, and I think it would be money well spent if each society would send a delegate here. From the number present in the room here to-day it would appear that only half of the societies in the Province are represented, and I think that is to be regretted.

It was then moved by Mr. J. Cavers, seconded by Mr. Gammage, that a special committee composed of Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. W. B. Burgoyne, and Mr. J. S. Pearce, be and is hereby appointed to draft a resolution recommending the Ontario Government to have embodied in the proposed new series of school books, readings bearing on Horticultural topics, as suggested by Rev. Mr. Scott, in his paper, the committee to report to-morrow. Carried.

WHAT CAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES DO TO PROMOTE CIVIC IMPROVEMENT?

By Major W. J. Snelgrove, M.A., Ph. B., Cobourg.

To this query, my answer is: By arousing and uniting all citizens to develop beautiful and wholesome surroundings.

By raising the standard of municipal taste and tidiness. By materially contributing towards making our home life brighter, healthier, and happier.

To do these things by means of organization which we have at hand, working out its salvation by dint of patience, stick-to-itiveness and common sense.

I submit that the prime object of our Horticultural Societies should not be merely to cultivate a love of flowers *per se* by the distribution among the members once or twice a year of seeds, plants, bulbs, shrubs and trees, but our constant aim should be to educate public sentiment along lines of civic improvement, and thereby achieve "the greatest good of the greatest number."

"Sidbrook," residence of W. L. Abbott, Cobourg, Ont.

View looking south toward Lake Ontario. Note the magnificent bank of flowering shrubbery.

Can we not in most cases furnish the initiative, the motor power, "the push and the pull" behind the throne, by suggesting reforms in some department of civic administration, resulting inevitably in the creation of a public sentiment that will either impel or compel our municipal authorities to do things which hitherto have been utterly neglected or sadly misunderstood in the average urban community.

Perhaps some one will ask, what is the meaning of civic improvement? It is a recognition of the rights of the people to the free and unobstructed enjoyment of the natural beauties bestowed upon us by a beneficient Creator. It is a war against ugliness everywhere.

In our national life we are at the turning of the ways. We have commenced to think of living, but how can we live happily amidst an environment of ugliness, the defacement of nature, loathsome home surroundings and dearth of rational recreation—the products of sordid commercialism.

We must reorganize our civic life in harmony with that democratic interpretation given by John Ruskin when he said that the exterior of our houses is not private property, unless we build in a wilderness.

Our mission should be to create a conviction of the beautiful along the highways and the byways of our modern Canadian life, and to unite private individuals, voluntary associations and industrial corporations in the outward expression of this conviction.

Public beauty is the dominating idea of the twentieth century.

The "Town Beautiful" is no longer a dream of the idealist, but in many places it is becoming an accomplished fact. Wherever one travels, whether by railroad, boat or carriage, we cannot fail to be struck with a remarkable tendency everywhere towards embellishment. Beauty and art in the truest sense are no longer reserved for the rich few—are no longer the perquisite of luxury-loving aristocrats, but are made the common heritage of the common people, for the benefit and uplift of all.

Throughout the American continent we find gentlemen possessing the ability of statesmen devoting themselves unselfishly to the pursuit of citizen-making and city-making, strenuously striving to prepare the people for improving their present conditions and planning a model city for the future.

It is the awaking of a general civic consciousness which means the redemption of our communities from the sordid and the shabby.

To exile ugliness and enthrone beauty is our common interest.

Let us as civic workers keep up the struggle until Canada can boast of a hundred cities with the beauty that was ancient Greece's and the grandeur that was ancient Rome's.

May I describe some methods of conducting a civic improvement campaign which have been efficiently carried out by the Cobourg Horticultural Society.

At the annual meeting held in January a publicity committee and a look-out committee are appointed. The duty of the former is to contribute paragraphs to the columns of the local newspapers, offering suggestions touching every feature of the development of the æsthetic and civic side of town life and showing that the character of the community is formed by the surroundings which even the humblest citizen maintains about the threshold of his home; also illustrating from time to time how efforts to beautify will induce every tenant in the block to follow suit. People who will allow weeds to grow luxuriantly about their premises are occasionally "written up" as a sort of "horrible example." The effect of this publicity is often magical.

The town is divided into wards or districts which are assigned for purposes of observation to the different members of the look-out committee. For two or three months this committee goes about quietly taking note of all eyesores and offenses against the sense of sight, and also noting how much better the town would look if certain improvements were made with the common property of the municipality. In the spring a meeting of the committee is held, at which notes are compared by the members and a report prepared for transmission to the town council. Through the Chairman, the Mayor is requested to call a special meeting of the council, when a type-

written report of the committee is presented and discussed clause by clause. A committee of the council is then appointed to co-operate with the directors of the society in carrying out as far as possible the recommendations of the look-out committee, which are handed out to the local press for publication. The effect is marvellous, the natural impulse for civic improvement manifesting itself in a general attempt to clean up and fix up throughout the town.

In appointing civic improvement committees, we should endeavor to avoid misfits. I mean by that merely ornamental members with only names, who do nothing, and are not worth a cent to the work-a-day purpose of any live association. And it may be said by way of parenthesis, that even a well selected committee, with a sincere desire to do things, rarely gets anywhere unless the chairman has the gift of initiative. Someone has said that all the world's great prizes go to initiative, that is the faculty of seeing for one's self what should be done, and of doing it without ado. Usually an entire committee or a whole society hold back, waiting for the man or the woman with the initiative to point the way. At least that has been our experience at Cobourg.

You have heard the story of the Sunday School teacher, who, quoted the words of the Bible beginning "many are called," and asked the class to repeat the remainder of the text. Only one hand went up, and the precocious child was told to give the class the benefit of his Biblical lore: "Many are called but few get up," was little Johnny's revised version of the Scriptural proverb, which is lamentably applicable to the work of our societies to-day.

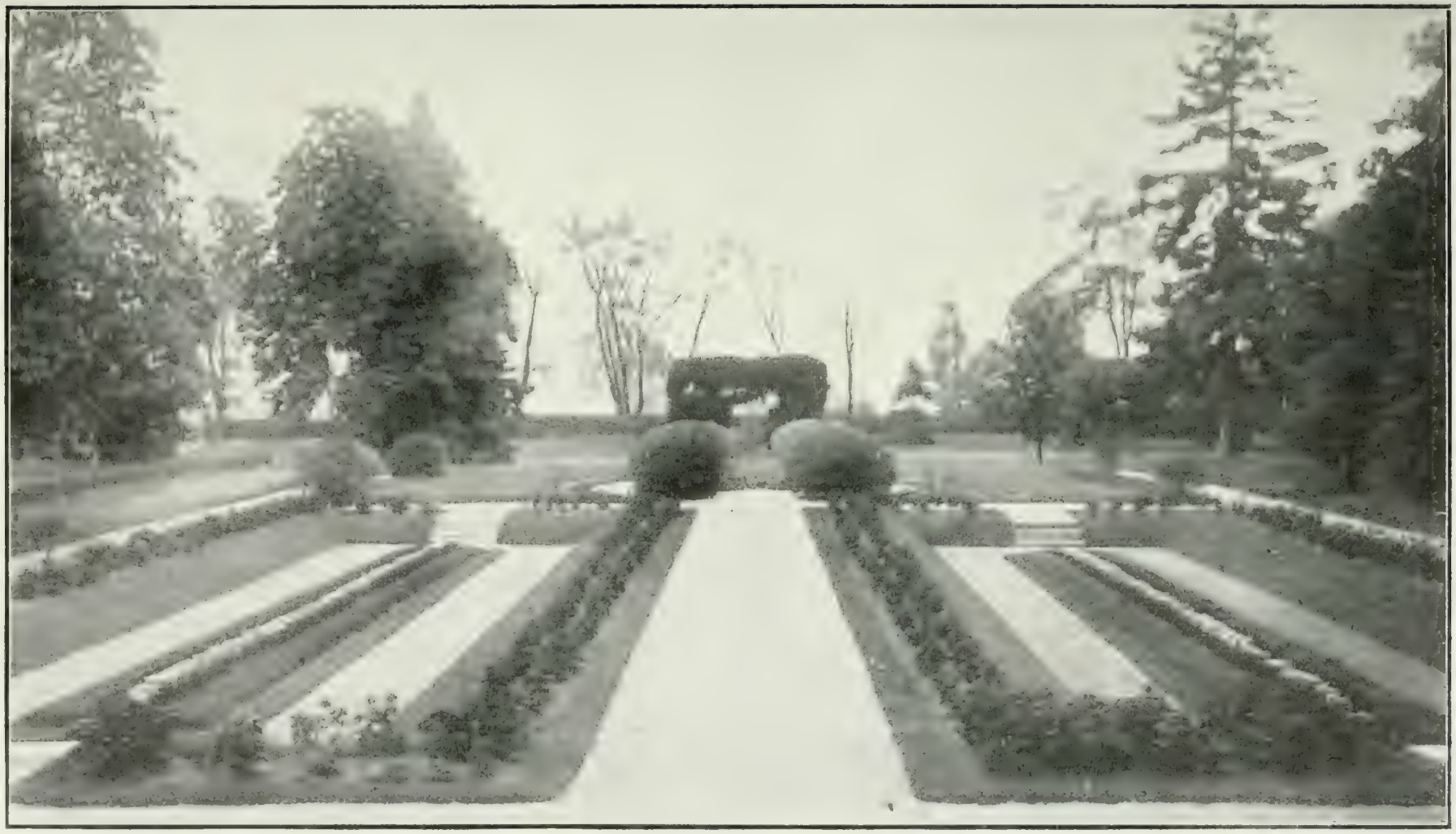
Unquestionably the most prominent single factor in the movement is the influence of our women, God bless them! They are our good housekeepers, and what is more proper than that they should become good civic housekeepers? They abate nuisances in the household. Why not in the town? They make the home a place of beauty. Why not the town? Moreover, patience and perseverance more frequently characterize their efforts than those of men. This is the coin of success. The work that never lags is woman's work.

Yet there is no dearth of opportunity in any city, town or village of this Province. It is intelligent consecration and application that tells every time.

In undertaking this work, we should not undertake to remake the town in one year. We do not purpose meddling officiously with the work of our municipal bodies or offensively dictate to them what they should or should not do. Appreciating their responsibility, we approach them deferentially, and politely offer to co-operate with them for the good of all. Every town official who has an eye single for the public good should certainly welcome the co-operation and co-relation of our influential societies for bettering municipal conditions.

The making of the ideal modern town is essentially and unpolitically a business proposition, wherein the health and happiness of each citizen is considered a tangible asset equally with the annual tax bill; where the costly ruinous regime of the incompetent, self-seeking politician is ostracized; and where public service as an honor and a duty, is cheerfully assumed by the ablest and best citizens.

If, as has been suggested in Chicago, art is a corrective for crime, then art should be made effective as a preventive of crime. Educators are begin-



"Hamilton House" gardens ; residence of Mrs. Tracey, Cobourg, Ont.

In 1860 "Hamilton House" was the residence of Hon. Sidney Smith, Postmaster General, when King Edward VII. (then H.R.H. Prince of Wales) during his tour of Canada visited Cobourg, making his headquarters at this beautiful manor house. The work of the landscape gardener was laid out prior to the Royal visit. It has been improved with the lapse of years, but the design has not been changed.

ning to see that the sphere of the state embraces not only the redemption of those who have fallen from grace, but equally the prevention of those walking in the paths of virtue from falling out by the wayside and becoming moral castaways. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." As a consequence, we rejoice to find that our school houses are becoming more and more the centres of refinement for those who enter their walls. The school house should be made a real civic centre of the community and a perennial source of hopeful uplift to all classes. Unkept school grounds leave bad impressions on children, which in later life will surely be reproduced in their homes and work-a-day surroundings. There is no doubt that the refining influence of school gardens takes out of boys the tendency to pilfer fruits and flowers. Each child feels that he has a personal stake in some living, growing thing. It implants in his young, fresh, impressionable mind a love of the beautiful. The public schools, wherein most of our future electors and legislators are being made "fit" for the responsible duties of citizenship, are the place to which we should turn our attention in our efforts to promote a more beautiful public life in Canada. "If the Athenians desire good citizens, let them put whatever is good into the lives of their children," was the advice of a great philosopher in ancient Greece, which we ought to take to heart to-day.

Here are a few concrete objects our society should work for, as distinguished from more general civic ideas, viz.:

Preservation of the natural beauty spots.

Removal of unsightly bill-boards, poles, overhead wires, and signs lining the streets and making hideous the town's principal avenues.

Object lessons on how to plant the home grounds, showing the importance of a right start, etc.

Offering prizes for the best porch window and garden display.

A relentless war against dirty, garbage-strewn streets and vacant weed-grown lots.

Insistence that all parks, squares, and public grounds be kept in exemplary good taste, thereby stamping the character of the community.

Bringing influence to bear so as to make the railway station grounds tidy and attractive. First impressions are usually lasting ones, and unfavorable impressions only can be formed by uncouth conditions about a town's main gateway. A pretty station with flowers and vines will afford pleasure, to every resident, every visitor, and every traveller who passes that way.

Enough perennials and bedding plants to embellish scores of small gardens in our smaller towns are thrown away every year by professional gardeners on a large scale. It would be a good plan for our societies to request these florists with an embarrassment of riches to save their surplus plants for the benefit of schools, etc., who would be only too glad to send and get them.

I fear my address has already transgressed in length the bounds of time set for it, but I cannot conclude without giving you a final summing up and enforcement of my argument, which I take special pride and pleasure in doing in the clear, cogent and concise language of Mr. J. Horace McFarland, the distinguished President of the American Civic Association, whose eloquence of voice and elegance of pen have accomplished wonders for "a more beautiful America."

Having written to Mr. McFarland informing him that I had been invited to prepare this address, and asking him for suggestions that would help to inaugurate a great civic awakening in this Province along the lines adopted by the Horticultural Societies in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Philadelphia and other parts of the United States, I had the honor to receive the following reply:—

HARRISBURG, Pa., September 19, 1907.

MR. H. J. SNELGROVE,
Cobourg, Ontario, Can.

DEAR SIR,—In respect to the subject of your address, I may say that it seems to me that the Horticultural Associations and Societies throughout the Province of Ontario can very profitably take up civic improvement for many reasons, among which might be cited the following:—

(1) These Associations are, as I understand it, made up of those interested in horticultural pursuits, both in a business way and by amateur interests. To the prosperity of the horticultural trades civic improvement directly tends, for aside from the mere physical and decent cleaning up which precedes adornment, most of the adornment is connected with the use of seeds, plants, trees and vines. There is, therefore, a good business reason, if such were necessary, for the interest of horticulturists in civic improvement. The amateur in horticulture has the best opportunity to be a good civic improver, because he has knowledge of the materials which help to make the surroundings of his home and his home town more beautiful.

(2) It would seem to me that these associations, interested in the prosperity of bustling, active Ontario, would have reason to undertake civic improvement work, because such work always increases values. A significant commentary upon this side of the case is presented in a paper which the chief engineer of the maintenance of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad has prepared for presentation at the Providence meeting in November. He calls attention to the fact that improvements instituted by that company at suburban stations have uniformly resulted in a greater business at that station, and therefore have paid the railroad. He points out that those looking for homes are attracted by pleasant surroundings and repelled by ugly surroundings, and that, therefore, the prosperity of the community is directly connected with its relation to the improvement movement.

(3) It would seem to me that the horticultural associations might be interested in civic improvement also because of the way in which improvement conditions tend to satisfaction and permanence in the matter of industrial workmen. It is no longer considered sufficient to pay the current wage and then depend upon adjustment to keep workmen contented. On the contrary, some of the most successful manufacturers realize the importance of providing pleasing surroundings, healthful recreation and proper playground facilities for the workmen and their families in a self-respecting way, to keep these workmen sober, happy and contented. It has been aptly said that parks are cheaper than policemen, and that play grounds for the children cost less than houses of correction.

(4) From the standpoint of real interest in the growing prosperity of Ontario towns improvement movements may be considered most efficiently. Take, for instance, the way in which the child life is helped by improved surroundings. The education of children proceeds through the eye. Ugly surroundings give an education in ugliness; beautiful surroundings give an education in beauty. No one would for one moment suggest that the better citizens grew out of the education in ill-looking, evil smelling surroundings. Yet this point has been lost sight of all over our great continent, and we let our children grow in pig-pen conditions, wondering after awhile why they do not appreciate healthful and beautiful conditions as fully as they ought to. I am sure that I am within the facts when I say that it will pay any community to surround its children with clean beauty, to cause them to hate ugliness.

(5) In making a final suggestion to your associations, it would be that the members resolve themselves into units for work, beginning with that work about the home, proceeding from the home to the street, which ought to be made harmoniously beautiful, and from the street to the town, which should be made attractive and healthful, and which should, in its community government, provide means for recreation and pleasure as a part of its return from taxation. When these units have thus acted they will be ready to fight against the ugliness of bill-boards, the correction of poles and wires, the mutilation of trees and the other ways in which so-called enterprise

has turned our beautiful America in some portions into a most unbeautiful condition. These same units, then proceeding, will insist upon pleasant surroundings for school grounds, so that the children will not have to live through the years of their education in unsatisfactory and sometimes unsanitary conditions. They will want all public buildings to be sightly and well placed and surrounded by grass and trees; they will want better plans for cities, giving open space at frequent intervals, such as may now be learned of in connection with many model communities; they will insist upon proper sewerage and pure water; upon the gathering up and disposal of the wastes of life, both by individual and community action; and in every way as they become conscious of the benefits of good citizenship, will aid in making the town beautiful and the country beautiful. They will have good pavements on the street because they will find these pavements pay. Between the towns there will be good roads, because these roads are not only satisfactory to the eye but profitable to the pocket.

I have the greatest faith in the future of Ontario, and I sincerely trust your address may be an inspiring one, with the greatest benefit to the earnest people who will hear you.

Your truly,

(Signed) J. Horace McFarland,
President A.C.A.

Let us propagate this beautiful cult, like those torches of which the Latin poet speaks which passed from hand to hand until the whole land was aflame with light.

Let me say further that the reason we have found it far better to have a special meeting of the town council, is because if the report of the committee is submitted at a regular meeting, there is so much other business before the council that, as a rule, they have not time to devote to the consideration of the report, and perhaps it is laid over to another meeting and the same results are not attained. If you ask the Mayor to call a special meeting he will be only too glad to do so, and then the whole time of that meeting is given up to the subject.

We find it very much better to have the report typewritten and have a number of reports—one for each member, and one for the members of the press—so that not only the report but the discussion and the debate on it are fully reported.

When it got abroad that the Society had scouts out, taking notes of untidy places in the town, some of the property owners felt so ashamed and so anxious to redeem themselves that they immediately "got busy" and cleaned up their premises. In our town we have a large Government institution, an asylum for the senile insane. It was no fault of the management that the grounds surrounding that institution were not at all up to the mark, and in our report we drew attention to that fact. The result was that the Superintendent, who is a very tasty man himself, sent a report to the Department at Toronto asking them to give money enough to plant out the grounds properly: so, you see, even Queen's Park needs a few civic improvers up there. Now the town of Cobourg has become the summer resort for some very wealthy Americans. We have nine or ten multi-millionaires, and they have some beautiful landscape gardens. Some contained beautiful shrubs—rose bushes which had been imported by the former owners, from England, at a considerable expense. I, myself saw great waggon loads of these shrubs and trees thrown over the fences, and afterwards put to the flames; whereas, if they had been properly distributed throughout the town they would have been things of life and beauty.

Discussion.

Rev. P. C. L. Harris, Guelph: It will be utterly impossible for me to undertake the discussion on this paper, for the simple reason that it is certainly exceedingly exhaustive, and was not prepared inside of a day. I only wish I had had an opportunity of reading it over prior to the meeting this afternoon. I think that the wide scope of points taken up in that paper makes it a very important offering to the work of the Horticultural Societies of our Province in connection with the work of civic improvement. I think the quotation the writer made from Ruskin is one of the strongest features, that "the outside of a man's house is not that man's private property."

I went into a city that is very beautiful for situation, about four or five years ago, and in walking about the streets I came to a very tumbled down shop adjoining a man's house, which I subsequently found was owned by the Mayor of the city; and I believe that to this day the appearance of that property is as bad, if not worse, than it was then. When our civic officials will allow their own property to deteriorate in that way, it is very difficult to inspire the general public to better things.

The use of the press was touched upon. The editors of our daily papers are perfectly willing to grant us the opportunity of spreading our views in regard to these things; and, if we will interview them, will be only too glad to write an editorial on what we tell them.

In regard to leadership, you must have a constant leader in all this work. I do not mean a leader who is competent from a scientific standpoint so much as one who is competent from a standpoint of enthusiasm. If he is an enthusiast. the people will follow him though he may not be a scientist in the work.

In Guelph we would like to have the opportunity of developing our station premises, and when the Grand Trunk railway gives us a new station we will see what we can do toward helping them to beautify their surroundings. At present we won't tackle it. The thought expressed by Mr. Scott, as to the beautifying of our cities and towns, having an economic bearing upon business establishments, is exceedingly important; and I think that it cannot be impressed upon our people too strongly, that the more beautiful we make our home surroundings and our town surroundings, generally speaking, the more we will attract the people to that community, and, consequently, the greater will be the business advantages of the place.

Now, from the standpoint of education. That, to my mind, is the crux of the whole matter. It must be an educational work. Patriotism to the home is the hope of civic improvement; and, consequently, we must begin with the children, so that we may have in the years to come that attention to civic improvement for which we all long. We must train the child in the home. We are not able to get into the home unless we use the press and other means of educating the people in the home. It is difficult to get there, but there is a way by which we can get into it. We have a foundation upon which we can place civic improvement, and use it to the fullest advantage in bearing upon the public at large, and that is the public school. We can interest the children; we can develop in them the principle of civic improvement through the child life by impressing the child with the truest ideal. With such principles as we are endeavoring to instil into the child life it

will not be many years before we have the parents interested; and if it is not the duty of the Horticultural Society to undertake this work, it is, nevertheless, at present the only definite organization which can undertake it; and, moreover, it is the privilege, a grand and glorious privilege, of the horticultural Society to work with the children and inspire them in this practical and direct work. We can widen the feeling of patriotism among these boys and girls and cultivate a love for the beautiful. To me the growing of all vegetables is as much pleasure as the growing of a geranium plant. This work of beginning among the children may seem a very slow matter, but we will not be in a hurry. The man who is in a hurry in any reformation, or in the development of any work in the community, will not accomplish the work that he seeks to do; but we must be diligent, and we will await the time when education, like the leaven, shall have done its work, and the whole community be thereby permeated. Co-operation with the civic authorities is necessary, and we can obtain that by a little tact in approaching them. In our city of Guelph we have a park and shade committee as a development of the city council, and we have the chairman of that committee thoroughly interested in our horticultural work, and he has undertaken the beginning of what we have been endeavoring to impress upon the people for years, and that is the proper trimming of the shade trees. The trees are plentiful, but thick: and in beautifying the city in that respect he has been criticised, and any one who does that work will be criticized. They think he is spoiling the trees, but in a few years the wounds from cutting the limbs will be healed, and the city will see the benefit.

If you want financial assistance from the Council do not ask too much at first; and in all things be able to tell the council what you are doing with the money you ask for.

We have been undertaking lawn competition in Guelph, and I may say that that work, although it has been small, is increasing, and many of the people of the city are being interested. We had window-box competitions, and in one or two years I understand that the increase in window box culture was something like 400 per cent., although the prizes given were exceedingly small during the year. It is exceedingly unfortunate that in our cities we find lots that are very poorly looked after; the boulevards are untrimmed, the lawns uncut; and right alongside of that lawn that is not well kept is a property that is beautiful to behold. I have seen this in our own city; and it seemed to me it would be a very good thing for our city council to pass a by-law governing the keeping of the boulevards and lawns in perfect condition, just like the by-law compelling people to clean the snow off, and any one who kept a lawn in an untidy condition would be charged up for the cutting of that lawn through civic co-operation. I appreciate very much Major Snelgrove's address on this subject.

Mr. Tibbs: There is one point that has not been touched upon, that is with regard to moving overhead wires and posts and the removal of unsightly fences. In some towns, almost every house has a fence around it, that, in the days gone by, may have looked very nice, but is now very dilapidated. We co-operated in our town in removing fences altogether, and the neighboring towns are adopting that, and it has a very marked effect in beautifying the city as a whole. I think something of that sort towards the beautifying of cities and towns could be done as well.

Mr. Diamond: It is pretty difficult to control corporations with the wires. I think that we are the only city in Ontario that has not a wire on the front street, or a pole, either telephone or electric light or telegraph. We

"Sidbrook Park," residence of W. L. Abbott, Cobourg, Ont.

Note the splendid effect of the perennial border on each side of the walk, with glimpses of a limpid brook running behind the bridge in the centre. A summer house in the midst of a rose garden is shown in the distance.

had a good battle to keep them off, but we succeeded. They get their service in, but they do not go on the front streets. While we, as a Horticultural Society, probably have branched out a little further than it was our intention when we organized, as to entering into civic improvement and interfering with municipal corporations, we have accomplished results which we might not probably have reached unless we had left it to the local Civic Improvement Association to deal with it in their respective places.

Mr. Moore: I should like to say a word in regard to trimming trees in public streets. That is a matter that came before our London Horticultural Society; and, of course, in our city many streets have beautiful trees, but they are letting them grow out of proportion, and the Horticultural Society has been trying to take the matter up with the City Council. The council said there is no law to compel the uniform trimming of trees on the streets. I believe at our last Horticultural meeting they passed a resolution trying to bring the matter before the Ontario Government of passing a general law for the pruning of trees on the public streets and the highways throughout the country.

Mr. Diamond: According to the Act as it exists to-day, trees in public highways belong to the corporation, and they are the only ones who have any authority over the trees on your boulevards. So far as we, as individuals are concerned, the trees in front of my place do not belong to me; they belong to the corporation, and they are the only ones who can deal with them.

Mr. Moore: I might say we are a little better off than that. We plant the trees, but they are in such a position that I own one-half and the corporation the other half, and the corporation cannot take the tree down without my permission. I put them there, and take care of them. That is the position in which we stand to-day in London. Mr. Pearce has done a good work in London removing numerous trees from streets that have been an eye sore to the place; but at the same time there are a great many people who, when Mr. Pearce went to prune a tree would say: "You have no business here; get out of this;" and they would use a good deal of harsh abuse to him; but, when you go to the corporation they say: "I do not know that we have any right." I am very glad to learn from my friends that there is a law existing at the present time, and I will go back and tell London that they can be more free to cut the trees. The next thing is to get the money. We have a very poor corporation—we are not so wealthy as St. Catharines—but I think it is a matter that should be looked into.

Mr. Reid: I would like to endorse the paper by Major Snelgrove, and the excellent points that were brought forth, with regard to the removing of fences. I think our streets would be very much improved by doing away with them entirely. In the vicinity in which I am residing I was the first one to start that. I started it in two places in Belleville. In the first place, the fence was getting old, and I said: "I am going to take down the fence," but they said: "You cannot get along without it." I said: "I am going to take mine down." The next-door neighbor said: "If you take yours down I will take mine down;" and we put in ornamental trees and shrubs. I moved to another part of the city where nearly every one kept cows, so they had to have fences up, and you could not leave the gate open without the cows getting in. Finally I decided I would take off the gate for one season, and I got along. People think they cannot get along without fences, but I think, if they will only try, they will find it will be a great improvement to the streets.

Mr. GAMMAGE: In Mr. Harris' remarks he offered a suggestion regarding the press, and an idea struck me that if a press committee were appointed and articles on horticultural topics distributed free to each of the Horticultural Societies it could be done very cheaply. At the season of the year when you want to bring something prominent before the people an article on the subject could be distributed from all of the Horticultural Societies to their local papers. The congress of Horticultural Societies over on the other side do this to a great extent at a very minimum cost. They notify someone to write a suitable article and then it is set up and sent to the leading papers throughout the country. These articles are very largely appreciated, coming to the notice of the people at a season of the year when something along that line is interesting. Two years ago they contributed about $250 towards this, and that article was distributed to something like four hundred of the leading papers of the United States. Last year they did more than that, and distributed them to a proportionately larger number, and the secretary told me that they had applications from papers like the Chicago *Tribune*, the New York *Herald* and all the larger papers of the United States asking for those contributions, even saying they would pay for them if they could have them sent regularly from such a reliable source.

Mr. DICKSON: In speaking about shade trees, I think we are making many mistakes. If you could plant better trees in the first place, and if as the trees grew up, the little limbs were cut off, it would keep the trees from branching out. Most of them planted in this country are soft maples. They grow to a very great size in a short time, but the wood is soft, and, in winter, the limbs get covered with snow and touch the ground or hang low on the street, and people break them off. I think we should plant better trees, not soft maples. About the only advantage these have is their rapid growth. I think the prairie maple is better.

Mr. PEARCE: They are a good deal worse.

Mr. MOORE: What trees would you recommend?

Mr. DIAMOND: Hard Maple.

Mr. DICKSON: Mr. Scott spoke about the cemeteries. I was out in the country a while ago and I saw a small burying-ground with the tombstones all broken down, and a decrepit appearance all over the place. We even had something worse than that. A certain church had a cemetery which was abandoned. They removed most of the skeletons and sold the land to the city for a gravel-pit. In a short time the men began to dig up human skeletons, and people began to agitate about it. I was told that some of the men dug some human bones up and laid them in a pile; a Jew who came down the street, bought these bones and sold them to the fertilizing works.

Mr. REID: With regard to the question of street trees, I do not know that we can get a better tree for the street than the elm. It is a tree that is very easily cared for. It will stand a great deal of bad weather and will not break off with the storms.

Mr. DIAMOND: My objection to the elm is that you cannot grow anything within a radius of 40 or 50 feet because of its roots. It is a very violent absorber of water.

Mr. GOVENLOCK: Elm trees are good, but they grow away up. In Seaforth we had a very fine fence around a lot of maple trees. I took the fence away, and cut out every other tree, and then the others spread out. They were far too close together.

Mr. Pearce: In regard to pruning there is the Ontario Statute that authorizes a person to cut down, transplant or remove trees on the streets of any town or city, and thin them out to 30 feet apart. There is the whole thing in a nutshell. My contention is that the municipality should do the pruning, regardless of anybody else; but our Council told me they could not afford it. It is absurd that they cannot pay a man four or five hundred a year to prune trees. Some are spoiling for the want of it. They have not been pruned for years, and the old limbs should be cut off. Never cut a big limb off. You may in a soft maple, but do not in anything else. I have seen trees butchered in a most abominable manner; and London is not an exception. Where pruning is done you should get somebody to do it who understands the principles and laws of pruning.

Mr. Hutt: In the question of Civic Improvement it is hard to know where to start in. Trees are such an important thing in the beautifying of streets. Still, I want to emphasize one point made by Mr. Harris, who advises a good vegetable as well as a good flowering plant, and I would like to give a little instance of the work we did at Guelph. I think we can improve as much in the back as in the front yard, and good vegetables are going to help us much. If the people get out in the back they will soon come around to the front. Through the Experimental Union we distributed a number of vegetable seeds to school children, issuing a printed circular showing how to grow them, and reports were made at the end of the season. We then got after the directors of the local Fall Fair, and they offered prizes for the best vegetables grown by the children, and the biggest feature at the Fall Fair was the School Children's Exhibit. They had a hall to hold it in, and the boys were down at seven in the morning with their beets, etc., to put in the Fair. I think, if we could get into the back yards and start our civic improvement there, we could accomplish a great deal. I should be glad to distribute our circulars to the Secretaries of all the Horticultural Societies in the Province, and, if they wished, have the programme laid before the schools. I would like the children to take up the vegetable work, and that would tend towards civic improvement.

Mr. Jarvis: I do not intend to keep you very long, but I want to say a word or two to you about the trimming and training of trees. I live in a town fourteen miles east of here, and our streets are well bordered with grown up hard and soft maples. In trimming, the Roads and Trees' Committee once a year take their men and go from one end of the streets to the other with a team; they cut the small brush off, and the wood which is cut off is delivered to the poor of the city. They are supplied with wood for the winter from these trees, and, as it is removed while they go along, there is no objection made. I took great pleasure in Major Snelgrove's paper; and, if we are able to carry out even a percentage of the good work he intimated therein, we will do pretty well.

The President: I want to ask a question which I would like some of you to answer: How do you deal with the bill board nuisance in the streets? I think that is a more irritating grievance than all of the others combined.

Mr. Pearce: Has the Province any power to deal with the bill board question?

The President: I think the Ontario Legislature should deal with that. It is quite unnecessary to put up with the bill board nuisance. It is depreciating the value of property to a very great degree and making an eyesore of a place that might otherwise be improved upon and made decent. I

think I am one of the greatest sufferers in this Province from the existence of a bill board. My neighbor across the street is a bill poster for the city, and he has deemed it necessary to put a bill board all around two sides of his property, and he has one bill board about as high as the ceiling.

Mr. MOORE: It might be a fight with the newspaper men and the bill board man who is to do the advertising.

Mr. DIAMOND: I took a photograph of that bill board, and I do not see why it cannot be put under the heading of "A Public Nuisance," and then there might be some legislation upon it. If the Government would so amend that Act, and say we could spend money in the direction of prosecuting people who have bill boards up, there might be something in it, but of course the law is very definite on the question. Call a bill board exhibit indecent pictures, and they are criminally liable under the by-law which the municipalities have power to pass; but I know in one part of our city that matter came up as to the question of a bill board in a very prominent place. We made a declaration that no bill board should be permitted near that place, and none have been since; but where they are placed on private property I do not see how we can handle it. The private property owner can do it on his own premises, so long as there is no obscene advertising.

A MEMBER: We had a case in our city where a man had a high board fence, and a wealthy comporation came long and they thought they would make him take it down, but it cost a couple of hundred dollars. They had very learned counsels on both sides, and it was a very expensive suit.

The PRESIDENT: It seems to to me the only way of righting it is through the license question, imposing a license for bill boards, and the larger the bill board the higher the license. The two-stand bill boards is not very bad, but when it comes to the long stretch it is a nuisance that ought to be suppressed. It would be very advisable if towns were given the power by legislature to impose a license on the bill board the same as on the pool room or junk shop, which are evils to be tolerated but put under restriction.

Mr. PEARCE: Even coming down from Hamilton to Toronto on the train there are unsightly signs. The city of Berlin, Germany, has received $90,000 from the bill board license, and there is nothing allowed there higher than a board three feet wide and twelve feet high: that is the regulation size.

Moved by Major Snelgrove, and seconded by Mr. Pearce, "that a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the Ontario Government asking for the introduction of legislation regulating the bill board nuisance by way of a license giving power to municipalities."

Mr. MOORE: They should also add to that the tacking of signs as that is a great nuisance.

The PRESIDENT: We had better not undertake too much at one time.

The motion was then carried.

A committee was appointed to deal with the matter, composed of the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. Pearce, and Major Snelgrove.

The PRESIDENT: I have in my hand a couple of questions submitted by the Owen Sound Horticultural Society. I am sure we are glad to welcome the lady delegate from the society, Mrs. Robert McDowall. I will read the questions to you. One of them has to deal more particularly with the depart-

ment controlled by our friend, Mr. Wilson; the other is a question which is open to the discussion of the members.

1. "Would it be advisable to issue a few copies of the different papers read at this meeting to the several local societies so that the members may add to the discussion of the several papers before the final printing of the report of this meeting?"

I presume it would be impossible to issue copies of the papers preliminary to the printing of the report; however, Mr. Wilson has assured me that the report will be rushed out with all possible despatch, and that it will be in the hands of the members at the earliest possible date.

The second question will be of interest to all:

2. "Can any member suggest a way of drawing members out to, say, monthly meetings of a local society?

Mr. DIAMOND: I would like to have an idea from one of the ladies on that subject, because if they cannot get the members out, I am afraid we poor individuals would not be able to get them.

Mrs. MCDOWALL: I have never made a speech, and I am not going to now; but it was suggested in our Society that we should have monthly meetings and have some one in the society bring up and discuss one subject—either vegetable or flower—and give their experience in every way. Our President was unable to be with us, so they have sent me down. If you will discuss the question I shall be very happy to give them any views that might be brought forward.

Mr. WOOLVERTON: The Grimsby Society has adopted the plan mentioned by this lady. It is a small society, with from sixty to seventy-five members. During the summer season they have held monthly meetings; and one subject is taken up by some member of the society, introduced by a paper read by him or her, and discussed in a free and easy manner. In order to make the meetings more interesting they are enlivened by music and singing. A certain length of time is also given up after the programme is over to a little social conversation. In that way the whole evening is a most interesting one. There is another feature that has also been adopted which is good, and that is the showing of a table of flowers—where possible, house plants. This helps in the social nature of the evening, because the viewing of the plants makes people move around in a social way. I may say that this plan has proved very successful, and the number who come out to these meetings is quite surprising. It also helps the secretary in getting in his membership fees, because every one has felt that it has been a very enjoyable evening, and they all want to be in it. As a result, there is no difficulty in securing the fees.

Mr. DIAMOND: There are only two Associations that can give us their experience: St. Catharines, with a membership of 287, has the largest membership, and I think the President should give the information as to how they get their members.

The PRESIDENT: I may say that question might come up again. That is not really the question that comes from the Owen Sound Society. It is how to draw members out to their monthly meetings. I should be glad to give you any information as to how we get our membership. We have no monthly meetings, but we have them as frequently as we can. Every society has meetings of some kind, and perhaps they are not as thorough a success as regards attendance. Now those who have frequent meetings and a good attendance might tell us what they do to secure them, and I am glad

Entrance to palatial residence of Mrs. Chas. Donnelly, Cobourg, Ont.
Note the pretty fish pond to the left.

that Mrs. McDowall has broken the ice and addressed us briefly, and I hope that other ladies will emulate her idea.

Mr. COWAN: Some of our societies have adopted that, and they arranged for meetings in the gardens of some of the members. If one member is making a specialty of roses they try to meet there in the time of roses. If another one is interested in peonies, they meet there while these are in bloom; and in that way they have little talks and discussions, and they find them of great value and interest.

Mr. DICKSON: The matter of getting attendance is an interesting question. In Hamilton we do not succeed in getting a good attendance. We always send postal cards to the members. We have 108 on our roll and sometimes we have very good meetings. We advertise in the papers also, and we try to have meetings every month in the winter. There are people in Hamilton who have nice places, and we meet on their lawns, and sometimes the meetings are well attended. I think smaller places always a larger attendance. You take a place of 10,000 and less, and they have not anything like the amusements we have in Hamilton or in Toronto. It would be well for some person to tell us how to fill the hall.

Mr. JARVIS: We have always found that in our town one of the greatest troubles is to get a full house. We have tried sending out cards and putting on the bottom "Oysters will be served," and we have a full house. Buy a gallon of oysters and serve them, and you will have no trouble at all,—and have strawberries in summer.

Mr. SHORT: I will give you the method that the Ottawa Society carries out in respect to meetings. We do not hold meetings in the winter, but the monthly meetings are held in summer—from May until October—and at those meetings there are prizes offered for different fruits, flowers, and vegetables in season. We have a speaker, and while he is giving his address the exhibits are judged. They are quite numerous, the judging taking up nearly an hour. After that is over and the speaker is through, fifteen or twenty minutes are given to the audience to inspect the exhibits and to look at the names of the different exhibitors and test the quality. Then, as has been the general practice, the exhibitors give away their exhibits to their friends, and our attendances are always good. I may say that our average attendance is one hundred at least. Mr. Whyte says it is more than that. We have a large hall, and it is usually very well filled.

The PRESIDENT: I would just say, in regard to our public meetings in St. Catharines, that I do not think in our recent history that we have ever had such an attendance as they have in Hamilton. When they come to St. Catharines we give them a fairly good audience. We make judicious use of printers' ink, and perhaps get some musical programme in addition to the lecture of the evening, and we generally get a fairly good house, although we do not make it altogether free; we ask a silver collection at the door. We are not afraid to ask the people to give us something to hear an address on horticultural subjects.

Mr. GAMMAGE: I might say that in London they have tried to induce the public to come out and attend the meetings, but they always look at it with a graceful indifference. But there is one time when we do get the members and the public out, and that is when we have our three exhibitions in the city hall. We get the city hall free for the use of the exhibitions, and it is free to the public. We give no prizes but we have a large attendance. At our last exhibition in August, there were not less than 2,000 individual exhibits, and they pretty well filled the main body of our

hall. It was open for two days, afternoons and evenings, and the members came together examining the exhibits, and as usual they discuss the merits and the demerits. There is a friendly rivalry between the people there, although there is no other particular inducement, and these exhibitions have been running for five years.

On assembling on Friday morning, the minutes of the previous afternoon's meeting were taken as read.

The PRESIDENT: Our election of officers should come up at 10 o'clock, but preliminary to that, the executive committee, or rather the Board of Directors took some action yesterday afternoon, that should be presented to this convention before we elect officers. You remember at the last meeting of our Association, Mr. Whyte moved that the Board of Directors should divide the Province into seven districts, and that one director should be elected for each of these districts. The Board of Directors recommend as follows:—

District No. 1: The counties of Renfrew, Lanark, Carleton, Prescott, Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas and Leeds. It is a very large territory, the largest district I think in the Province. It contains 6 societies at present, but a new society is being organized in Morrisburg.

District No. 2: Would contain all that territory from the County of Frontenac west, as far as the County of Durham, and north. This district would contain 11 societies.

District No. 3: The counties north of Toronto, including Peel, York, Simcoe, Ontario and Muskoka, with 9 societies.

District No. 4: The counties of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Halton, Wentworth and Norfolk, with 9 societies.

District No. 5: The Counties of Grey, Huron, and Bruce, with 9 societies.

District No. 6: The counties of Wellington, Waterloo, and Brant, with 9 societies.

District No. 7: The counties of Kent, Essex, Lambton, Elgin, Oxford, Middlesex and Perth, with 9 societies.

The Board of Directors recommend that these divisions of the Province be concurred in by these societies.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Diamond, seconded by Rev. Mr. Scott, and carried.

The PRESIDENT: There was another motion adopted by the Board of Directors, of which I have not a copy, but I can give you the substance. It is that the office of secretary be divided, and that we have a recording secretary, and also a corresponding secretary and editor. It is contemplated, I may say, by the Board of Directors, to bring the Department into closer touch with the Horticultural Societies of the Province, and the Superintendent of Horticultural Societies should be the corresponding secretary and editor. We are imposing some new work upon the Superintendent of societies, but I feel he will be quite willing to accept this new responsibility and, in order to place this properly when we come to the election of officers, you will understand that there is a new one to elect. The Board of Directors advise the division of the secretary's office, so that there should be a corresponding editor and secretary.

Mr. DIAMOND: I move that the recommendation of the Board of Directors be adopted by this Association as to the election of a corresponding secretary and editor, to take place at the time we elect our officers. The motion was seconded by Mr. Lanstrath, and carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers then took place, and resulted as given on page 8.

Mr. Diamond: I would ask the Association to pass a resolution that our retiring President shall become an honorary director. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Burgoyne: I thank you very much for the honor you have bestowed upon me. Now the business of the election of officers is closed, and before retiring from my office as President, I want to express my thanks to the Association for the kindness I have received from them during my term of office. It is a very distinguished honor to be the first President of a society like this, and I have much pleasure, therefore, in expressing my thanks to the Association for their support and kindness during the past two years. Now, it is my duty to retire from office, and to instal my worthy successor, Major Snelgrove.

Major Snelgrove: I am very thankful to you for the great compliment you have conferred upon me in electing me to the highest office in your gift. I consider it to be a very distinguished honor to be President. We commenced the organization of this Association a few years ago, and after much toil and work, we have succeeded in launching it upon the tide of prosperity and progress, which I am sure is assured for us as one of the great corporations identified with the Department of Agriculture in this Province.

I am very proud to have had the opportunity of taking a humble part in organizing this Ontario Horticultural Association, and I think it is proper to say that my colleagues on the organization committee, deserve a great deal of credit for carrying out this scheme, but we should not forget that we owe a great deal of the inspiration to the Department of Agriculture. We had, from the first, the entire support of the ex-Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. John Dryden, and his worthy successor, Hon. Nelson Monteith, who is here to-day. They have in every way encouraged and supported us in developing the æsthetic side of our work in the cities of this fine Province. We have also had a great deal of advice from Mr. C. C. James, but I would like to pay tribute to our secretary—Mr. Cowan, who has been indefatigable from the first, in helping to organize this Association. It fills a long felt want, which places us in affiliation with all the Horticultural Societies in the Province. There was, before this organization, no bond of affinity or association between the different societies. I would ask the new directors who represent the districts into which the Province has been divided, to look after particularly, the different societies that are in them and to see, if possible, that every society is represented at our next meeting. We certainly have become a great centre of interest in this Province, and I trust that the work will go on and prosper as it has during the last year under the Presidency of Mr. Burgoyne, to whom we owe so much, and to whose tact, talent, and faithfulness to duty, we are under a great debt of obligation.

Mr. Burgoyne: Before proceeding with the order of the day, I think we should give our distinguished visitor, the Hon. Mr. Monteith, an opportunity of saying a few words to us. His time is very valuable, and we appreciate his presence here this morning. It is not right to detain him when he has so many important duties, so I will now invite, Mr. Monteith to address us.

ADDRESS.

By Hon. Nelson Monteith, Toronto.

I did not come here this morning with the intention of inflicting a speech on you. I just dropped in as an interested and sympathetic visitor in search of information, and for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the delegates here assembled. I am glad to see such a large and representative gathering of those interested in horticultural work in this Province and I wish to congratulate you on the excellence of the floral display now being made at Massey Hall in conjunction with the exhibits of fruits and other products. It reflects the greatest credit on those who have contributed to it and indicates what an important position the growing of flowers for adornment, and fruit for commercial purposes is assuming. Such an exhibition should attract to it not only those who make a business or a hobby of growing plants, fruit and flowers, but all those who take a delight in viewing such products in their greatest perfection.

Two years ago Horticultural Societies were placed on a basis independent of Agricultural Societies, and I believe that the change has resulted in stimulating the interest of their members, and in adding to the usefulness of these organizations. Horticultural Associations can be made to benefit the community in numerous ways. The influence of the individual example in improving the surroundings of the home is one that very quickly makes itself felt. The man who introduces beautiful plants and flowers to surround his home, creates a desire on the part of his neighbors for similar improvement. The influence extends from his home to the homes of his neighbors, to the street where he lives, and finally influences the town or village to a greater or less extent. This is a form of civic and rural improvement in which all can take part. Organized movements such as yours, looking toward such improvement should receive encouragement from all good citizens, and beneficial results are sure to follow. Much may be done in this way to improve horticulturists' homes, beautify parks, boulevards and highways, and the uplifting tendency to communities will indeed be great.

The time seems to me to be ripe for a great step forward. As you are aware, we, who represent the Department of Agriculture, feel that we should co-operate with you and help forward as much as possible the work in which you are engaged. Co-operation is the watchword of to-day, and it has been the means of overcoming many of the difficulties by which the farmer, fruit-grower, horticulturist and vegetable-grower have been beset in the past. Witness co-operation in spraying; and you, gentlemen, can make your respective societies more successful even than they are now, if you will all co-operate in working in their interests in the several lines in which each one of them is seeking to promote the improvement of horticulture and the development of the beautiful in nature.

I must congratulate you, sir, on being called to fill such an important position as President of this Association. I know that you appreciate the responsibility that has been placed upon you, and my hope is that those who are associated with you in the work of this Association also feel the responsibility which rests upon all concerned.

I must thank you for the opportunity you have given me of meeting those who are gathered here on this occasion. I can assure you that the

work you are carrying on is fully appreciated by the Department over which I have the honor to preside, and such support and assistance as we can render the horticultural interests will be most cheerfully given.

Mr. Burgoyne: I take this opportunity of moving that we express our appreciation of the honor done us by the visit of Hon. Mr. Monteith. I suggested that he should address us at this time, so that we should not take up too much of his valuable time, and he might be at liberty to retire, but I express the hope that he may remain with us, and hear the discussion on the papers read this morning. One of them will pertain very largely to the Department that he is so ably supervising, that is, "What amendment might be suggested to the Horticultural Act?" While it is, comparatively, a new measure, yet with the experience we have had in the past three years, we may possibly be able to discuss it. No doubt, suggestions will come up, and we appreciate that the Minister who has charge of that Legislation, should be present and hear the discussion, so as to be better prepared to act, when it comes before him. I have much pleasure in moving the thanks of the Association to the Hon. Mr. Monteith for his visit this morning.

Mr. Diamond: I second that resolution. We eventually will become more acquainted with the Minister through these associations in our work, than in any other way. We may assail him hereafter in the matter of the amendments to the Act. Probably he may have some suggestion to make when it comes under discussion this afternoon, as there have been several memorials. We have pleasure in having the Minister with us this morning, and we will endeavor to convey to him what we want, and I know he will give us whatever we require, if it be in the line of duty.

The motion was heartily carried.

THE BEST METHOD OF INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP OF A HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Burgoyne: As neither Mr. John O. Cheyne, or Dr. J. S. McCallum, are present, and as this is one of the most important questions that come before us, I suggest that Col. Whyte, of Ottawa, who comes from a society that has a record as being one of the best societies in the Province, should tell us how they attained their very large membership so that we may learn something from their experience.

Mr. Whyte: I did not expect to be called on to take Mr. Cheyne's place in this matter, but I intended to have something to say on it. I do not suppose there is any subject that can come before the members of the Horticultural Societies with greater force than that of increasing their membership. Our membership is a very important factor, as the amount of grant got depends on it: the larger the grant, the more we can do, so it is an important matter how we can increase the membership of our individual societies. After an experience of about fifteen years in this matter, we have very definite ideas in the Ottawa Society, of the best way to go about that, and there are a good many features in our work that we think are important. I do not know that there is any better way than a personal canvass on the part of the directors. When you consider the subscription is only a dollar, there is hardly any community in the country that has not two or three hundred people who are willing to pay a dollar if you can show them that you are doing something. I think that is the chief feature in increasing the membership. As soon as we settle on the programme for the year, we get out a prize list, and a premium list; then the directors are expected to see their friends, everyone who, they think, is likely to join,

Where the Fountain Plays.

School Garden.

and it is very seldom we get a refusal. We could double the membership if we had more time to look after it, but we are mostly busy men. Of course, as most people like to get something for their money, it is important to have a good premium list. In Ottawa we have as good a list as we can possibly afford. I have not got a copy of it here, but we like to vary it every year and make it as attractive as we can, and as inclusive as possible. To people who have no garden, we give something which they can plant in the house. I think St. Catharines has probably the best premium list that I have seen yet. As I told our friend, Mr. Burgoyne, we intend to copy some items from it. They have a very large option of twenty-seven different items. Possibly this is a little too many. They gave an option of peonies, another one of cannas and gladioli, so that any one who is interested in growing any of these flowers, can take one of these options and get enough of one thing to make an effective show. Another thing they do which is good—they give an order on a local concern for $1.00 worth: then any body who does not like the items on the premium list can go and select what they like. We will make that one of our options next year.

Another very important question is that of enlisting the support of the newspaper. Publicity is one great thing required. We want people to know what we are doing, and the only way you can get publicity in the best sense, is to keep the newspaper on your side. We owe a great deal to the local newspapers; they publish full reports, and put in any information we like to send them. I think it is a good plan to have a committee in the society to make out the report and send it into them, and then you are sure of having a good one. We have no difficulty in having a column or half a column in all our three papers at each of our exhibitions, and that is of immense value to us, and it is a thing any society can get if they are a live one.

Another very important thing, which is easier managed in a small society than a large one, is the school work. It is of very great importance to a society to interest the school children, because if you get a child interested in your work, you interest the parents, and the parents will become members. In a large city it is rather hard. I have tried it in Ottawa, and we had to select so many children from each school, but in a place where the children are not too numerous, I don't know of anything that will lead to the growth of a society so much, because you are interesting so many people. If a child gets a prize for flower growing, you are sure the parents will be there, and then it is your fault if you do not hold them.

Another thing, I would suggest, is the keeping up of monthly exhibitions. We devote as large a part of the funds as we can, to giving prizes at these exhibitions. We do not charge any admission fee. We give the prizes, and the doors are thrown open to anyone, member or otherwise. We can go to the public who are not horticulturally inclined, and say, "Here is the work we are doing, give us a dollar to help pay expenses," and hardly anyone refuses because they see we are doing a good work. We try to make the exhibits as attractive as we can and we have a change of exhibits every month, with different materials every time. We would like to carry it on longer than one day, because we feel that it is an immense amount of work just for one evening, but we find it difficult to carry it over to the next day. A great many of the members are working men who get off at five and hurry to the exhibition, and at night a good many want to take their exhibits home.

It might be of interest to give you a short sketch of how we conduct these exhibitions. A prize-list every year is issued to the members beforehand,

and they know what they have to grow, and they bring their exhibits to the hall, and everything has to be on the table at 8 o'clock for the judges. The President takes the chair about 8 o'clock and calls the meeting to order, then the judges begin their work, which takes about an hour. We have a judge for fruit, and one for flowers, and they have acted in this capacity for several years. The great advantage in having judges in this way is that the judgment is more uniform. We have two professional men, and their services have been very much appreciated and are perfectly satisfactory.

Speakers are all arranged for the season. Generally one of our own members, while the judges are going around, gives an address which is open for discussion. Then we have a department for the question box, on which I put a very high value. During the evening, anybody can write out a question pertaining to horticulture, and these questions are gathered up by the secretary and given to the chairman, who reads out the questions, and he will call upon Mr. Macoun, or, if he chooses, he answers it himself, or calls on anyone in the audience. Sometimes a question is asked which cannot be answered on the spur of the moment, and that is kept over until the next night. These are the principal points I can think of. This year it has been practically adopted by the board of directors that we are to have summer meetings in the gardens of individual members.

Suppose we decide to have a meeting during the rose season; we go to the most successful rose grower, and have a meeting in his garden, and we invite the general public to come. Someone who is an authority on rose culture gives an address, and demonstrates before them all what he is saying. That is going to be a very important feature in our programme.

Mr. BURGOYNE: We have with us this morning, the Secretary of the Kincardine Horticultural Society, Mr. Joseph Barker. He has occupied the position of Secretary longer than any other person in the Province, and we would be delighted to have him address us.

Mr. BARKER: I would say that we have tried two methods for the purpose of increasing our membership. The first we adopted, was to appeal to the papers. We thought we had nothing else to do but just notify the papers that a Horticultural Society had been organized in the town of Kincardine, and they would do the rest for us. We learned very quickly that there was no response, not because they had any dislike to the society or its object, but simply because there was not, I suppose, $5 accompanying the request. We learned that newspapers were established for business purposes more than anything else, that their space is of importance, especially if you want to get some article published that you are writing, free for the public. I do not find fault, but I think they taught me a very valuable lesson, and we have endeavored to profit by it, so we were thrown upon our own resources in another direction, and I suggested that a personal application be made to anyone having a garden, and we would give them such varieties of flowers as we thought suitable. Difficulties were met with such, I suppose as are common to almost every enterprise or project. Some had heard of it, and some had not. I found that when I got hold of a Presbyterian, I had a good weapon in my hand that I could make use of in securing a subscription. Rev. Dr. Murray is the pastor of the Presbyterian Church there, and a member of our society. On one occasion, meeting me on the street, he said, "Barker, how is your society getting along?" I said, "Our society, if you like, but not mine; we look to you and to all the directors, and the members of the society for co-operation." He is a very emphatic man, and he said, "I will tell you one thing, that you have the best society in Kincardine." After hearing that, whenever I came in contact with a Pres-

byterian, I always asked for a subscription for the Kincardine Horticultural Society. One man I asked began to button up his pocket, and tell me about hard times. I said, "Not another word on that score, your own pastor, Dr. Murray, has given me the assurance that ours is the best society in Kincardine, and on that ground if no other, I ask you for your subscription." I do not leave the house until I get the name and fee of $1.00. I tell them all about the premiums given and some want to know what the prizes are. We do not give prizes, but premiums to all, and we have a committee appointed to select them, and they know the various tastes of the members of the society. They make some fifteen or sixteen collections and they say, "Here you are, ladies and gentlemen, make your own choice." I tell them when they complain that their choice is not a good one; that it is not the fault of the committee, and not to be discouraged if they do not succeed in the first place, but to try again, and get a good choice the next time. I deal as a rule, with the lady of the house, and I say, "Are you fond of flowers?" and I never go on these errands without taking the *Horticulturist* with me. "I see you haven't any flowers in the garden, and you haven't any in the windows, do not you love flowers?" and they invariably say, "Oh, yes.". I have not met with a single lady who said that she did not love flowers. It is in that way that the soctiey in Kincardine has built up a membership of 118, and I am not satisfied with that. I say the Kincardine Horticultural Society should have at least 150 members; that is the ideal I have in my mind, and I am not going to be content, although I am not very young, until we get 150.

If great success is to come to a Horticultural Society, it must come largely through the efforts of the Secretary. The soliciting work is left to me. There was a time when I did not care very much about it. I sometimes reply when they say, "You are getting old, why don't you let some of the others take it?" Well, I am only eighty-two years young, and if I do not do it, who will?"

These are the only two efforts we have made in the Town of Kincardine in order to maintain our Horticultural Association. I recognize, and I presume every member of the Association recognizes the importance of it, but I complain that sometimes they leave it all on the shoulders of the poor Secretary.

I could say a great deal to indicate to you the ground that we have taken heretofore, but that is sufficient. I say to the directors, and to other members I come in contact with, "Cultivate love for the flowers, and as much as you please of the liking for fruit." I like fruit as well as anyone, and had I been in Adam's place in Eden, I believe I would have fallen a prey to the seductive reasoning of Eve, and joined her in eating the apple, for I *like* fruit, but I *love* flowers.

Mr. Govanlock: I agree with the importance of canvassing, and the first thing we do at the annual meeting is to see that we get workers. One man has an influence in his district that another has not, and he can get a number in that way; and, also we get out a very good prize list. We have an expert man who gives directions how to plant flowers. Now, I do not care how fine a plant you get, and how well planted it may be, if you do not follow out the directions, it will not turn out right. There are two points that have not been touched on at all, and that is the cultivation of fruit or flowers. You should get out a good prize list and have the directors go over your districts thoroughly. We commenced a few years ago, with forty or fifty members, and last year we had one hundred and sixty-three in a small place like Seaforth. We issue a list in the spring from which they can choose, giving 40 or 50 cents' worth of bulbs, with directions how to plant

them. We generally get a good many more bulbs than we need. We got seventeen new members, who paid in their money for the coming year, by giving these bulbs.

Mr. GAMMAGE: Personal solicitation has not much to do with it. Look at the attendance at the flower shows. They had 1,624 paid admissions; so it shows what appreciation people have for these things, without personal solicitation.

Mr. MOORE: Might I ask Mr. Whyte how many shows they hold in Ottawa during the season?

Mr. WHYTE: One show each month—May, June, July, August, September and October.

Mr. BURGOYNE: I feel interested, not only in our own St. Catharines' Society, but in all the others in the Province. We have all some one thing to learn from another, and we owe a great deal of our success to the Ottawa Society because we have tried to copy in some measure from them. They started before us, and we copied from them, and we have enlarged upon their work. We started, for instance, with two or three options. Mr. Whyte says we had twenty-seven last year. They had fourteen or eighteen. We only went one better, but it was on the right lines. I think it is a wise course. We won't reduce the options this year. I do not know what the Ottawa people decided as to the value of the premiums they gave. We put our whole cost on what we would give in the way of premiums at about 75 cents. I think the Ottawa people went further.

Mr. WHYTE: No, 70 cents.

Mr. BURGOYNE: Some of the societies probably gave considerably more than that, but that is about the value that we put upon any of the options. Mr. Whyte spoke about us giving a large number. We started in getting them to take all roses, but we soon got into the large list, and I had our secretary send to every society in the Province one of our option lists. That is something that every society might do—send to the other societies their premiums for the year, so that they might have the advantage of learning what others were doing. Mr. Whyte referred to the monthly exhibitions. We held three exhibitions in the summer, while in Ottawa they hold six. Our exhibitions are larger than theirs. We do not admit the people free, except our own members, to whom we give a coupon of admission: but to the outsider we charge 15 or 25 cents. We receive from our June and July exhibitions, in admission fees, not less than $50 or $60 for each one. Mr. Whyte gave me the key-note of their success in September when he was speaking of the money prize exhibitions. We never tried any other system in St. Catharines, but I agree that the success of exhibition work is due to the principle of paying money prizes. Before the adoption of this new Act it was illegal to give money prizes, but we decided to ignore the Act and give them. We got the list out early of a large number of options, and then by systematic work and spreading it over the city and the immediate suburbs, we got the membership that we have. I do not know that Ottawa or St. Catharines can boast very much of what they have done because there are a number of societies that have a larger number of members in proportion to population. Take the Kincardine membership of 118. For a town of that size it is really more to their credit than three or four hundred members in cities like Ottawa and St. Catharines: and that applies to all the other Horticultural Societies in the Province. When they get a membership of seventy-five or one hundred and fifty they are doing splendid work.

The PRESIDENT: I regret that we have to close a topic that is very fruitful of practical information, but in justice to the other gentlemen who are on the programme I must declare this discussion closed.

THE SELECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FLOWERS.

By John Cavers, Oakville.

In April last I had the pleasure of addressing a letter to the executive committee of this Association in which I endeavored to show the need for a revision of the nomenclature and description of some species of flowers, especially of perennial Phlox, Japan Iris and Gladiolus. The secretary, in his capacity of editor of *The Canadian Horticulturist*, did me the honor of publishing this letter as the leading article of the issue, and in this way, partial and imperfect as it is, the topic now to be discussed has been before you for some months. I then endeavored to show that the interests of Canadian and United States Horticulturists were closely akin: that the result of any work done in either country for the promotion of knowledge of the science and the art of horticulture becomes the common property of both countries: that membership in the societies relating to horticulture in both countries is not confined to the country which happens to be the home of the society: that the American Rose Society has a parental oversight over the varieties of that flower, and takes care to have the Rose children originated abroad properly introduced, and the young roses originated in America properly named and described before their children are sent out into the world: that the American Carnation Society does similar offices for the "Divine Fower"; and that the American Peony Society, although young in years, has undertaken, in conjunction with the Department of Horticulture at Cornell University, a heavy task in clearing up many serious discrepancies in the long list of varieties of the "Flower of Prosperity," a piece of work that will require at least three years to produce results that can be presented to the public. The society of the American Florists in a more general way takes cognizance of new varieties of flowers. In regard to the three varieties I have named for consideration, there is no society charged with the oversight of any one of them. Not that they are unimportant flowers. It is now generally recognized that the phlox is one of the best six herbaceous perennials. The gladiolus is not only beautiful, but is most easily cultivated and cared for; while its returns in annual bloom and increase of corms is perhaps unequalled in the floral kingdom. Those of us who have had the privilege of seeing some of Groff's new varieties not yet in commerce, a few of which were exhibited at the Convention of the Canadian Horticultural Association in London last August, and others which are described in one of the last numbers of *The Canadian Horticulturist*, realize that the flower-loving public which knows only the varieties of this flower now in commerce have delightful surprises in store in these new varieties. The Japanese Iris, as we know it, is a grand acquisition to the garden, but, from an article in the last number of "Suburban Life," we are led to expect that in the not distant future surprises, at least equal to what I have hinted at in the case of the Gladiolus, will be revealed to us. In the meantime Japanese Horticulturists are not so much imbued with the spirit of Western commercialism as to part with their best Irises for any amount of money. I do not advocate the formation of a society for any of these three flowers. Some day we may see an Iris society in America, but it is not in sight.

Since April, evidence has accumulated that there is much need for action on the line under consideration. We have had spirited and in some cases unseemly correspondence in the trade press on what should be considered the standard in the naming and description of species and varieties of plants, and and also in regard to the claims of individuals to be the originators of profit-

able varieties. The naming of plants, both the species and varieties, is a matter of world-wide interest; and never so much so as in these days. The opening up of China and Japan in recent years to the commerce of the world with their wealth of horticultural products, the work of many centuries, adds much to the significance of this statement. The naming of a new plant is not of country or of individual. To be sure the discoverer of a new plant or the originator of a new species or variety should have a say in the naming of his discovery or product, but such name should be submitted for final recognition to some competent authority before the plant is put into commerce. A plant name once adopted should never be changed. In cases in which there two or more names for the same plant in commerce, the oldest name, *i.e.*, the original name, should prevail. Index Kewensis is the oldest generally recognized standard of plant names amongst the Anglo-Saxon peoples. It is also the standard generally adopted in European countries. It is a register of species of plants only, published in Latin. The registration of varieties in the various species is provided for by the issue of "Guides," revised at intervals, seven in all, which may be had for 9s. 9d. sterling. The guides on Herbaceous plants costs 2s. 6d. sterling. The "Index" is expensive and there are few copies in the United States and still fewer in Canada. Nicholson's dictionary of gardening is the standard recognized by the society of American Florists. This standard was adopted a number of years ago, before Bailey's Encyclopedia of American Horticulture was published. It is now advocated by Wilhelm Miller, the editor of the *Garden Magazine*, and others that Bailey's work should be adopted as the standard for America. It is claimed for this encyclopedia that it is practically a complete record of species and varieties of plants known in America up to the year 1900. It is published in four volumes and costs $20. So far there have been no supplements issued. While Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening is still the recognized standard for the society of American Florists the rivalry, confined to America, may be said to be between Index Kewensis and Bailey's Encyclopedia, the former world-wide in its scope, more accurate and complete, but published in Latin (the world language) and the latter work more easily accessible and practical for English-speaking peoples. Some prominent Horticulturists in the United States, amongst whom I may mention the late Thomas Meehan of Germantown, Pa., and his son Joseph, are quite pronounced in their preference for the "Index." One American writer states plainly that neither Nicholson nor Bailey can be depended upon for standard names. The Canadian Horticultural Societies so far have not taken action in the direction of adopting a standard of plant names. I submit that the matter should be thoroughly considered. For myself I want to make a plea for such consideration on the lines of a world-wide recognition of names and descriptions of plants.

I desire now to direct attention to some cases of confusion in the names and descriptions of varieties of the flowers named at the beginning of this paper. In catalogues on my shelves I find the following descriptions of "Le Soleil" Phlox, viz.: "Deep Carmine," "Rosy Magenta with crimson eye and light halo," "Lovely soft rose pink, White centre;" "Soft Rose, shaded pink;" "Brilliant China-pink, centre bright rose surrounded by pale rose tint."

I think it is clear that the recital of these descriptions shows not only a confusion as to the colors of the varieties attempted to be described but a confusion of varieties as well. One man may pronounce a flower to be "deep carmine" while another, I do not say accurately, may say that the same flower is "rosy magenta" or "China pink:" but neither is likely to make the mistake of pronouncing that the same variety produces flowers with both

"white centres" and "crimson eyes." More than one variety of phlox is evidently sold as "Le Soleil."

Iris Kaempferii, or Japan Iris, is in a bad state of confusion in this country and in the United States as regards names of varieties. This condition has apparently arisen from the fact that several enterprising nurserymen have made importations of this flower from Japan, and as the Japanese names were unintelligible to English-speaking people, they resorted without co-operation, to more than one means for distinguishing the varieties when they were propagated and sold. What is apparently the best list of this flower that I have is from a prominent firm in Pennsylvania. It comprises 64 varieties, and the foundation stock of the collection was said to be identical with the collection in the Royal Gardens in Japan. The proprietors do not vouch for this statement, and in view of the article on Japan Iris in "Suburban Life" already alluded to the statement may be discounted. The proprietors say "as the Japanese names are unintelligible and impossible to remember we have renamed the collection." This renaming was evidently done without co-operation with other growers of Iris, and without obtaining the recognition of anybody having authority to speak for the public. In some catalogues that I have the varieties are indicated by numbers only: In others by Japanese names and numbers; and in one other by Japanese names and their English equivalents. I have half a dozen catalogues that do not pretend to give names of varieties, but, of course the collections offered in these are very fine. There, apparently, has been no co-operation on the part of importers of this flower and no attempt has been made, with so far as I know only one exception, to place it before the pubilc in such a form as would be acceptable to flower lovers, who want to be able to recognize their flower-friends whenever they meet them, or to those who want to propagate and disseminate varieties of it true to name and description. The magnificence and beauty of coloring of this Iris, as well as its hardiness and ease of culture will, I am well assured, draw for it a wide popularity, but the compiling and publication of authentic lists of varieties are pre-requisites of any demand for it.

A few years ago Mr. Groff published the statement that in his judgment the interests of the Gladiolus would be best served by its being propagated and disseminated in collections rather than in named varieties. Had he then known that in one of his collections of hybrids there was a variety that under the name of "America" was to become famous all over the continent and very profitable to another party he probably would not have made this statement. The trade has not followed Mr. Groff in this suggestion. Named varieties have multiplied in the past five years, and Mr. Groff, has himself fallen into line with the general sentiment. His best new varieties are now named before they are put into commerce. Under existing conditions there is no check on the naming, or re-naming of varieties of this flower, or on the making of descriptions of these varieties. Consequently we have the case of the "America" a variety taken from one of Mr. Groff's hybrid collections, named and exploited by a grower and dealer greatly to his profit; and then when the variety had reached a high degree of popularity a serious attempt was made to show that Mr. Groff never had anything to do with it. We have also the case of "Harvard," offered as a new variety to the public last year at 50c. a corm by one of the large and reliable firms in the United States. Another grower and dealer protested against the use of the name as it had been used by him years ago. It is now claimed by a party who had some 1,200 varieties, including "Harvard," under observation in the past season that it is the same as "Geo. Paul," originated and disseminated by Lemoine some years ago. To add to the confusion, one of the most prominent firms in

New York offers "Geo. Paul" in a column headed "Gandavensis," while the parallel column on the same page is taken up with the Lemoine list. Cases showing this confusion of names of varieties might be multiplied. These are a few picked up at random.

I apprehend that the confusion in the descriptions of varieties of flowers arises chiefly from a lack of skill in distinguishing the blended colors. So many tints and shades and blendings of the simple colors enter into the composition of many flowers that only trained eyes can discern what color predominates and what subordinate colors enter into the beautifully blended bloom. Color charts lend assistance in the making of descriptions of flowers. A new chart published by the French National Chrysanthemum Society is said to be scientifically accurate and thoroughly practical. The popular scientific names of all the colors are given in five languages, and for each color a particular variety of flower is cited. An illustration of the value of this chart may be had by any one who will compare the descriptions of fifty varieties of Phlox made according to it and given in the November, 1905, number of "Country Life in America," with the descriptions of some of the varieties given in the catalogues. The making of color descriptions of Japan Iris is easy because the colors are simple. It is not difficult in the Gladiolus; while in the Phlox the coloring of many varieties is quite complicated and the making of descriptions is correspondingly difficult.

In conclusion, let me say that I think Canadian Horticulture is now old enough and of sufficient importance to require definite and permanent records of species of plants and varieties for the use of all who are interested in it. A standard nomenclature and descriptions of species of plants should be adopted as a basis of such records. Then recognized and authentic lists of varieties of plants should be added as they can be procured. Such lists should be in a form available to the public at moderate cost and they should be revised and supplemented as occasion may require. Lists of Roses, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Daffodils, Tulips and Sweet Peas can be obtained without much work. An authentic list of Peonies will be available in two or three years. There are no recognized lists of Phlox, Japan Iris, or Gladiolus. I think this Association should invite some of the sister societies in the neighboring states to co-operate in the preparation of authentic lists of these three flowers. Let me remind you that scientific horticultural work is not for our own Province and country alone. If such work be worthy of recognition it is of world-wide interest, and there rests on us an obligation to do a little share of the world's garden work.

The President: As Mr. Cavers has opened up a great field for scientific research and exploitation, for which we feel indebted to him, I think that some practical means should be attempted to carry out his suggestions; but before that I would like Mr. Macoun, who is a scientific horticulturist, to say something to us on the subject.

Discussion.

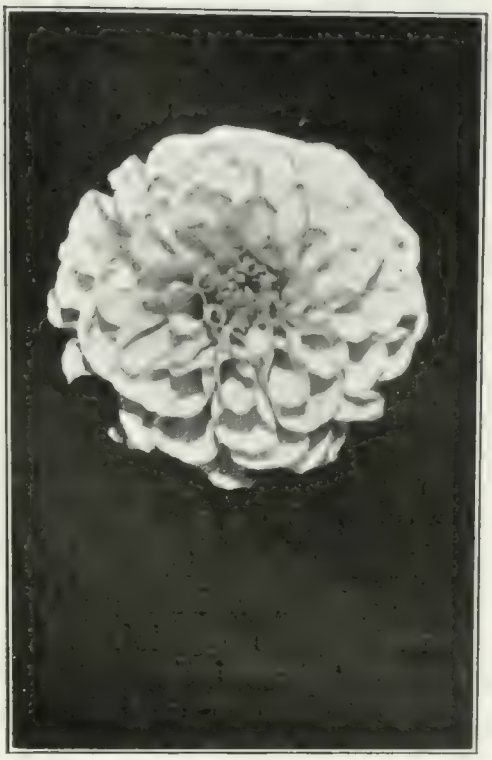
Mr. Macoun: I have been very much interested in Mr. Cavers' paper, because I believe it is a step in the right direction. We have had considerable experience with flowers at the Experimental Farm, where we have been established for twenty years, so we know the difficulties in nomenclature, which are now under discussion in the Fruit Growers' Association. It was said by some fruit growers that the nursery men sent out trees that were not true to the name, and some of use have had the experience of finding trees which were thought to be of one variety turn out to be something

else. We also find that very frequently we come across an old fruit under a new name. We see something very highly commended. We buy the cargo and bring the fruit or flowers to foliage and find it is something we had known for many years. At the Experimental Farm we know one variety of apple under several different names. It is a Russian. Whether the nomenclature in the past has not been given very much attention or not, it just goes to show what confusion may arise.

Mr. Cavers' paper is a step in the right direction. There is, however, some difficulty in the way of our undertaking the task which he mentions and carrying it to a successful conclusion. For instance, to make a thorough study of varieties, it would be necessary to have a library. Unless we made a complete study of all the horticultural publications from the beginning and had a very good library of horticultural science extending back for a hundred years or more, our efforts would be very incomplete indeed. The Peony Society published a large list of peonies this summer of about two or three thousand varieties (the gentleman who worked on it has done so for a number of years), and they have been finding mistakes in that list already. It would be fruitless for us to attempt to make a list with the few accessories we have. It would be better to direct our efforts to something which I think we could bring to a more practical conclusion.

We could do a great deal, for instance, at the Experimental Farm. We are at present preparing a bulletin on perennials. In this bulletin will be listed, I expect, over two thousand species and varieties of perennials. Some of our genera are not very complete. We have not a very large collection of perennials, but in most genera we have a pretty good collection of the best horticultural varieties. In that bulletin we propose to publish the scientific and common name of each variety, as far as we can, when the plant begins to bloom and how long it continues to bloom, the height to which each plant grows, the size and color of the flower. In addition to that we are going to star the different plants that are worthy of cultivation, giving three stars to the best, two to the next best, and one star to the poorest of those we recommend. This will make several lists. We will make a comparatively small list for those who have not much garden, and a larger one for those who have large gardens. We propose to give a short chapter on each of the leading classes of plants, so that when this work is completed (which I hope will be this winter) it will be a step in the right direction. But, as an Association, we could all do a great deal in the direction which Mr. Cavers has mentioned; that is, for each of us to make a specialty of one line of plant. As Mr. Whyte pointed out yesterday, let some of us take up the Iris, others the Phlox, others the Gladiolus, and others the Lily, and so on; and each of us become an authority on that one flower. Then I think we could have, in connection with this Association, a Committee on Nomenclature, so that at our monthly meeting this committee could bring before the Association the merits and any synonyms which they have been able to work out during the year; this would be published and be at the disposal of the members of all the Horticultural Societies. That I think will be a step in the right direction. Then I think we should co-operate in the best way we can with all the American Societies. Most of them have been organized for a long time, and some of them are working out lists. We could do a great deal by co-operating with the societies and giving them all the information we can. Several of these Associations, as the American Fruit Growers' Association, are international in character. They have Canadian representatives in that Society. The National Society of Horticulturalists would like to become an International Association.

Sunburst Dahlia.



Sunburst Dahlia.

Mrs. Roosevelt Dahlia.

Gladioli.

I think it is practically so now; and I dare say that there are several of the Florists' Associations which are international in character. I think by co-operation with them we could preserve our annuals better than by trying to work out for ourselves a system of nomenclature and a complete list of one class of flowers, because I do not believe that with our facilities in Canada, we could obtain what I would consider satisfactory results, because I should not like to publish under my name, what professed to be a correct list of a certain flower and then have fifty or sixty criticisms of that list afterwards. I think it would be unwise in the present history of the Society to do so; but we can do a great deal in furthering the work of the societies by having a committee on nomenclature, and we could bring forward the points which Mr. Cavers mentioned.

Mr. HUNT: I have been very much interested in Mr. Cavers' paper, and I have for long seen the necessity for some work being done along the line that has been suggested by him, and also by Mr. Macoun. There is no doubt that there is a necessity for work along that line, but I do not exactly agree with Mr. Macoun that we cannot do very much. I think we can do more than we are doing, by following in the footsteps of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. They have for a long time, I believe, had a committee to recommend and examine the report of the different new fruits that are introduced and that are brought before the notice of growers; and I can see no reason why we cannot, as a Horticultural Association, have a similar committee. I think that was suggested by Mr. Macoun, and I trust that it will be carried out. I notice at these meetings we have had some splendid addresses and discussions. I have been more than interested in the proceedings. I feel that the time has come when we can take some steps in the nomenclature of plants, and make some recommendation as to their suitability for culture by the members of the Society. I think, if we had a committee to co-operate with the Canadian Florists' Association, that much good might be done and that added interest might be given to the annual meeting. As Mr. Macoun has said, we canot do a very large amount of work along this line, but I think that when so many of our members are deceived oftentimes in these so-called new varieties, it is time something was done to protect the public generally. This Association can do a great deal along that line. If a committee were appointed not only to report here on the new varieties, but also, perhaps, to bring specimens of the different kinds of fruit and flowers to these meetings, it would not only create an interest, but the members themselves could bring specimens, and report on their experience, and that would add considerably to the interest of the meeting. I am strong in the opinion that if this Association undertook to appoint a good committee to act in conjunction with any other committee, either our Canadian Florists' Association or an Association on the other side, very much good might be done. There might also be a great deal of help given to those who are oftentimes disappointed in results in purchasing those so-called new varieties, and this committee might be prepared to give some certificate or authority to any new introduction that it might advise. Mr. Cavers has opened up a subject which has a very wide sphere, and we can scarcely be expected to grasp it all at the present time, but I think it would be a good thing to appoint that committee.

We are making some tests at the Ontario Agricultural College more particularly of annuals. At the present time we have not a very large scope for going into this work as we should like to do. Our students' work takes up a great deal of the time, and we have not much time for experiments, but we have done a great deal, and I hope to have the pleasure of

assisting in preparing these reports on some annuals we have grown which might be of service to the public generally.

Mr. WHYTE: The suggestion made by Mr. Hunt is very important. Why should we not appoint a New Flower committee so that they could report on the new productions in the last three years, and every year after that let them report on every new flower during the previous year. They could purchase all the new seeds and plants, and every year report on what is worth growing, and what is the true name of the thing developed. There is one florist, I believe, who gives everything he gets hold of a new name, and, if we had a report on the names of such flowers, it would not be such a lot of work. In regard to the large question Mr. Cavers has brought up, it is a little too big. Possibly in two or three years we might be able to take up that work, but the other is quite feasible.

Mr. BURGOYNE: I have a motion here on the line of what Mr. Cavers' admirable paper brought up. It may be when I have read it that you may have some suggestion to make. It may not cover the whole ground.

Moved by Mr. BURGOYNE, seconded by Mr. LENNOX, "that a special committee, composed of Messrs W. T. Macoun, R. Cameron, John Cavers, H. B. Cowan, and Wm. Hunt, be, and is hereby appointed, to be known as the Committee on Nomenclature, with instructions to inquire into the whole question of the adoption in Canada of a standard on nomenclature and description of species and varieties of plants, including ways and means for the establishing and maintaining of such a standard, and to enter into correspondence with sister societies in this country and in some of the northern states with a view to securing the co-operation of two or more such societies in the preparation and publication of authentic lists of varieties of Perennial Phlox, Japanese Iris and Gladiolus; said committee to report at the next convention of the Association." (Carried).

Mr. BURGOYNE: I think, perhaps, that if after a few years' experience, this fails to cover the whole ground we can add to their duties, but this would be a beginning.

Mr. CAVERS: The idea set out by Mr. Hunt and by Mr. Whyte does not conflict with the resolution that has been made by Mr. Burgoyne. I will suggest that in this connection Mr. Whyte and Mr. Hunt should offer a resolution appointing a Committee on Novelties. This is simply a Committee on Nomenclature on existing and leading well-known plants that are known in a sense incorrectly, but there might be another on novelties, to report from year to year. The Committee named in that resolution will find that they have their hands full, and it seems to me that the committee on Novelties should be distinct from this, and therefore I would like to see such Committee named.

Mr. DICKSON: There is something wrong with this renaming of old varieties. If a grocer were to send out sugar that is under weight he could be taken up and fined, but if I go to a seed store and buy some seeds, and they turn out to be something different from what I ordered, I have no redress. You buy them on their merit, taking the name on the package. I have a few plants that we bought under these conditions. I planted them out, and when they grew up, I was very much disappointed to find them with a single flower instead of a double, but we have no redress whatever, or any guarantee, and as to the matter of nomenclature that is a very vexed question. I suppose we have in the package, seeds of plants that have six or seven names to them. I could find some with no trouble to which some people give one name and others another.

A Member: The providing of ways and means is a matter of great importance to the whole country, and it is a matter on which the committee ought to memorialize the Government to give a certain amount for that purpose. It is one of great importance so far as the country and the growers are concerned, and they are part and parcel of the country; and a memorial to the Dominion and Ontario Governments, by this Committee, would have some effect and be the means of getting a grant. We require means, as we have not the money to do it: and I make the suggestion to the committee to memorialize the Government.

The President: I understand that the resolution is that they report at the next meeting.

Mr. Cavers: For the next year the Committee will not require to spend any money at all. The business of that Committee for the year would be to get thorough, accurate information. So far as the paper I read is concerned, it was prepared in very much of a hurry. I have never done so much manual labor in a year as I have done in this; and although the matter has been in mind for a number of months, the paper is quite crude in its form, being prepared in a day or two. The work of the committee named in that resolution seems to me simply a work of getting reliable information and not incurring any expense.

The motion was carried unanimously.

CITIES AND TOWNS BEAUTIFUL.

By J. S. Pearce, Parks Superintendent, London.

The idea of a city or town beautiful involves a well designed plan of the streets, of the location and architecture of the public buildings, the railway station, the parks and boulevards, the location of sidewalks, of the poles on the streets, besides a number of other minor things; all these do much to either mar or beautify the city. But there are one or two things which do as much to beautify a city as anything else. I refer to well planted streets with trees and well kept lawns and boulevards. These two do more to give a town or city a neat, attractive appearance than fine costly mansions without these. What I mean by well planted streets is a wise selection of good varieties of trees and these properly planted on the streets, the location of the trees on the streets, with the same variety in each street, has much to do with the appearance of the street. What finer effect could you imagine than a street one or two miles long, well planted with elms, then another with Norway maples, another with hard or sugar maples, another with the tulip tree or white-wood, another with the Oriental plane. Were I planting the streets of a city I would plant every street with a different variety up to a certain number, and then on the cross streets I would plant each block alternately with three or more of the same varieties. Many grave mistakes have been made in the planting of streets and parks with trees. Then the architecture of a city with the size and extent of its buildings is necessarily characteristic of its wealth and mercantile trade. The arrangement of its thoroughfares and civic centres depends more or less upon the original conditions and the city's growth. But the planting of the streets with luxuriant and shapely

and well assorted trees depends more on the efforts of the individual citizen or on the arrangement of the municipal authorities.

The impression is too prevalent, I am sorry to say, that useful structures could not or need not be beautiful, and no effort is made to even make them tasty and neat. If, for instance, a bridge is made strong enough it makes no difference how it looks. More often than not, it is not even painted, and, when painted, what ugly, repulsive colors cover many handsome bridges! Could anything be more unsightly than telephone, electric light and trolley poles, and the way they are located, especially on the residential streets? Poles are bad enough on a street, but, when badly located they are then intolerable. The only parties who make any pretence at painting them are the telephone people. The color of the paint used should be regulated by the city engineer. Color has a great deal to do with the appearance of these poles.

The location of the sidewalk to the property line and kerb is important; a great many streets in Toronto have the sidewalks close up against the kerb; this looks very bad. The width between the kerb and the sidewalk will depend on the width of the street. The city engineer is responsible for most of this bad taste; he should be a landscape architect as well as an engineer. Bill boards on the streets are another very unsightly thing, and should be regulated as to the location and height, and class of matter put upon them. In many of the cities in the States these are under the direction and control of the civic authorities or some civic organization. The time will soon be ripe for a similar movement in this country. The enormous bill boards one sees on the landscape as we travel through the country either by carriage or by rail, are to me very offensive. In Berlin, Germany, all street advertising is under the control of the city, but only a neat round cylinder is allowed twelve feet high and three feet in diameter. The city has an income of $95,000 from this source. To go into detail on these various points would make my paper too long. These few meagre hints will give you some idea what might be done were all those things right. I shall be glad to hear these things discussed by the meeting. They are important.

It is very evident that there is a wave of improvement effort coming over the country. This is noticed by all close observers. The spirit of civic improvement is plainly in evidence, embodied usually in the enthusiastic members of an Improvement Society, a Civic League, or the Horticultural Society. So widespread a movement cannot fail to have its significance and great possibilities, and its dangers too. It is not putting rubbish cans at street corners, or the cutting of weeds, or the putting of flowers in vacant lots which is going to leave a mark on our towns that will be plainly visible fifty years from now. These are all right in their way, but there is no essential permanence. To illustrate, London is noted for well planted streets with trees. Planting was inaugarated 40 or 45 years ago, and the city council gave a bonus of a tree-guard for each tree planted by the citizens. There was a great fight in the council about the granting of the tree guard bonus, some of the aldermen contending that they were not there to spend money but to save it. The question finally carried, and the city to-day can bless the council for its action. Had not this been done, not one half of the trees would have been planted that were. One carpenter or contractor supplied some 12,000 of these tree-guards. Had the trees not been thus protected more than one-half of them would have been destroyed by the cows who roamed the streets in those days. London started right, though there was no supervision in any way, and, as the result, the whole city, with but few exceptions, was planted with soft or silver maples.

This country is sadly in need of the cultivation of civic art. We should plan for the future and for permanence so that, when these works of improvement are laid out and completed, they will not have to be pulled to pieces and done over. Here comes the necessity for expert plans, so that when the work is done, even if it should extend over a period of years, when it is finished, there is an end to it. How can this be done? By the town or city employing the services of a professional man with whom the work of this kind has become a speciality. In the hands of such a man, a carefully thought out plan is developed. I would like to refer to another matter, although not exactly in order, and that is the town and rural cemeteries; any system or attempt at planting these sacred places seems to be overlooked. The cemeteries in the cities are little better, and a well laid out and planned cemetery is most desirable. Let us make "God's acre" beautiful. One is saddened by the thoughtlessness which gives bareness instead of beauty in the "city of the dead." If these were well and tastefully planted with trees and shrubs, how marked would be the improvement! Cities all over the United States and some in Canada are earnestly striving after the beautiful, the artistic, and attractive. Let us not be behind them in this respect, and by all means, let those who have the laying of the foundation along these lines profit by their mistakes. Let us plan for the future. Start right. Any town of any size has its engineer. Why should they not employ from time to time a competent landscape architect? It would be money well spent and prevent grave mistakes.

With this demand for the city beautiful comes the enquiry, "Where are the men to plan and do this most important work?" Such men are few. I think it is the duty of the Ontario Government to supply one or more such men to be at the service of any town or city who might want such a man to confer with and advise, and, if necessary, prepare plans for laying out parks, boulevards, parkways, and the grounds surrounding all government, county and city buildings. If these grounds were well laid out and planted for landscape effect what an object lesson these grounds would be to every citizen of the town and also all who visited the place! How many such grounds are there to-day well laid out and properly planted? Not even Queen's Park and the grounds surrounding the Parliament Buildings. Has any effect been made in that direction. Ottawa has done and is doing a good deal along that line.

I could name you many parks and public grounds where serious blunders have been made, and all for the want of an advising landscape architect and properly made plans of such grounds before undertaking the work. I have said nothing in this paper about parks. The subject is so vast and the field so large that one cannot more than touch it, in a paper such as this. A long paper could well be devoted to this very important part of the "City or Town Beautiful." Parks are most essential and beneficial to the people. Parks are for the people, for their pleasure and enjoyment, and should be so managed that the people will understand for whom they are intended. There should be as little restriction as possible; take "keep off the grass" signs away. Allow the people to walk and stroll over the grass, but allow no making paths along the edge of walks nor tolerate short cuts. Nothing is more unsightly in a park than these. A well kept park is always appreciated by the citizens, and the neater and better it is kept the less danger is there of your regulations being violated. Make your parks educational. Have the very best and up-to-date shrubs, plants and flowers. Make your parks (no matter how small) attractive and tasty, and citizens will feel proud

of them. They will talk about them; visitors who come to your town will praise them. Well kept parks, clean streets with neat tasty lawns and boulevards will give your town a standing or rating and an air of respectability of which you and every citizen will feel justly proud.

A City Beautiful.

"He wanted a city beautiful,
A city that should be fair,
A city where smoke should never roll
In billows upon the air;
He wanted a city where art should be,
A city of splendid halls,
Where culture's touch should appear upon
The battlements and walls.

"He called for a city beautiful;
He shouted it day by day;
He wanted a city where noise was not,
Where the spirit of art should sway;
He wanted a city that should be fair,
Where filth should never be seen,
And forgot in spite of the zeal he had,
To keep his back yard clean."

In our cities they should have some one who has control of the planting of the trees. I have succeeded in getting a by-law passed through the city council in London, giving me the power to say what trees shall be, and where they shall be planted on the streets, and how far apart, for it adds so much to their beauty. There are many of our streets in London which are sadly lacking in appearance because the trees are on the same angle with regard to the boulevards. In the city of Rochester the planting is unusually well done. There is also some very good planting in Chicago, but you will see any amount which is very badly done. Some Park Superintendents have the idea that they must cover the whole ground up again with the trees; this is a great mistake. Plant the trees with a view to landscape effect—get them into clumps.

I think the painting of the poles on the streets is a very important matter. The city should take this up and decide on some uniform color for the poles. The telephone people are the only ones who have painted theirs. We have streets in London on which there are three sets of poles, and these three sets are all tight against the curb. They should have been set back six, or eight or ten feet, for the streets are wide enough for that; but now when you look down the streets you see nothing but poles. Then the location of the sidewalk in regard to the curb and the width of the street has a great deal to do with its appearance. This should be regulated by the engineer, and the trouble with the engineers is that they are not very good landscape artists.

London is noted for its trees. The planting was done in the older part of the city about forty or forty-five years ago. They started in right in planting, but they were wrong in the varieties. We have nothing there by soft maples, practically. I suppose there are twenty-five thousand soft maples on the street, and there were not one hundred elms or hard maples five years ago. That is deplorable. There should have been better varieties selected. The soft maple is not a good tree. It grows too fast and it gets out of shape. They were planted so thick in London that they grew up and caught on to the poles.

Background of Elderberries.

When London got control of what is now known as Victoria Park, through the influence of Dr. Saunders, they brought a man from Philadelphia, a landscape artist, to lay out that park. They paid him $600 for the work, and it was money well spent. His planting was good on the whole, and had the aldermen lived up to that plan we should have had a very beautiful park; but there are some defects in it, owing to the fact that the aldermen took to altering the original plan. Another mistake is not putting in varieties of trees. In Victoria Park we have only twenty-three varieties, four or five hundred soft maples and a few elms and evergreens. There ought to be seventy-five varieties.

Seventy-five years ago the city of Washington employed a French landscape artist to prepare plans for that city. These were prepared and the city worked on them, then they abandoned them, but to-day they have gone back to those plans, and find they were far ahead of anything they were able to design themselves.

In Springbank Park at the water works there are three hundred acres of land, and they have planted hundreds and hundreds of trees with no plan or system, and of course it is all wrong. Had the city or the water works people employed a landscape artist to make a plan of that park, even if it had taken ten years in carrying it out, it would now have been a marvel of beauty. When you are taking these points up particularly, engage a first-class landscape artist and engineer; even if it costs the Province five or eight thousand dollars a year, it would be money well spent. He could take up the grounds for public buildings. What has been done to plant Queen's Park, Toronto, with landscape effect? Nothing whatever. Even with the public buildings and the Lunatic Asylum in London the plan of planting is all wrong. Take the Normal School. There was an effort made to plant a few shrubs there. One gentleman said the arrangement must have fallen down from Heaven. Before I had charge of Victoria Park there was a law forbidding people walking on the grass. One day I went over to look at a certain tree, but before I got to that tree a policeman was after me and told me to get off the grass. Now the citizens are allowed to stroll over it at their pleasure so long as they do not make short cuts.

Mr. McCULLOUGH: Nursery men usually recommend a soft wooded tree. That is why we see all the Soft Maples in the cities. Mr. Pearce spoke of the Elm tree. I have on my place a couple of European Elms, and it would be well for one to avoid them. It is far better to get the Native Elm. The European or English elm makes a triangle. Not only that, but it is a very dirty tree. Mine are twenty years old, and if I could change them and put in American Elms I would.

Mr. TEBBS: I think Mr. Pearce's paper is a most admirable one to put into the hands of all the Park Commissioners. In my little town the mayor has given a piece of land for the purpose of making a town park out of it The first thing that the Park Commissioners did was to obtain the services of a landscape artist, and they made the rule that his plans were not to be departed from. We have a Park Commission, and I have the honor of being one of the members of it. It is being formed into a Cemetery board. The aldermen of the town have asked the town council to look after the interests of the two. I quite agree with what he says in regard to the cutting of weeds. They are a great nuisance all along the sides of the streets. They published in the papers a while ago that the weeds had to be cut on the streets before a certain time; but, unfortunately, the corporation had not cut theirs on their own property, and the law had no weight because the city fathers did not carry out the provisions of the Act.

A Member: At Niagara Falls they have a great many flowering shrubs, and I think it would be a good thing if we got the names of the shrubs so that they might be planted elsewhere, and, we would have the benefit of them.

SHOULD THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES' ACT BE AMENDED, AND IF SO, HOW?

By H. B. Cowan, Toronto.

In order that the views of as many officers of societies as possible might be obtained, I wrote, some weeks ago, to the secretaries of all the Horticultural Societies in the Province. They were asked to confer with their directors, and then to send me any criticisms of the Act, and suggestions for changes they would like to see made in it. Only four replies were received. None of the secretaries heard from found fault with the same section or sections of the Act, that any of the other three did. This would seem to indicate that there is a general feeling that it is a little too early to criticise the Act, and that it should be given a more extended trial before it is altered to any considerable extent. This view was expressed by the secretary of one society. It indicates also, that none of the sections of the Act are giving cause for any general complaint.

One section that might be amended with advantage, is Sec. 17, which requires that on or before May 1, of each year, the officers of every society shall send to the Department an affidavit setting forth the transactions of the society during the previous year, and the number of members in good standing. This section is largely a duplication of Sec. 12. There is no reason why the societies could not furnish the Department all the information with but one exception called for in Sec. 17, when they are sending the Department their annual reports as called for in Sec. 12. This would ensure receiving the reports from the societies early in the year, and should make it possible for the Department to give the societies an idea at the end of March of what their grants for the year were likely to be. This would be a decided advantage. It would enable them to plan their year's work with greater confidence, as they would possess some idea of the funds they would be likely to have. As it is, they have to guess what their grants are likely to be. If they err and spend too much, the mistake may prove a severe blow. If they do not spend all their funds, their grants the following year will be proportionately less. It is most important that they know as early in the season as possible, what their grants are likely to be. This can be accomplished by embodying Sec. 17 in Sec. 12, and requiring the reports to be sent to the Department within one month after the date of the annual meeting.

The exception in Sec. 17, referred to, is the sentence requiring the societies to send the Department by May 1st, a statement of their number of members in good standing. The object of this clause, is that the Department may have proof that a society is still alive and doing business in accordance with the requirements of the Act, and that it is entitled to receive its Government grant for the current year. The grant for a year, to the societies, except a portion of the grant to the four city societies, is not based on their number of members in good standing on May 1. The intention of of the clause is to prevent a society whose membership may have fallen to

a number less than that mentioned in the Act, as the number required to entitle it to receive a grant, from receiving it. It, therefore, is an important provision.

The objects of the Act would however, be accomplished equally well, were the date by which the affidavits as to the number of members of the society for the current year in good standing must reach the Department advanced from May 1 to July 1. Many societies secure the greater number of their members between these dates. The change suggested would not be likely to inconvenience the Department in any way, and it would be a great advantage to the societies. Then, if the Department found that the societies had the required number of members on July 1, there would be nothing to prevent the Government grants being distributed immediately. Should any of the societies not have the required number of members by July 1, it is to be presumed that their grants would be cut off and distributed among the others.

It seems rather unfair to city societies, that in Clause (*c*) of Sec. 19, a portion of their grant is made to depend upon their number of members on May 1 of the current year. It would be better for them were they to receive all their grant on the same basis as the other societies, that is in proportion to their paid-up members during the past calendar year. If this change cannot be made, it would be well to have the date extended to June 1 at least, although such a change is open to the objection that it might tend to delay the distribution of this special grant to the four societies concerned. It is probable that the Department would be willing to fall into line with the desires of the societies concerned, were they to make their views known.

The only other clause that seems open for improvement is the one which caused so much discussion last year, namely Clause (2) of Sec. 9, which stipulates that a society shall not expend more than one-third of its funds in any one line of work.

Some of those who object to this clause claim that societies know best what is in their own interests. That is just the trouble, they know too well. The object of this clause is two-fold; first to prevent them getting into ruts and confining all their efforts to one line of work, and, second, to prevent as far as possible, the members of some of the smaller societies from expending their funds mainly for their own benefit, such, for instance, as using nearly all the funds of the society to buy plants, shrubs, and seeds for themselves, or by holding only one exhibition in a year and arranging the prize list so that most of the money would fall to the portion of a certain few officers or members. While the great majority of our societies are above such actions, others are not.

While it is not likely that the Government would enforce this clause in an arbitrary manner on a society which is doing good work, and working in a manner that the members believed to be in the best interests of their section, the feeling that this clause should be changed appears so strong that it may be well to alter the wording of it in a manner that, while not weakening the intention and power of the clause, will give the societies a little more more latitude. I would suggest, therefore, as a basis for discussion, that it might be amended along the following lines.

9.—(2) "A society, after its legitimate operating expenses have been deducted, such as funds used for the purchase of stationery, and postage, the payment of hall rent, printing and advertising bills, and other similar expenditures, shall not expend more than one-third of the remainder of its funds for any one of the lines of work mentioned."

The wording of the foregoing clause is far from perfect, and is offered only as a suggestion. It permits of a considerable diversity of interpretation. We should remember, however, that the final decision on any point of doubt or dispute arising in connection with this Act must be left to the Minister of Agriculture and we can depend on him to see that the Act is not interpreted and enforced in a manner that will work a hardship on any society that is doing meritorious work.

In conclusion, mention should be made of a suggestion made by the secretary of the Ottawa society, who asked if it would not be a good idea to have the annual meetings held early in November, instead of January. This proposal has some very good points. Were the annual meetings held in November they would be more likely to be well attended, the new officers would have longer in which to plan their work, and the Government would be able to give them, not long after the beginning of the year, some idea of the probable size of their grants. It might be well for this Association to discuss this matter fully, and if the idea is approved, unless there is some strong Departmental reason against it, press for an amendment in the Act that will permit of the holding of the annual meetings of the societies in November, instead of in January.

On motion of Mr. Diamond the report was received

Mr. Diamond: I agree with the secretary in everything except the suggestion of the clause, subsection (2) of sec. 9. I do not exactly understand it that we, as secretary-treasurers, have to make an affidavit. So far as I am concerned, I have endeavored to keep within the truth of the declaration required. This says that we have confined ourselves to the expenditure of the money as provided by the Act. That section "The society shall not expend any more than one-third in any one of the lines mentioned" should be eliminated, because subsection (3) says: "None of the funds of any such society, however derived, shall be expended for any purpose inconsistent with those mentioned. Societies violating any of the provisions of this subsection shall forfeit all claim to the Government grant." Now, coming to the question of making a declaration it is very important. I shall not do it. I did object to making this last declaration, and I would score out that portion which says we are required to make it; but I made it in the annual report. I do not want to go beyond anything which is an actual fact; and I cannot make that declaration that the money last year was expended one-third in each department because it was not. I do not think there is a member here or a representative who can make a declaration of that kind. Of course, as far as the officers are concerned, there is only one officer who has to make that declaration, and that is the secretary-treasurer. However, I think the societies are in a different position in every section. You cannot hold a fast line on all the sections; you have to give them a limitation. You have to give them an expansion on which line should be the most useful for the furtherance of horticultural purposes and for the promotion of horticultural interests; and, therefore, I submit that that is a binding thing, and we cannot, in our idea of expending our money in other directions, say to the Government we did that, and we want you to be liberal with us, notwithstanding that we did not comply exactly with that section. Our society is unanimous in asking that that portion of the Act should be amended. Of course, if you do not want to say that all the money shall be expended as the society desires, it should not be so worded that we should not spend more than one-third in any department. I feel very strongly on it. When they want me to swear to an affidavit that I cannot conscientiously do, they will have to get a new secretary-treasurer, so far as

I am concerned, and I have been secretary-treasurer ever since the Belleville Horticultural Society started—and that is away back in the sixties. We have endeavored to do what is right. If we have been wrong, we were doing what we thought was right in the interests of getting memberships.

Mr. WHYTE: Our society held a meeting to instruct our delegates who have come up here; and I am happy to say, after hearing the secretary read his paper, that we heartily support it. The chief point was in regard to the May statement. The other is the great advantage it would be to every society in the country if they could know what their grant was to be at the end of February. We have mapped out our work for the year at that time; and as we do not know what the grant may be then, we may be $100 out, and will have to go into debt, if that is the case, which we do not want to do. We do not want it paid at that time; but if we could know what the amount was to be, so that we would know how to gauge our expenditure, it would help us. Another point is the city grants. It seems to us unreasonable that the grant to the cities should be divided on the basis of current yearly membership. Why not do as you do with the other two divisions of the grant—base it on the membership of the previous year. With regard to what Mr. Diamond said, would not it be an easy way out of it if we said: "The expenditure should be one-half on any one subject mentioned because they are all justified in expending money on each one." It is not necessary that we spend one-half; but they could then make their declaration, and I make that one suggestion in opposition to Mr. Cowan's paper. That the Act would then stand, and be satisfactory.

Mr. DIAMOND: Would you strike out the $800 entirely?

Mr. WHYTE: No; with the exception of these two small items it is all right. I might say in regard to a few of the members that the meaning of one-third might be construed as one-third of the Government grant, and not the total receipts of the society.

Mr. STEVENS: I wish to speak on the clause which prohibits the united action of two classes of societies. Now, that has a most disastrous result on the Horticultural Society. At our Annual Fall Fair the Horticultural Society undertook to run the horticultural part of it. Nobody else had anything to say regarding the prizes. They paid prizes that were satisfactory to the whole county. Twenty years ago, when that began, the Agricultural Society had a horticultural exhibition, and this table would hold it. Now, this year this room would not hold it; and, by my persuasion, the Agricultural Society donates the prizes to the horticultural exhibitions. This year the show was most successful.

Mr. BURGOYNE: I think that clause is the one that causes the most anxiety to the members of a Horticultural Society. There would be some advantage in knowing earlier in the year what our grants are in order that we may more accurately know what we can spend for this year or that purpose. Resting upon the assurance that Mr. James gave us last year in regard to the manner in which the Department would interpret the Act, we had no fear in going on with the exhibition. We had begun a large exhibition the year previously, and we would not have felt like carrying it on this year if we were limited to the wording of the Act. If the Department were inclined to be arbitrary, it would be impossible to carry on any such exhibitions in the Province. We have to trespass a good deal upon the liberality of the Department in interpreting the Act. At our exhibition in September our entire expenditure would not be less than $1,500, whereas our whole expenditure for the year was $2,500. Three-fifths of our entire receipts were expended on one exhibition; yet we would not want to have it otherwise.

We could not expend any less on that exhibition and have it the success it was and which we hope it will continue to be. I am glad Mr. James was present and saw the exhibition, and I am sure all who did see it felt it their duty to say that it was worthy the efforts of any society. If that clause were amended just by adding the word "except," in subsection (*b*), for the exhibition work, it would meet with no criticism whatever. I do not think any society would feel like expending more than one-third in any other line of work. Make an exception of that one clause and it would free the society of any anxiety.

ADDRESS

By C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

After a few introductory remarks, Mr. James stated that he would take up the points referred to in Mr. Cowan's paper and would give his opinion in regard to them. He thought that all the suggestions were quite reasonable and that, unless some unforeseen difficulties should arise, they could be embodied in a Bill which the Minister, no doubt, would be pleased to present to the Legislature. He suggested that the sense of the meeting be taken and a draft of the resolutions be handed to the Superintendent.

First: two reports are required, one to be made immediately after the annual meeting, and another on May 1st. The first report must, of course, be made giving the record of the reports made to the annual meeting. The other, embodied in the affidavit, is to show that the society is a going concern in the current year and is qualified to receive a grant for the expenses of the current year. I see no reason why the affidavit as to work done should not be made immediately after the annual meeting, and as soon as the society are in possession of enough new members to qualify under the Act. The putting it off to May 1st was partly intended to allow the large city societies to get in their full list of members, in order to permit of the dividing up of the $800 provided for in section 19 (*c*). If that $800 also is divided, as suggested, on the work of the previous year instead of on the basis of members in the current year, it will simplify matters and enable us to divide up the $800 much earlier in the year and apportion it among all the societies so that they would know in good time what they are to receive.

As to the clause limiting the expenditure in any one line to one-third of the total receipts, section 9 (2), I can only say that if you think that should come out, we will try to have it changed. We have not been exacting in regard to that this year. St. Catharines, which put up such a splendid exhibition in early fruits and flowers, would have been handicapped by its enforcement. You will understand that a society, if unhampered or unrestrained, might decide to expend all of its funds directly upon its members; for instance, in subscriptions to periodicals. That would not be carrying out the spirit of the Act, which is intended to do good to each community, spreading the benefits over as large a number as possible.

With regard to the time of the annual meeting, I would be in favor of a change. I would suggest holding the annual meeting in the first week of November. If your societies had all held their annual meetings the last

week,- just the week preceding this meeting it seems to me that you would have had a larger representation at this meeting than you now have. It must have been a little difficult, with the annual meeting held last January, in some cases to get the proper authority to come here, and there may be a great many other societies who have not members here, because there was no recent meeting of the society. If the annual meetings were held in October or November, you might look for representatives from every Horticultural Society in the Province.

Mr. Stevens has told us that the separation of the Horticultural Societies from the Agricultural Societies has not worked well at Orillia. There may be such cases, but, on the whole, I think this change is along right lines, and I would not like to see a return to the former order of things. In the early days these Horticultural Societies were gotten up mainly to provide the fruit and flowers and vegetables for the annual exhibitions of the Agricultural Societies. We have got away from that. We have organized and are now organizing co-operative fruit growing associations and associations of vegetable growers to look after such matters, and these Horticultural Societies are concerned largely with town and city improvement schemes, and I think you can best work out your plans on strictly independent lines.

Let me, in conclusion, refer to two other subjects. There has been inaugurated by the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture a new work which may, in the future, have an important bearing on the Horticultural Associations. As you, no doubt, have seen through the press, we have started this year special agricultural classes. We have selected six men specially qualified and placed them in six towns in Ontario, attaching them to the work of the high schools, with the hope of establishing classes in these high schools. It will be some time before a class of any size is worked up; but, in order to lose no time, and to get a proper foundation for that work, we have taken the following steps: We have opened an agricultural office in each of these towns. The young man who is in charge of this work keeps open house and has facilities for undertaking investigations and supplying information to any farmer or townsman who may call upon him. These young men have been advised to get into close co-operation with such societies as your own, and the work that they are undertaking at Morrisburg, Lindsay, Perth, Essex, Collingwood and Galt promises so well that I have no doubt in a few years we will have this carried on much more extensively. Our hope is that before long we shall have one of these in each county of the Province, and these offices will be the centre where they can meet the officers of Agricultural Societies, of Horticultural Societies and of Farmers' Institutes, and much work can be undertaken through these offices which cannot now be met by the Department. For instance, in the town of Morrisburg one of the first things undertaken there was to take charge of a large plot of ground which had been purchased. The Department representative was asked to lay it out for school grounds and a town park. That is work calling for the help of a Horticultural Society. You will see then that ultimately we are hoping to give material assistance to the horticultural work of the Province through the establishing of these offices. If you should be so fortunate as to belong to a horticultural society where one of these offices is, I bespeak the hearty endorsement of the work of the teacher in charge and that you may be able to use his services for the furtherance of your work.

The other point is this: One of the most important matters for your consideration is the improvement of the school grounds of the Province of

Ontario. I think one of the most lamentable sights in our Province is the condition of the average public school grounds. A more unattractive place I do not know. As a rule, there is no other public institution in connection with our whole municipal organization which is really so discreditable to the country as the surroundings of our public schools. I know there are exceptions, and I could take you to a few public schools which are models, which are unsurpassed for attractive surroundings, but I am speaking of the majority, and more particularly those in the small towns and in the rural parts. There is some civic pride aroused in the cities to make the school grounds attractive, but you would not have to go far from Toronto to see some school grounds that presented, in appearance, little or no attractions. You would not want your boys or girls to be brought up at home amid such surroundings. You would see that there was some neatness, some attractiveness about the grounds of your own home, yet when the boys and girls go from home to school they go to a place where the building is badly situated and the surroundings unattractive. I have no doubt but that some of the objection to going to school is due to the unattractiveness of the place in which they are educated. There is an important work for your society in assisting in the improvement of our school grounds and buildings. I have no doubt that the active Horticultural Societies are seeing to it that this work is not neglected in their towns, but we have a great number of school buildings outside of your influence, and the improvement of rural schools and their surroundings is a question that is at the present time giving much concern to those who are interested in the welfare of our educational system and in the improvement of the youth of the country. We are hoping that something will soon be done.

Mr. Burgoyne: We have all been delighted with the address of Mr. James. We feel that this matter can safely be left to a committee or to the Board of Directors, and I shall, therefore, move that the paper read by Mr. Cowan be referred to the Board of Directors to consider the advisability of making any changes in the Act. In regard to having the annual meetings earlier, our own society has felt the need of commencing on next year's work at an earlier date than the annual meeting comes on. At the meeting of the directors we appointed a special committee to prepare the plans for next year and to get them so advanced that when the annual meeting is held it will simply be an endorsement so that they can begin the work at once.

Mr. Whyte: I have much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The President: It has been moved and seconded that Mr. Cowan's address on the Horticultural Societies Act, and all proposed amendments to that Act, be referred to the new Board of Directors with power to act. Carried.

PÆONIES AND HOW TO GROW THEM.

By R. B. Whyte, Ottawa.

The plant family to which the pæony belongs is known to botanists as the *Ranunculaceæ*, and embraces such widely different flowers as the buttercup, the columbine, the clematis, the monk's-hood, the larkspur, and the hepatica. The pæony group contains 27 species, chiefly from Europe and Asia, only one being from America, *P. Brownii*, from the northwestern States, a single red flower of no horticultural value.

All our double garden pæonies are derived from the following four species:—*P. Tenuifolia*, in single and double, of these the double is by far the best, with a beautiful brilliant crimson fully double flower and very decorative foliage; the earliest of the pæonies to bloom in May, *P. Officinalis*, also in single and double, can be had in three colors, dark crimson, white and rose. This is the oldest form in cultivation, having been grown for hundreds of years—the "Pæony rose" of old gardens. This is also probably the most extensively grown of all Pæonies. In season, it closely follows the *Tenuifolia*, and lasts from the middle of May to early June. *P. Albiflora*, or *Sinensis*, as it is sometimes called, is the parent of all our fragrant pæonies. It is found of every color known to the family, from purest white and pink to dark crimson. Some of the new varieties, so very beautiful in color, are defective in fragrance, but the perfume of most of them rivals that of the rose.

Trillium Grandiflorum and Erectum.

P. Moutan, the tree pæony, I have not grown, but from what I have seen of it, I would not recommend it for general cultivation. Many of the varieties are very beautiful, but in no way superior to our best herbaceous sorts, and they are very much more difficult to grow. The flowers are soft in texture and easily injured by wind and rain, and the plant is tender, requiring very careful protection to carry it through our winter.

None of the other species can compare in horticultural value with these four. Some of the others, as *P. Decora*, *P. Arietina*, *P. Paradoxa*, *P. Anomela*, *P. Peregrina*, can be had in several colors, but the best of them are inferior to the single form of *Officinalis*, and *Albiflora*, as garden flowers.

The Pæony's Popularity—with Reasons.

The present popularity of the pæony is of recent growth. Some forty years ago the *Officinalis* group was much grown, and a few varieties of *Albiflora*, about twenty-five sorts altogether being known to horticulturists. But, in recent years, there has been an enormous increase in the number of

varieties, the Cornell check list, published last year, naming over 2,700 kinds. Many of these, no doubt, are the same varieties under different names, but the number of distinct varieties must be well over 2,000. This great growth is largely owing to the patient efforts of a few French and English horticulturists, prominent among them being the firm of Kelway & Son, of England, whose catalogue contains 729 varieties, most of them originated by the Kelways themselves.

Summer Sunshine.

The qualities which give the pæony its popularity with all classes of growers may be briefly summarized:—beauty and fragrance. The bloom of the pæony is beautiful at every stage of its growth. The pæony bud, as the color begins to show against the dark green case enveloping it, is as beautiful as the finest rose. At every stage, this beauty is maintained, so that the

pæony bed may become the most highly decorative spot even in the most elaborate garden. There is no plant that yields a greater variety of color or more beautiful tints in a single bloom. The eye is pleased no less with the shape of the pæony blossoms, in this respect, it is next to the rose in beauty. In fragrance, no bloom is to be preferred to the pæony, even the rose, with its delightful perfume, being no finer.

As to the durability of foliage, the pæony is a better friend of the gardener than almost any other plant that can be chosen. Many of our finest blooms grow upon plants which are decorative only for a short time during the season, but which wither and become anything but ornamental as soon as the season's bloom is over. Not so the pæony, but from the day the leaf buds show above the soil in the spring, until the plant is cut down by the frost, it is a thing of beauty. The leaf buds as they first show above the soil are of a fine crimson, and thus in the early spring as they strike the eye in contrast with the brown earth, they give almost the effect of bloom. As the plant grows, the crimson changes to a dark, rich green, and this color is maintained undimmed while the season lasts.

Durability of the Plants. The pæony, unlike many perennials, will grow in full vigor, yielding the very best results without replanting for many years. One of our members who exhibits pæonies every year and always takes prizes, cuts his best blooms from plants that have remained in one place for twenty years. Where there is such a rush of work as there is in a Canadian garden, owing to the rapidity of our season, this durability of plants is a strong recommendation.

Hardiness. The pæony may have rivals in all its other good qualities, but in this quality of hardiness it stands alone. Any person who has wandered through a pasture in early fall knows that, however short the other plants are cut down by the cattle, the buttercups, are left untouched. Insect pests are equally averse to the buttercup's garden cousin, the pæony. Nor do fungous diseases affect it. Those who grow Pæonies most extensively find that, of late years, some kinds of fungus have begun to attack the pæonies. What this may develop into in the course of years we cannot say; but, for the present, and for the purposes of the ordinary gardener it is safe to say that, when every other plant has to be tended and protected from enemies, the pæony bed will be amply able to take care of itself.

Profusion and Duration of Bloom. Everybody knows what a glorious outburst of color a pæony bed is. Not everybody is aware, however that pæonies will yield bloom during all but the earliest spring and late summer seasons. With proper selection of varieties, the gardener can have pæonies in full bloom from the first week in May until the middle of July.

As Cut Flowers. Very few flowers from the garden make so good a show when cut as do the pæonies. Half a dozen large and perfect pæonies in a suitable vase form an object the beauty of which it needs no artist's eye to discover. Nor is their beauty so evanescent as in the case of many other flowers. If you wish to use pæonies as cut flowers, do not wait for full bloom. Cut them just when the buds begin to expand. When so taken, they will keep their freshness a week longer that if cut even a day later. Where the blooms are to be shipped away, it is better to cut them just as soon as the color begins to show.

Adaptability. As a show flower, the pæony has great advantages. It gives splendid returns for special care shown in its cultivation. If a specially fine bloom be desired, the beauty of many flowers can be, at least in part, concentrated in one by cutting from the stock all but one bud.

Vitality. All the world may love and cultivate the pæony, for it has a quality which enables any of its many varieties to grow anywhere. Wherever the parcel post carries, a pæony root from any garden can be sent in safety. The roots have wonderful vitality and can be planted with confidence even a month after they have been taken from the ground.

Cultivation.

Soil and Preparation. It goes without saying that, when a plant is to remain in one place for twenty years, it is desirable to make the initial conditions as favourable as possible. Plants with thick, tuberous roots, like the pæony, must have plenty of food if they are to give the best results. The soil should be light and friable. If the natural soil be clayey, it is better to mix sand with it. Take out the soil to a depth of at least two feet, fill up with 8 or 9 inches of well rotted stable manure, and, on top of this, the friable soil already referred to.

"A Grape Arbor." Phlox Berenice in foreground.

Time to Plant. The American growers all recommend planting in the fall, September being the month chosen. Under Canadian conditions, this is a rule with exceptions, which exceptions should be noted. The object of planting in the fall is that the plants may make roots before the end of the season of growth, and that a year may thus be saved in making a pæony bed. If the plants be procured from any grower in America, they should be planted in the fall, for the plants are ready in August and can be had while there are still four or five weeks of the growing season. But pæony roots grown in Europe, whether in Britain, France or Holland, are not ready early enough in the fall to be brought to Canada and planted in time to make root growth the same season. There is no advantage, and there may be some danger in planting such roots in the fall. Spring, in the countries named, opens earlier than with us. The pæony plants produced by growers there can be prepared and sent out early enough for our purposes. If pæonies are to be planted in the spring, it is well to get them in just as early as the ground can be worked.

Where and How to Plant. The pæony, as I have already suggested, is a most adaptable plant. It would give good results whether grown singly or in rows, or in clumps, or in beds. There is no handsomer border than one of pæonies. My own opinion is, that they show to the very best advantage if planted in clumps of two or three plants as part of a border. pæonies must not be crowded. At least three feet must be allowed between the pæony plants, and four feet, where it can be afforded, is even better. Where they are used for a border or a bed, other plants should be used in order to give continuity of bloom. A good plan, I find, is to plant narcissus and lily bulbs between the pæonies. The narcissus gives very early bloom; then come the pæonies for their long season; and, before they have finished blooming, the lilies have pushed their tall stalks above the pæony plants, and their blossoms last for some weeks after the pæonies are done. The foliage of the pæony, as I have already indicated, is always beautiful, and the plants are so luxuriant that, though standing three feet apart, they give an effect of fulness to the bed. In planting, there is only one point that needs to be specially noted. The crown of the root, the "eye" as it is sometimes called, should be wholly under the surface of the ground. The best results will be obtained by having about two inches of soil over the crown.

Fall Treatment. The pæony requires little attention during its season of growth, but it generally rewards good treatment in the fall. The only injury to be feared during the summer is from storms. The splendid double flower is itself a rather heavy load even for so stout a stalk as that of the pæony. Should this flower be filled with rain, it may more easily be blown over, and the stalk so sharply bent as to suffer injury. Where this danger exists, a hoop supported on three stakes at the height of about 1½ feet from the ground should be put around the plant. As to the fall treatment, two objects are to be sought. The first is to afford nourishment for the next season, and the second is to guard the root—not against the winter frost, for that is not an enemy to be feared, but against the alternate thawing and freezing of the early spring. These objects are attained by covering the roots generally with well-rotted stable manure. Let this covering be not less than 4 inches deep, 6 inches is better, and, in order to make sure that the whole plant is covered, let it be not less than 18 inches across.

Propagation.

For the purposes of the average gardener, the propagation of the pæony is from the root. Forgetful of the fact, that pæony roots are worth money, the grower, desiring roots for planting, is apt to attack the plant from above with the spade. He gets the roots he wants, but he destroys more than he takes, and he injures the plant more or less. A better plan is to dig down beside the plant until the roots are exposed, and, then, with a sharp knife, cut off the desired bud. Where it is desired to remove the whole plant, it is better to dig all around it and take it out altogether. It can then be cut in sections with one or more buds in each piece, but be careful that the buds are not injured in dividing. Should the "eye" or crown be destroyed, the root will not necessarily die, though that result is likely to follow, and, at the very best, the root will take a year to grow a new eye, and only after this will it push its way into full growth. If a pæony plant is to be removed, make sure that the job is thoroughly done, otherwise, pieces of root that have been left will assert themselves in future seasons, probably at times when there is no means of knowing of what variety they are, and thus names will be confused. I believe that this is one of the causes for the many names of varieties of

pæonies. Plants growing up in unexpected places have been taken as new varieties, though they are, in fact, simply specimens of varieties already well-known.

Propagation of pæonies from seed is a slow matter, and, unless one is able to find pleasure in the work itself, it will hardly repay the trouble. But, for one who delights to originate things, few more interesting employments are to be found than growing pæonies from seed. The chances are all against producing anything worth while, but this contrasted with the delight of giving to the world a really desirable new variety only adds interest to the work. Gather the seeds as soon as they are ripe, and store them in sand over winter. Plant early in the spring in soil prepared as for planting roots. It takes four or five years for a pæony to grow from the seed to the blooming period. Do not be disappointed if the plants thus grown turn out to be not worth propagating; and do not put a new variety on the market unless it has very clear advantages over those already in existence, for there are far more varieties now than the world can find real use for.

"The Long Path." Phlox Fille d'Eve in foreground.

Varieties Worth Growing.

It is a difficult task in the face of 2,700 varieties, to pick out a dozen and say these are the best. The following list, taken from my own collection, I know to be good. I have shown it to several pæony growers, and while all do not agree with me as to the whole list, they admit that they are twelve good ones. In addition to the list, it is worth while, as lengthening the season, to plant four May flowering varieties I have mentioned, *P. Tenuifolia*, double crimson; *P. Officinalis rubra*, crimson; *P. Officinalis albaplena*, large and handsome double white; *P. Officinalis rosea plena, rose pink similar in* size and form to the white one. These are comparatively inexpensive varieties, the four can be bought for about $1.35.

List of Twelve June Flowering.

Madame D'Hour. Upon the whole the most satisfactory pæony I have, very large and free bloomer, flesh color tipped carmine, last year fully ¾ of the plant was covered with bloom.

Jules Elie. Silvery pink, very large, looks more like a chrysanthemum than a pæony.

La Rosiere. White with yellow centre not quite double but a remarkably free bloomer, so covered with flowers that the leaves were barely visible. very sweet perfumed.

Queen Victoria. White with yellow centre, red stamens.

Festivia Maxima. Very handsome, white tipped Carmine.

Lady Lenora Bramwell. Silvery rose, very free bloomer and very fragrant.

Mani Lemon (L.). Flesh color changing to white.

Duke of Wellington. White with yellow centre.

Floral Treasure. An American variety, soft rose.

"Apple Blossom Time." May flowering Tulips in foreground.

Clair Dubois. Light Rose, very large and late bloomer. Last year we had fine blooms as late as July 15th.

Asa Gray. Salmon Pink, very large and fine form.

Rubra Superba. Purplish crimson, the best of the dark colored June bloomers, that I have seen.

They are all fairly moderate running from 25c. to 75c. each. It might be interesting to give a list irrespective of cost. Kelway & Son, of Langport, England, are probably the greatest pæony growers in the world: they are certainly the most expensive. I have selected from their catalogue.

Lady Curzon. White and cream.

Miss Salway. White, sulphur centre.

Zephyrous. Blush and sulphur.

Baroness Schroeder. Flesh.

Lady Beresford. Soft blush pink.

Glory of Somerset. Soft pink.

Agnes Mary Kelway. Rose and yellow.

Sainfoin. Soft rose.

Bunch of Perfume. Rose.

Limoul. Lilac Rose.

Sir T. J. Lipton. Rosy crimson, golden stamens.
Don Juan. Purple.

This dozen would cost about $19 laid down, freight and duty included. It is not a tremendous sum but seems high to the ordinary pæony grower. From the descriptions given in the English horticultural papers I think it is as fine a lot as can be bought at any price.

I have not had much satisfaction with single pæonies, but from all accounts they are getting to be very popular in Great Britain. If you want

Tall Leopard's bane. (*Doronicum plantigineum excelsum*).

to get the best they are almost as expensive as the list I have just given of doubles. The following dozen from Kelway's catalogue would cost about $18 laid down.

Bridesmaid. White.
Queen of May. French white.
Lady Lillian Ogle. Blush white.
Lady Wimborne. Blush.
Hesperus. Pink.
Mrs. Ida Chamberlain. Light rose.
Argus. Bright rose.
Amiable. Cherry rose.
Flag of War. Blood crimson.
Stanley. Maroon crimson.
Millais. Maroon.
Autumnus. Purple.

The PRESIDENT: It does not seem to me that there is much more to be said about this very charming subject. I am sure you will agree with me, that we are all bountifully repaid for coming here just to hear Mr. Whyte's address on pæonies. We must not forget, however, that there are other gentlemen present who are waiting to address us on other subjects.

GROWING FRUIT ON A CITY LOT 66 x 99.

By Alex. McNeill, Chief of Fruit Division, Ottawa.

The Ontario Horticultural Society is to be congratulated on its growth, almost phenomenal, since branching off from the parent society, the Ontario Fruit Growers' Assocatiation. Many of us hesitated to make the break, fearful that neither the time nor the men had arrived to make the venture a success. The energy and organizing faculty of Mr. Cowan, and of those whom he gathered around him, have completely vindicated the wisdom of the move. The society is doing a splendid work, in a field large enough to absorb all its energies for many years to come.

Our Ottawa society, of which I have the honor of being a junior delegate, has continued its growth and is increasing in vigor and usefulness with every succeeding year. New blood is being introduced and everything is working harmoniously with the determination not expressed but fully understood, I believe, to keep its place well towards the head among the local societies.

In dealing with the subject of fruit growing in a small city back yard, I am limited to a space of 66 by 99 feet. Exclude the surface covered by the house, and the space is not large. You will readily understand from the object of this Association, as set forth very concisely by the President and also by the Deputy Minister, Mr. James, that the idea I have in view is not the sordid one of making money; commercialism gives way to æsthetics. I do not propose to treat fruit growing this afternoon as a money-making scheme, except quite incidentally. I propose to take it up as a rational recreation for body and mind, as a most commendable feature in home-making and as the means of a liberal education for young and old. I was pleased to note the forward movement dealt with by a previous speaker with reference to unsightly school grounds and neglected school gardens. I am confident of this, that the education of the future will be almost as largely concerned with Horticultural matters as the education of the past has been with the dead languages.

At the revival of learning, in the fifteenth century, the science of education was so little understood—if indeed it can be said to have had an existence at all—that it was impossible to use anything less crude, as an instrument of education, than language. And from that time to this, notwithstanding the growth of modern learning, language has occupied a disproportionate place in all schools except a few poorly equipped, or equipped by private generosity as a protest against an order of things that should have been long since discredited. I hope to see the time when a garden will be an essential feature of every school, not alone for the purpose of turning out more and better farmers or fruit growers, but to broaden the outlook, train the intellect and quicken the sympathies of every boy and girl born in Canada. To bring about this "consummation devoutly to be wished," our Society must perform its part. We must endeavor to have every man and woman, girl and boy, interested in the growing of things in some plot of ground. My point of view is, I hope, clear. Nor do I desert my position when I point out how recreation may be had, delightful alike to body and mind; how the household finances may be eased, as quarts of currants and pecks of apples are harvested, and how the science of dietetics takes on a certain æsthetic value when practised on the luscious strawberry.

The problem this afternoon is not with the ideal city back yard, which as we will all admit should be large and generous; we have to do with the small back yard. My friend, Mr. Whyte, who is responsible for having this subject upon the programme, insisted that I should get out a diagram and have it here before you, and if what Mr. Whyte intends to have done, is not done, you may be sure there are very good reasons for the failure.

A diagram implies a certain fixedness of design and purpose. It implies that we are all built upon the same lines. If I had a design that pleased me on paper, I am sure it would not please me in the actual working out of it. Nevertheless, a design is a good thing, but only when a man can make one for himself. I hope to increase the enthusiasm of some who may be here, but I would scarcely wish you to start with a regular diagram. Start with a few shrubs or trees, and as your knowledge and experience grow, add more till your grounds are full. A specific design would be in the way. I propose to deal with a few general principles—to give a few hints and some facts that may encourage the beginner. I am presuming that most of the lot will be occupied by the buildings. Put the ground at our disposal in square feet. It looks bigger. 40x60 means 2,400 square feet; and if you are skilful you can have one plant on each square foot quite nicely; two thousand four hundred friends to care for and culture into perfection. But don't attempt them all the first year.

As to the kinds of fruit, there is a wide choice but yet a limit. What fruit will you grow in this back yard 40x60 ft.? You can grow apples, plums, cherries, small fruits of all kinds, but you cannot grow them in large quantities, nor can you grow them all by the ordinary field methods. I would certainly advise you to grow apples, but grow one tree only as a standard and graft as many kinds on it as you wish. Choose a good grower, such as the Tolman Sweet, for the stock. For varieties I would of course advise some of the rarer fruits, noted for excellence, but requiring too much skill and care for commercial orchards. A large tree such as this, will take the place of an arbor as a shade tree, and furnish an interesting means of having different kinds of apples on a single stock. Place it against the south boundary so that it would not take up a more desirable place in the north, where it would shut out the sun, for sunlight is a valuable asset in this small lot. A better plan, wherever the climate will admit of it, is to grow dwarf trees either on Doucin or on Paradise stock. The first will give splendid results trained on cordons, as they do in garden culture in Europe. The Paradise stock will give you a tree not much larger than a tall currant bush, but the very finest specimens of fruit. These can be grown two to three feet apart, and will be an endless source of pleasure to the garden lover. Pears as dwarfs are also favorites—in fact all kinds of fruit can be grown as dwarfs provided one makes a study of their special needs in this form.

In these niceties of culture, Canadians are much behind the best gardeners of the old countries. We often pride ourselves in Canada and America that we are a little ahead of the people in England. In some things we may be, but in this we are behind them. In the pruning of fruit trees and in getting the most out of the least possible space, we must confess ourselves yet in the A. B. C. class. There is here an opening for horticultural societies. If they live up to their mission they will develop in their members that nicer side of the art of pruning and training trees, and from these centres the principles to be practised will spread finally to commercial orchards. These are sadly in need of better methods, the extremes of which could be practised in city lots. A great deal of good can be done for commercial horticulture if each horticultural society becomes an example, and perhaps a demonstration of the best methods of intensive culture.

Dwarf apple and pear trees will give you fruits that are simply surprising, both as to quality and size. With the growing prosperity of our Canadian towns and cities, and with the increased love for rural pursuits in those who are obliged to earn their living in the city, it is easy to predict that amateur horticulture will form the recreation of a much larger number of people than ever before. The very success of this organization indicates the growing interest in amateur horticulture. The connection between fruit and flowers is so intimate, that almost of necessity with the increased attention given to landscape gardening and flowers, will come the growing of the choicest of fruits. Indeed, judging from the specimens which we see at the very best of our fruit growers' exhibitions, I can say with all sincerity that there is ample room for the development of a higher taste in fruits than is shown at the present. This development into the higher branches of fruit growing will commence with the members of your association, and this will naturally turn to dwarf fruit trees. The possibilities of these are so great, there is no form which taste can suggest into which they may not be trained. There is no spot of ground so small but what there is room for one or more specimens, and there is no perfection in the whole range of fruit growing that cannot be best reached by their aid. If it is size and color and perfection of form they sought, then must we turn to the dwarf trees to produce it. Even in the matter of quality, as tested by the palate, the dwarf trees at least hold their own, and in many cases surpass standard trees of the same variety.

For artistic effect, nothing can yield a greater variety than dwarf trees. We may imitate the standard and grow a miniature tree, perfect in every detail but only three or four feet high, yet loaded with highly colored and highly flavored fruit. Or, if we wish to grow a bush-like shrub, again we can train our dwarf stock to exactly meet the requirement. We can cover walls of the outbuildings with cordons of all descriptions, loaded with apples or pears, peaches, nectarines, plums, or whatever we wish. Or we can use the partition fences for supports and grow tree fruits as readily upon this trellis as we grow grapes in ordinary field culture.

The temptation is very strong to dwell upon the pleasures of pruning and training dwarf trees on walls and espaliers. Here again we would have to go to the European gardener for our best examples. It would not be enough, however, for us to simply use these examples which after all could only stimulate us. It would be necessary for us to go deeper into the matter and learn something essential of tree life that would enable us to prune and train these miniature trees into forms which suited our demands.

It will thus be seen it is not merely satisfying the eye and the palate. There is an intellectual pleasure in the development of our knowledge of tree life that forms more than a compensation for any trouble it may cause us. Of course we expect every man to own his land if possible; but even to the renter these dwarf trees offer an opportunity. They come into bearing so young, that a five years' lease will give the renter a chance to develop their tastes and reap the rewards in the case of these small trees.

I refrain, however, from going into details in this matter. It is only incidental in my subject of growing fruit in the city back yard. But I may at least say that there are so many varieties of apples, pears, plums and peaches that can be grown as dwarfs that there is ample choice for everyone. It is very true, however, that in the greater portion of the Province of Ontario the winters are too severe for many varieties quite successful as dwarfs. But there still remains a large territory where it would form a most interesting and profitable pastime.

The growing of dwarf trees in a city back yard might, I think, form the subject of many papers in your local associations. What dwarfing stock shall we use? What forms give the best results? How shall we develop fruit-spurs early in the life of the tree, and how shall we develop them where they are wanted?

The advantages and effects of pruning at different seasons of the year, the whole question of fertilizing and protecting both tree and fruit is so interesting that I am sure that once your members take up this work, they will not rest satisfied till their grounds are fully occupied.

Small fruits of course will be grown. They can be placed here and there, and with the skilful attention and rich soil in which they can be grown will yield most abundantly. The only one which I would reject—and here I speak subject to correction—would be the blackberry. This luscious fruit does not appear to be amenable to the restraints of the city backyard. It appears to have an almost supernatural faculty for reaching out, with its prickly branches and meeting every friendly advance with a vicious scratch. It must be relegated to the larger space of the commercial plantation.

Currants and gooseberries will furnish a most interesting line of work. The first will fruit abundantly wherever they can get rich soil, light and air. The gooseberry seems to flourish best in the partial shade, under the branches of trees, provided always that you can furnish the roots with a sufficient amount of moisture; indeed one of the essentials of its growth to perfection is moisture, both for roots and top, which can best be obtained in the partial shade of other plants. I put in a special plea for the gooseberry, inasmuch as better varieties, owing to the prevalence of gooseberry mildew, cannot be grown in commercial plantations, yet they not unfrequently succeed much better in conditions furnished by the small city lot, and it is quite possible that you may enjoy the luxury of this fruit denied to those who depend upon the commercial growers.

The strawberry is another plant that will well repay the greatest care. The average city man knows nothing of the real taste of the strawberry. He is obliged to take what he finds upon the market or go without. The commercial grower on the other hand would find it impossible to place a well ripened strawberry of the better varieties upon the market in its best condition. His only resource is to grow the coarser varieties and pick them on the green side, otherwise they would be a mass of shapeless pulp before they arrived at their destination. The city grower, however, can choose varieties famed, if not, perhaps, for the enormous quantity per acre, at least for the delicacy of their flavor, and he can leave the fruit upon the vine until it has absorbed that degree of richness which will make it a treat for the epicure. All I fear is this, that if the growing of strawberries were to become common, and if the city people found out how much better a well ripened strawberry is than the commercial article, the comercial growers would stand little chance of selling their product, except among the unfortunate class who could not grow them for themselves. And just here, I do not blame the commercial fruitgrowers; they are doing the best that can be done. It is a condition that cannot be overcome. Strawberries will of course, be grown upon the hill system, and there are many niceties in the growing of these which, if time permitted, I would be delighted to note.

What is true of strawberries, is true, perhaps, to a less extent, of raspberries. The smallest yard has a place for a few hills of these. Here may I digress to say, that we have in the raspberry an example of what amateur horticulture can do for the commercial grower. For many years the Cuthbert raspberry has held its place as the best commercial raspberry on the

list. It was prolific and of fair quality, but slightly tender, so that quite frequently there were heavy losses in regions exposed to severe winter weather. The reports from the experimental stations in Ontario, and Mr. Macoun's report from the Central Experimental Farm, seem to show clearly that this old standby, the Cuthbert, is now likely to be superseded by the Herbert, which is not only quite as prolific as the Cuthbert, but is much hardier, so as to materially reduce the losses from winter killing. The point which I wish to note particularly is that this raspberry originated with our Vice-president, R. B. Whyte, Ottawa,, an enthusiastic amateur indeed, particularly, perhaps, for his flower garden, but who has succeeded most admirably with raspberries, and is growing some scores of the finer varieties of English and American gooseberries that have proved failures with almost everyone else who has tried them here. May we not hope that, if we can induce city dwellers to take up fruit growing in their small lots, we will develop many men of this type who not only have the extreme pleasure of developing the taste for horticultural pursuits, but will, perhaps, achieve the higher reputation of having benefited, in a very material degree, the whole community by the developing of better varieties or better methods.

I would like to put in a word for the grape. There are few gardens so small as not to afford room for half a dozen grape vines, and if properly pruned and protected, the northern range of the grape vine is very wide indeed. Mr. Macoun of the Central Experimental Farm, finds it possible to place over a hundred well ripened varieties on the table. By the use of a few sashes and with the help of some protective mats during the ripening period, some splendid results can be obtained with grapes. They are frequently used as a covering for an arbor and as such are to be highly recommended. The fact that the vine bears fruit interferes in no way with its use as an arbor plant; indeed it lends a further interest to the vine. If the grounds are very crowded, the outer walls of the buildings can be used as trellis space, and the root of the vine may be 10, to 30 or even 50 feet away. If the ground is well supplied with plant food and water, the grape may be planted almost anywhere under a tree, in a corner very close to the back porch, or even next the street. In such situations the roots can be supplied with a fertilizer and the fruit may be placed upon trellises in any convenient place. I knew an enthusiastic backyard gardener who grew a very large quantity of grapes, using the roof of a lean-to kitchen upon which to place his trellises. Here they grew and flourished without injuring the roof in the least and in the full glow of the southern sun, an essential, I may say, if we are to get the highest flavor.

One word with reference to the soil. Quite frequently backyards have been built up with the clay from the house excavations made from the cellar. This, of course, would be the most unpromising soil if left in this condition. Specially discouraging is it, if on the top of this clay soil we find an accumulation of coal cinders, tin cans, the remnants of various barrels and boxes, and other debris too numerous to mention. The first thing, of course, is to clean out the tin cans, burn the barrels and boxes, and then proceed to trench the soil. Usually it will be found quite possible to dig through the layer of clay soil until the ordinary loam of the original soil is reached. This is thrown on top of the clay. In the case of the second trench, the top clay is thrown to the bottom of the first trench, and the original loam is thrown on the top of this. This process is continued throughout the whole of the ground.

Although I can heartily recommend this as healthful exercise to any city dweller, I fear there are some who have not had the incentive of the valua-

ble products which can be grown on this trenched soil, and they may become discouraged before tangible results are reached. I would therefore advise that this part of the work be done by proxy. If the ground is too heavy, it is usually not expensive to get a few loads of sand that may be dug into the soil to lighten it up. Of course, barnyard manure, more or less rotted, will be added to this and the whole will be thoroughly mixed by continuous working.

Another point that should not be disregarded is the drainage. By all means, lay, at least, one tile at a depth of about three feet connected with the city drains in some way. One of the frequent causes of failure in a city lot is the want of good drainage.

I have briefly outlined some of the essentials in growing fruit in a back-yard. I would not have you understand that it is with me a pure matter of theory. Not only have I grown a lot of fruit in a very small yard myself, but I have seen many of my neighbors do the same thing, and am more and more convinced that there are few city dwellers who might not be enjoying the luxury of fresh fruit, and the still greater pleasure of an intelligent object of interest to occupy the hours that should be given to open air exercise. It is infinitely ahead of bowling on the green, and cricket and lacrosse cannot compare with it. Though it is not necessary to give up these altogether for the pleasures of the garden, I would, nevertheless, emphasize that once having undertaken the garden, its claims are exacting, and nowhere is negligence more promptly punished.

The PRESIDENT: We are most fortunate this afternoon in having associated with this very interesting subject two specialists, in the persons of Mr. McNeil and our Vice-President, Mr. Whyte, both of whom are recognized as accomplished orators—one of whom, we have heard, produced the famous Herbert raspberry, which is being advertised. I would much prefer myself getting it from Mr. Whyte to getting it from any of the nurseries.

Mr. WHYTE: Considering the interest of the paper that is coming after the discussion, it would be better to bring this to a close. It is getting late, and I think it would be better to take this subject up next year. I would like to say, however, this is one of the most important works that the Horticultural Societies can take up—that is, the disseminating of proper information on fruit growing for personal use. It is astonishing how much can be grown in a small garden if you utilize your space and make the most of it. I do not know that most people would think my garden small, but it is a city garden; and, as an illustration, we had twelve barrels of apples from it. The last thing I did was to put out thirty-six new seedling gooseberries. I have now about sixty. On the question of novelties, I move that a nominating committee be appointed to discuss this subject, to consist of Mr. Macoun, Prof. Hutt and Miss Blacklock of Toronto.

This was seconded by Mr. Scott and carried.

WILD FLOWERS WORTH GROWING.

By JOHN DICKSON, HAMILTON.

Surely the student of nature possesses mines of treasure in the flowers of our fields and woods.

Their silent language, the eloquence of which is unsurpassed in the realm of articulated speech, interprets itself to us touching what in us is best and noblest, and vibrating those chords which are fullest of music and song.

The neglected children of the wild wood have stood side by side with the pampered offspring of the garden, and have received equal notice with them in the songs of many poets in various times: and all who sing of them declare they have locked within their bosoms weighty lessons for the thought and investigation of man.

"Their voiceless lips" says one, "are living preachers, each cup a pulpit and each leaf a book." We enter fully into the keen appreciation which Wordsworth displayed for these "tender nurslings of the vernal skies," when he sang:

> "To me the meanest flower that blows can give
> Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

The gardener who would make a success of the culture of wild flowers should visit them in their native homes; study their habits, and provide for them in their new abode an environment adequately suited to their individual tastes and requirements; for, as Virgil observes, "Not every plant on every soil will grow."

I purpose to take up what I consider some of the best wildlings for garden culture, in order, according to their period of flowering.

The Anemones or *Hepatica Triloba* and *acutiloba* are our earliest blooming spring flowers. Undoubtedly these are the handsomest of all wild flowers. "Lowly yet loveliest of the sylvan troop that court fair April's dewy kiss," springing into life while yet the earth is wearing the faded and cast off mantle of a previous summer's glory, they unfold their fuzzy robes and lift their modest faces to the sun. The flowers, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter are produced before the new leaves, on scapes or stems four to six inches tall. Their colors range from white, through pink, mauve to blue, the sepals varying in number from five to twelve or even twenty surrounding a pale green white lashed eye. They are very easily cultivated, readily adapting themselves to almost any position, but preferring a shaded situation. Still they love the light and close their eyes when the sun goes down. Thickly set they make very handsome borders, the foliage being quite attractive after the season of bloom has passed. Double forms have often been found.

Anemone Pennsylvania and *Anemone Virginiana* are taller growing and later flowering plants.

Sanguinaria Canadensis, American Bloodroot, so-called from the color of the juice, receives a very popular welcome among the floral visitors of spring. Its exquisite beauty is best seen in its native haunts or after becoming established in the home of cultivation. The flowers, each produced with the unfolding and protecting leaf, are borne singly upon a scape about six inches tall. They are about one and one-half inches in diameter, and consist of from eight to twelve oblong petals, waxy in substance, and much resembling the orange blossom. Owing to their fugacious character they are of little value for bouquets but the large pale green, lobed leaves and glistening white blossoms form quite an attractive feature of the garden.

The Trilliums, commonly called Wake Robins, closely follow the foregoing, responding to the touch of "the stooping showers that sandal the feet of May with flowers." In our locality we have four species, *Trillium Grandiflorum*, and *Cornutum*, white, erectum, purple: and *Erythrocarpum* or Painted Trillium, white with red stripes. *Grandiflorum* is the best of the genus for garden culture. It is a tuberous rooted perennial herb which in early spring elbows a stout stalk up through the soil into the light and air where it expands a verticel of three deep green sessile leaves and a large white terminal flower which turns pink as it ages. The size varies under

different conditions, the stem being seven to nineteen inches high, the ovoid leaves two to four inches wide, and two to six inches long. The petals are usually about two inches long and one inch wide. Clumps of these plants make a fine show and will succeed in almost any garden soil. The species is highly prized in Britain where the bulbs command a higher price than the, to us, rare daffodils.

Viewing a hillside of trilliums in bloom one is reminded of a household of happy children, glad to be relieved of the trammels of winter, waving their white bonnets in a joyous farewell to that deposed monarch as his pinions rise and fall in the distance.

Uvularia grandiflora, Bellwort, is a native of very attractive appearance, growing from one to two feet high and bearing numerous pale yellow, nodding bell shaped flowers.

The Violet is one of the oldest flowers in cultivation. Its history extends back into antiquity. Mythology tells us of the gods and goddesses of Olympus and how Ianthe, the beloved of Phœbus, was changed into a violet, so that she could modestly bloom in March without the sun god knowing her whereabouts, but this was in a different climate. She must have been quite prolific, as there are over five hundred recognized species in the world. Several species are found in our locality, the flowers being pretty but lacking perfume, with the exception of *Viola blanda*, a small, modest white blossomed marsh form. *Viola Dicksoni*, a common blue form, is easily cultivated and quite showy in its season. *Viola Canadensis*, a taller growing white form, also succeeds very well and produces flowers throughout the summer. The two latter species are not very particular as to soil or location, but *Viola Pedata*, Bird's Foot violet, with its variety bicolor, the gem of the family, requires sandy soil and sunshine. The very pretty *Viola Ovata* also requires light soil.

Phlox divaricata, the common Phlox of our Canadian woods, has sweetly fragrant pale blue, lilac or white flowers, borne on diffuse or ascending leafy stems and is among the most showy bloomers of its season. They form beautiful compact tufts under cultivation.

Dicentra cucullaria, Dutchman's Breeches, and *Dicentra Canadensis*, are cousins of our old garden friend, the Asiatic species, *Dicentra spectabilis*, or Bleeding Heart. These plants are very similar, both having compound dissected foliage, and scapes bearing racemes of white heart-shaped flowers. Naturally they are found growing side by side in rich woods; *Cucullaria* with yellow-tipped and *Canadensis* with pink tinged blossoms possessing the fragrance of the hyacinth. In botanical nomenclature the name *Bicuculla* has now supplanted that of *Dicentra*, but I use here the more familiar titles.

Closely allied to these plants is that graceful native climber, the Allegheny Vine, *Adlumia fungosa*.

Mertensia Virginica, Virginian Cowslip, or Blue Bells, commands attention wherever seen. It grows from one to two feet high, has smooth leaves, and bears nodding terminal clusters of twenty or more showy blue purple flowers. Although it grows naturally in low meadows or on banks of streams, it is easily cultivated in good garden soil, attaining its best about May 24th, and dying down to the ground soon after blooming as also does its companion, the beautiful White Dog's tooth violet, *Erythronium Albidum*.

Tiarella cordifolia, well named the Foam Flower, is alike beautiful in foliage and blossom, having large orbicular brown-spotted green leaves and exquisite creamy-white star-shaped flowers in tall racemes. It is worthy of a place in every garden.

Thalictrum dioicum, Early Meadow-rue, grows to the height of from one to two feet. The flowers are small purplish or green, waving in masses above the delicate graceful foliage. This plant is highly ornamental either for bouquets or growing in the rockery. It prefers shade.

Aquilegia Canadensis, Wild Columbine. Wherever seen growing the *Aquilegia* is recognized as a queen among wild-flowers. It is a robust plant with ternately de-compound leaves, and a profusion of scarlet and yellow nodding flowers, two inches long with nectar bearing spurs, terminates its branches. This plant always suggests to my mind the likeness to some master-piece of architecture, a verdure-clad cathedral, as it were, set about with bells, the music of whose chimes, inaudible to man, but heard perchance by other ears than ours, swells out on every breeze that stirs its towers, calling the busy honey-gatherers to enter its portals. Howard Gilbert had perhaps a similar thought when he said:

"There from the rock-cleft rude
Up springs with nodding bells, the Columbine,
And round her ever, in her solitude,
The wild bees' winglets shine."

Cerastium arvense, (*Var. Villosum*) or Hairy Field Chickweed, has tufted white starry flowers in terminal cymes, borne above the hoary, densely villous foliage. It is pretty and showy and would make a fine companion for *phlox sabulata* or moss pink.

Galium boreta or Northern Bedstraw, grows in masses one to two feet high, has delicate sprays of panicled fragrant white flowers; is easily grown and forms attractive clumps. Specimens sell for fifty cents apiece in California.

Euphorbia corollata, Flowering Spurge, is a very pretty native with small flowers, surrounded by large white petal-like appendages of very showy appearance.

Cypripedium spectabile, Showy Lady's Slipper, is said by Asa Gray to be the most beautiful of terrestrial orchids. The plant attains a height of about two feet. The flowers are composed of narrow spreading sepal and petals with a large inflated white or pink lip and are borne upon a leafy stem. It requires leaf mould and peat, and does nicely in a rockery.

Cypripedium pubescens, Larger Yellow Lady's Slipper, and *Cypripedium Parviflorum*, Smaller Lady's Slipper, differ from the preceding in having yellow flowers and are not so fastidious as to soil and surroundings, being found in marshy ground, leaf mould or stiff clay. *Cypripedium acaule* has beautiful rose purple flowers and fine foliage, but I have not succeeded in keeping it more than one season.

Asclepias tuberosa, Butterfly Weed, or Swallow Wort. In this plant we have one of our most showy and striking native flowers, although, perhaps, it would be incorrect to apply the term beautiful, as a close inspection betrays the irregularity of growth, and rough unattractive foliage. But here distance lends enchantment. Its large masses of orange-red flowers are easily discerned for half a mile on a bright day.

Asclepias tuberosa was one of the earliest of our native flowers to invite culture in British gardens, being cultivated at Hampton Court, England, in 1690.

It flowers from June to September and having a large tap-root requires well drained and easily penetrated soil. Aside from its worth as an ornamental plant, the structure of its flowers is extremely interesting. Like some other plants it has a peculiar motion in expanding its bloom. As the

flower-buds mature the sepals unfold rapidly, in a short time changing their position from erect to recurved. This peculiarity of motion is also noted in *Oenothera, Biennis*, Evening Primrose, of which variety grandiflora claims our notice. The very large, clear sulphur yellow fragrant flowers measure four to six inches in diameter. This is a night bloomer, the buds kicking themselves open just after sunset. The plants grow to a height of six feet, branching profusely, and bearing throughout the entire summer countless numbers of blossoms which form a great attraction for the Sphinx moth. These long tongued creatures flutter like humming birds among the flowers as they collect the nectar and incidentally distribute the pollen.

We now come to that king of wild flowers, *Lilium Superbum*, Turk's Cap Lily. In our locality it attains a height of from six to eight feet, bearing in a pyramidal raceme three to forty flame colored, long-pedicelled flowers. The writer has seen, literally, groves of these magnificent plants lifting their flaming candelabra high above his head.

Lilium Philadelphicum, or Wood Lily, is a beautiful little plant of strict habit, bearing one terminal yellow red flower. The petals of this lily are raised on claws and do not reflex. These are fragile little plants in comparison with the *Superbum*, nevertheless it thrills the beholder with admiration to note with what exquisite grace they poise their chalices of gold.

Monarda didyma, Wild Bergamot, or Bee-balm, now rare in our locality, is an old favorite of our grandmother's gardens. The flowers are brilliant scarlet, borne in terminal heads, foliage is sweet scented.

Lobelia Cardinalis, or Cardinal Flower, grows by the brookside, being a lover of damp black loam. It reaches a height of from two to four feet, producing an elongated raceme of very showy velvety crimson flowers. These trim erect plants, whose flowers glow like living coals, when seen upon their natural background of dark green, certainly remind one of "red coated sentries in a wood."

Although there are few more beautiful fall blooming flowers than the Wild Asters, about seventy-five distinct species of which grow in Northeastern America, they are seldom seen under cultivation. Many of them would well repay the necessary care expended and a more floriferous or showy object than a good-sized clump of *Aster Novæ-Angliæ*, or New England Aster, with its violet, purple to pink or red flowers, could scarcely be desired.

To this list there are still many plants which might be added had we time to write of them as well as time to cultivate them; many truly worthy shrubs and vines which would prove satisfactory in any garden, and I feel that there is not one, even the lowliest of all the troop that sweeps across the seasons but is worthy of our best thought and study. All who will may find:

"A lesson in each flower,
A story in each tree and bower,
On every herb on which we tread
Are written words, which, rightly read,
Will lead us from earth's fragrant sod
To hope and holiness and God."

In talking about the business for next year, there is one subject I would like to see discussed by someone who has had experience, and that is, the growing of Clematis. There are a great number grown in Canada, but they nearly all die.

Discussion.

Principal Scott: When your secretary asked me to lead the discussion on this subject I had no hesitation in saying "Yes," because I like wild flowers. I like to hear about wild flowers, and I owe very much to them.

We are told in mythology that Antæus and Hercules had a fight. Hercules would knock Antæus down, but every time that Antæus came in contact with his mother earth he rose invigorated, stronger than ever before. So Hercules came to the conclusion that if he were to win the fight he must change his tactics. Accordingly, he raised Antæus from the earth and strangled him in mid-air. I maintain that persons in sedentary pursuits very often strangle themselves by failing to come in contact with mother earth; and I owe very much to her and her bountiful children.

I will simply speak to you for a minute or two about the plants which I have brought into my little plot up on Church Street, Toronto, and in which I take a great deal of pleasure seeing them unfold each spring. I will not speak of the many plants that are out in the woods.

To begin with, there is the Blood Root. This does not last very long, but its foliage grows and expands and is beautiful all the summer. I came across a plant, *Jefferson Dipylla*, for the first time two or three years ago, up the Humber. I brought home a little root of that, and it bloomed for the first time this spring. It was a delight to everybody. They would come in and say: "What a beautiful plant that is. It is as white as the driven snow." And then afterwards, when the leaves began to come up and expand on their tall stems people would say: "Where did you get that plant?" "Had you trouble in growing it?"

Then the Hepaticas. I grew both kinds in clumps, the *Triloba* and *Acutiloba*. They come up in rather big clumps which you could cover with your hat, and are a beautiful source of pleasure to all of us. Mrs. Scott brings in little bouquets of them long before we can get any other flowers, except from the green-house.

Then the Trilliums. I can bear testimony to what Mr. Dickson said about them, both the *Grandiflorum* and *Erectum*. Two or three years ago I happened to be over at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and, going out into the woods one day, I came across one of the most beautiful sights that ever fell to my lot to see. Of course, I put a few into my pocket and planted them when I got home. They are doing splendidly.

Then come the Lady Slippers. The *Cypripedium* does well. I cultivated it, and it comes up year after year.

The *Thalictum Dioicum*. I have never grown the Dioicum, but I have the *Cornuti*, not for its flowers, but for its foliage. Last year it was a plant in my garden taller than I am, with several spreading branches, such as those the birds like to come and lodge in. It certainly is a fine plant, and it is one that is taken out of its usual habitat, which is a damp place.

Then the Ranunculus. At one time I was asked to go up to Seaforth; and, walking along the street, I came across a strange Ranunculus, and I got down on my hands and knees and took up a root and brought it home and planted it, and it has been doing so well that I am getting into trouble. It it spreading so. I have sent down various specimens to Ottawa, and I am told it is *Ranunculus Repens*. It has a profusion of fine foliage and a model leaf.

Then the *Smilacina Stellata* does splendidly in my garden. It grows and spreads so well that I will soon have to put an end to its spreading.

The *Lilium Philadelphicum* comes up year after year and does well.

We have the *Asclepias Cornuti*, which has leaves like the rubber plant *and the Asclepias Tuberosa*. It is a pleasure to go out and watch these things trying to get up through the ground.

We have the Gentians, *Crinita* and *Andrewsii*. The only Aster I tried to grow is the *Aster Multiflorus*. It is worth growing here in the sandy soil, and it is certainly a delight. I quite agree with Mr. Dickson, that it is a most beautiful one. One advantage with the *Multiflorus* is that it takes up a very small space in the garden.

I need not speak of the Sunflower. I bought one called the *Helianthus Giganteus*, and it overtops the fence. It is a delight not only to ourselves, but to our neighbors. Then there is the *Rudbeckia Hirta*, which is very beautiful when transplanted. It is in some parts counted a weed, but when you bring it into the garden it is certainly a delightful plant. It blooms in the centre of a bed, and it will repay you for any trouble you may give to it.

I will read to you a quotation from Emerson which appeals to me. It has reference to the wild plants that are brought into the garden; and then, on the contrary, going out to see them in their native home. It expresses my ideals:

"I thought the sparrow's note from Heaven
Singing at dawn on elder bough.
I brought him home in his nest at even—
He sings the song, but it cheers not now,
For I did not bring home the river or sky.
He sang to my ear; they sang to my eye.

"The delicate shells lay on the shore;
The bubbles of the latest wave
Fresh pearls to these enamel gave;
And the bellowing of the savage sea
Greeted their safe escape to me.
I wiped away the weeds and the foam,
I fetched my sea-born treasures home;
But the poor, unsightly, noisome things
Had left their beauty on the shore
With the sun and the sand and the wild uproar."

The PRESIDENT: The programme of this convention could scarcely close with a more entrancing address than we have just listened to from Principal Scott. His "talk" has been most charming to me, and I am sure it was to you all.

Mr. SCOTT: Yesterday this Society appointed a committee and charged it with a certain duty. The committee was appointed as the outcome of one of the papers delivered here in the afternoon of the first day of our meeting. That committee, of which I am chairman, reports that it considered, in so far as it was able to consider, the matter which you placed in our hands. But it is very large, and we desire to see people who are not accessible to us. If we were to manifest anything like fidelity to the work that we came here specially appointed with, we have to report that work unfinished. I think a resolution should be brought before us dealing with that committee and the work that is to be continued.

Moved by Mr. BISHOP, seconded by Mr. CAVERS, that the committee, which has just reported, be continued in office, to present, during the year, the work referred to in the report just adopted, by further memorial to the Government, or by interview with the Hon. the Minister of Education and his Deputy, in order to secure the introduction into the proposed new series of Readers of the Horticultural features desired by this Association."

PRESIDENT: I would like to ask you all, when you return to your homes, to report to your Societies at an early date the success of this meeting. I am sure we have all been gratified with the fine spirit and the "swing" with which our two days' Convention has gone right from the opening hour.

I would also like you to convey to your societies Prof. Hutt's very generous offer to furnish vegetable seeds to all our school children who desire to go into school gardening or private gardening on their own account.

We might take into account some idea of the grand work the Guelph College and the Experimental Union are doing for this Province. We have been honored with the presence of our new Superintendent. He has been most assiduous with his presence, and I would like to ask Mr. J. Lockie Wilson to say a few words in conclusion.

Mr. LOCKIE WILSON: I can assure you that it has been a great pleasure to me to have attended all your sessions, and to have taken part, in a humble way, in some of the discussions. I shall always be glad to hear from the members of the societies, and will endeavor in every way to further the great interests of the work they have in hand. We will endeavor this incoming year to send out lecturers to societies who would like to have them. Last year we sent out about twelve or fifteen speakers to those who asked for them, and I hope to be able to send at least one lecturer to each society during the coming year. At this late hour I do not wish to take up any more of your time. I would just quote, in conclusion, the words:

"The gardener's work is one of worth,
He's partner with the sky and earth;
He's partner with the sun and rain,
And no man loses by his gain."

The Second Annual Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association brought its most successful meeting to a close by singing the National Anthem.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1907.

Name.	Expenditure in 1906.	Membership,		Legislative Grants,	
		1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
	$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	109 25	65	67	70 00	60 00
Belleville	276 34	116	94	140 00	133 00
Bowmanville	220 24	91	102	81 00	105 00
Brampton	273 87	119	155	112 00	133 00
Brantford	278 61	53	75	140 00	110 00
Cardinal	218 85	68	77	140 00	96 00
Cayuga	174 30	102	73	72 00	95 00
Clifford	261 25	143	102	73 00	138 00
Clinton	244 75	105	119	100 00	119 00
Cobourg	218 23	82	89	140 00	101 00
Collingwood	227 00	140	124	87 00	126 00
Dunnville	143 08	100	100	112 00	84 00
Durham	155 97	57	54	49 00	72 00
Elmira	109 91	55	68	59 00	56 00
Elora	117 95	55	43	38 00	59 00
Fergus	144 75	63	68	43 00	70 00
Galt	288 95	104	160	114 00	133 00
Goderich	146 00	41	66	85 00	63 00
Grimsby	72 06	61	52	42 00	46 00
Guelph	289 97	93	95	105 00	129 00
Hamilton	454 03	171	171	350 00	365 00
Hespeler	216 82	80	66	67 00	100 00
Kincardine	223 72	135	114	62 00	123 00
Kingston	371 00	184	264	140 00	189 00
Lindsay	153 30	82	104	84 00	81 00
London	402 21	168	241	140 00	388 00
Midland	148 48	75	85	51 00	76 00
Millbrook	137 50	53	59	55 00	64 00
Mitchell	172 47	110	112	105 00	97 00
Napanee	241 94	57	74	140 00	100 00
Newmarket	247 95	67	44	71 00	105 00
Niagara Falls	114 03	58	–	42 00	59 00
Oakville	160 43	70	86	70 00	78 00
Orangeville	187 62	102	72	127 00	99 00
Orillia	196 25	76	76	57 00	92 00
Ottawa	773 02	273	377	350 00	690 00
Owen Sound	234 64	90	90	49 00	110 00
Paisley	201 75	116	136	47 00	109 00
Perth	327 81	127	128	111 00	154 00
Peterboro	218 97	166	147	140 00	133 00
Picton	145 50	97	98	112 00	84 00
Port Dover	189 96	60	41	52 00	84 00
Port Elgin	91 55	55	52	31 00	51 00
Port Hope	177 21	97	75	94 00	94 00
Preston	323 55	99	99	113 00	142 00
St. Catharines	942 34	287	426	77 00	412 00
St. Thomas	138 55	84	77	37 00	76 00
Seaforth	343 81	142	136	72 00	165 00
Simcoe	202 17	75	66	63 00	93 00
Smith's Falls	288 46	140	111	118 00	146 00
Springfield	161 79	126	50	62 00	100 00
Stirling	159 61	52	51	104 00	71 00
Stratford	326 21	161	137	84 00	166 00
Strathroy	224 00	140	110	84 00	125 00
Thornbury	75 21	56	68	30 00	45 00
Tillsonburg	104 00	65	60	39 00	58 00
Toronto	492 71	118	168	140 00	317 00
Vankleek Hill	87 06	57	52	78 00	50 00
Walkerton	162 09	60	63	76 00	75 00
Waterloo	312 25	152	144	120 00	158 00
Windsor	547 52	179	223	105 00	244 00
Woodstock	213 06	92	93	65 00	104 00
	14,863 88	6,367	6,629	5,816 00	8,000 00

Horticultural Societies.	Members' fees.	Legislative grant.	Municipal grants and donations.	Gate receipts at exhibitions.	Total actual receipts.	For exhibitions.	For seeds, bulbs and plants.	Lectures and periodicals.	Officers' salaries.	Total actual expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Barrie	67	60	30	27	215	85	30			147
Belleville	94	133			238		193	22	25	276
Bowmanville	102	105			234		203	38	4	264
Brampton	155	133			288		285	78	12	381
Brantford	75	110	100		285	51	73	5	35	273
Cardinal	77	96			181		138	39		206
Cayuga	73	95			168		96			105
Clifford	102	138	51	160	571	258			16	424
Clinton	119	119		38	276	41	225		10	299
Cobourg	89	101			190	10	108	46		197
Collingwood	124	126	94		344	268		38		306
Durham	54	72			158		82	4	32	173
Elmira	68	56			141	33	71	33	10	161
Elora	43	59			102	72				98
Fergus	68	70		18	156	83			10	118
Galt	160	133	86	27	419	139	44	17	35	301
Goderich	66	63	20		149		30	21		63
Grimsby	52	46			98		53	34		89
Guelph	95	129	100		327	171				281
Hamilton	171	365			536		274	171	46	511
Hespeler	66	100			188	7	96	26	7	150
Kincardine	114	123			245		112	58	25	261
Kingston	264	189		61	543	244			50	476
Lindsay	104	81			189	7	75	54	20	173
London	241	388		23	689	29	85	158	30	437
Midland	85	76			161		49	41		98
Millbrook	59	64	21		150		91	30		135
Mitchell	112	97	5		218	10	145	55	20	274
Napanee	74	100			180		64	36	25	165
Newmarket	44	105	25	21	217	109			25	217
Oakville	86	78			182		39	89	15	174
Orangeville	72	99	11		182		65	40	45	181
Ottawa	377	690	92		1,160	383	265	139	100	1,094
Owen Sound	90	110	81	12	295	103	30	68	30	287
Paisley	136	109		27	272	184			10	213
Perth	128	154	30		312		176	76		287
Peterborough	147	133			290		145	66	25	267
Picton	98	84			282		135	8	20	184
Port Dover	41	84	45		236	52	39	31	15	173
Port Elgin	52	51			105	110				112
Port Hope	75	94			169		104	39		148
St. Catharines	426	412	979	380	2,784	1,233	353	131	130	2,740
St. Thomas	77	76	9		162	52	32	38	12	153
Seaforth	136	165	20	12	375	13	208	56		307
Simcoe	66	93		18	199		52	33	35	156
Smith's Falls	111	146			157	19	114	56		230
Springfield	50	100			262		15	9	10	205
Stirling	51	71			122		81	22		107
Stratford	137	166	27	26	378	160	38	52	35	423
Strathroy	110	125			236	54		10	25	133
Thornbury	68	45	4		117		52	35	10	103
Tillsonburg	60	58	25	41	213	73	63	26	25	236
Toronto	168	317	100		731		285	147		747
Vankleek Hill	52	50		44	313	75	180	13		336
Walkerton	63	75			148		39	13	22	96
Waterloo	144	158			338		207	72	35	345
Windsor and Sandwich	223	244	350		817		216	273		643
Woodstock	93	104		28	246	44	94	47		214
Totals	6,354	7,623	2,305	963	18,939	4,172	5,649	2,593	1,036	17,353

N.B.—Financial Reports of Dunnville, Orillia and Preston Societies were not received at time of going to press. Niagara Falls Society no longer exists.

PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Society.	President.	Secretary.	Secretary's Address
Amherstburg	Oscar Teeter, M.D.	Rev. Thos. Nattress	Amherstburg.
Barrie	J. H. Bennett	H. B. Myers	Barrie.
Belleville	H. J. Clarke	W. Jeffers Diamond	Belleville.
Bowmanville	Rich. Jarvis	A. Barber	Bowmanville.
Brampton	Thos. Thauburn	J. E. Cooper	Brampton.
Brantford	J. T. Rose	R. Walter Brooks	Brantford.
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Collingwood	W. A. Hogg	Jas. Guilfoyle	Collingwood.
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Elora	Wm. Findlay	Jos. W. Love	Elora.
Fergus	A. A. Armstrong	J. C. Templin	Fergus.
Galt	Andrew Newlands	A. G. Elmslie	Galt.
Goderich	Jas. Mitchell	W. Lane	Goderich.
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Midland	Robt. Irwin	Robt. G. Nesbitt	Midland.
Millbrook	A. T. Armstrong	W. S. Given	Millbrook.
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Owen Sound	W. T. Lee	J. Y. Jackman	Owen Sound.
Paisley	R. Dewar	F. E. Sheppard	Paisley.
Perth	Chas. Meighen	C. J. Foy	Perth.
Peterborough	H. C. Rogers	H. L. Beal	Peterborough.
Picton	W. J. Carter	Walter T. Ross	Picton.
Port Dover	Jas. Symington	F. J. Taylor	Port Dover.
Port Elgin	Jno. J. George	W. A. Mitchell	Port Elgin.
Port Hope	A. G. Aldrich, M.D.	G. A. Outram	Port Hope.
Preston		Geo. Kammacher	Preston.
St. Catharines	W. B. Burgoyne	Miss L. A. Radcliffe	St. Catharines.
St. Thomas	J. M. McCutcheon	W. J. Shaw	St. Thomas.
Sault Ste. Marie		J. H. Hugill	Sault Ste. Marie.
Seaforth	Wm. D. Hoag	Andrew Scott	Seaforth.
Simcoe	H. H. Groff	J. Thos. Murphy	Simcoe.
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Springfield	M. M. Black	Vernon Chute	Springfield.
Stirling	Mrs. Jas. Boldrick	G. G. Thrasher	Stirling.
Stratford	James O'Loane	T. H. Lennox	Stratford.
Strathroy	Thos. Benstead	R. F. Richardson	Strathroy.
Thornbury	H. Pedwell	Geo Wright	Clarksburg.
Tillsonburg	V. A. Sinclair	W. W. Livingston	Tillsonburg.
Toronto	H. R. Frankland	Chas. E. Chambers	City Hall, Toronto.
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Walkerton	Jas. Tolton	T. E. Attwood	Walkerton.
Walkerville	C. J. Stodgell	C. D. Brown	Walkerville.
Waterloo	Robt. Y. Stuart	J. H. Winkler	Waterloo.
Windsor and Sandwich	S. Lusted	D. J. Cheyne	Windsor.
Woodstock	J. W. Armstrong	R. W. Vroman	Woodstock.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Industries

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

1907

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.

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TORONTO:
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1908.

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TORONTO.

To the Honourable

WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs to present herewith for the consideration of Your Honour the Report of The Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

NELSON MONTEITH,

Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, 1908.

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Ontario Bureau of Industries.

PART I. - AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

THE WEATHER.

Under their respective headings, summary tables of temperature, precipitation, and sunshine are herewith presented:

TEMPERATURE. The following table gives the temperature of the Province in each month for the last ten years, together with the mean annual temperature; also the mean temperature for the six months April-September—practically the growing season—together with the averages for the twenty-five years, 1882—1907:

Month.	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1882-1907
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	16.9	26.6	13.6	10.8	18.5	18.7	19.0	21.9	18.7	20.2	17.3
February	13.1	18.4	12.7	8.8	21.8	18.1	13.0	17.1	15.2	22.0	17.0
March	31.0	23.4	27.2	26.2	37.4	35.0	26.9	20.5	25.8	35.6	26.6
April	36.4	43.3	41.1	37.5	43.3	43.6	45.0	44.8	44.5	42.1	41.4
May	47.3	53.5	52.7	56.1	56.8	53.2	54.6	54.6	55.7	55.5	53.5
June	63.2	65.0	62.8	63.3	60.8	59.2	65.8	64.1	64.8	65.6	63.9
July	67.3	68.2	68.7	66.2	67.3	68.6	71.9	68.2	67.5	70.2	67.9
August	63.7	70.0	66.1	63.3	62.4	63.5	67.5	70.9	68.5	67.7	64.7
September	59.5	63.3	60.9	57.2	59.0	59.0	60.1	62.3	56.2	61.8	58.9
October	44.1	47.6	47.5	45.0	49.2	46.3	48.5	55.2	50.0	48.7	46.4
November	34.3	45.0	33.7	33.6	32.3	41.0	31.9	35.3	38.0	34.9	34.9
December	26.5	19.9	27.0	17.6	17.7	20.9	22.7	24.7	25.1	22.8	23.7
Annual Mean	41.9	44.5	42.8	40.5	43.9	43.9	43.9	45.0	44.2	45.6	43.0
Mean for 6 mos., April to Sept	56.2	60.5	58.7	57.3	58.3	57.9	60.8	60.8	59.5	60.5	58.4

The mean temperature of the year 1907 was 41.9 degrees, being 2.6 degrees below that of the preceding year, and 1.1 degrees below the mean temperature for the twenty-six years.

The average temperature for the six months April-September was also lower than usual, being 2.2 degrees below the average. March, September and December were the only months that were above normal. March was the warmest month relatively, being 4.4 degrees above, and May the coldest relatively, with 6.2 degrees below.

SUNSHINE. In the following table the averages of sunshine are, as usual, derived from the records of the weather stations at Woodstock, Toronto, Lindsay Kingston and Ottawa:—

Months	Sun above horizon	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1882-1907
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
January	285.7	65.5	88.6	80.6	71.0	54.4	84.1	59.7	77.1	90.8	76.2	74.8
February	291.4	116.6	135.4	116.1	109.0	90.9	127.7	115.7	108.8	112.8	69.3	103.8
March	369.9	127.1	133.0	157.7	109.2	99.8	138.8	96.9	161.4	133.2	157.5	143.7
April	406.4	155.9	201.6	169.8	124.6	184.7	144.1	154.5	214.0	223.2	230.2	187.1
May	461.1	219.9	218.6	206.5	211.4	284.1	207.8	177.3	247.9	210.9	196.3	217.6
June	465.7	230.8	228.8	210.4	228.9	196.0	199.3	365.5	305.3	278.2	237.1	241.6
July	470.9	265.7	270.3	236.8	237.3	261.2	241.5	268.2	266.3	302.2	207.8	264 5
August	434.5	252.2	255.7	261.6	256.6	180.6	245.2	206.0	271.4	262.1	225.2	242.6
September	376.3	129.6	237.7	194.6	172.8	203.7	149.3	199.7	190.0	164.4	202.4	187.1
October	340.2	153.9	125.7	151.8	124.4	152.4	119.1	163.0	164.0	141.7	118.2	139.3
November	286 9	63.0	84.2	95.9	100.1	114.0	76.6	80.3	82.4	78.6	89.0	77.9
December	274.3	46.8	65 6	63.8	60.9	59.5	71.0	62.9	46.6	60.2	56.6	60.0
Total for the year	4463.3	1827.0	2045.2	1945.6	1806.2	1881.3	1799.5	1852.7	2136.2	2058.3	1965.9	1940.0
Total for six months April-Sept	2614.9	1254.1	1412.7	1279.7	1231.6	1310.3	1187.2	1274.2	1494.9	1411.0	1399.0	1340.5

The year 1907 had 1827.0 hours of sunshine, or 113 hours less than the average for the last twenty-six years. The six growing months, April-September, however, had only 1254.1 hours of sunshine or 86.4 less than for the period 1882-1907. The five months, February, May, July, August and October were above the average, October being highest with 14.6 hours; all the others were below, especially September which had only 129.6 hours of sunshine, or 57.5 hours less than the average for the twenty-six years period 1882-1907.

PRECIPITATION. The fall of both rain and snow for the five winter months including November, 1906, and March, 1907, is given in the following table for ten years, together with the average for the twenty-six years, 1882-1907. An inch of water is the equivalent of ten inches of snow:—

Year.	November		December		January		February		March		Total for five months	
	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1907	1.92	3.7	1.80	16.3	1.85	15.6	0.14	15.8	1.64	7.8	7.35	59.2
1906	1.96	6.0	1.22	8.8	1.34	10.2	0.46	8.1	1.13	11.6	6.11	43.7
1905	0.33	4.3	0.55	14.6	0.22	23.2	0.06	20.5	0.98	3.6	2.14	66.2
1904	0.98	7.2	0.71	24.1	0.48	24.9	1.04	14.7	1.78	9.4	4.89	80.3
1903	1.60	4.0	1.06	14.6	0.78	19.8	1.31	13.6	1.92	1.7	6.67	53.7
1902	1.25	8.0	1.85	14.2	0.10	20.4	0.56	12.1	2.34	2.5	6.10	57.2
1901	2 99	10.4	0.51	8.6	0.58	18.8	R	17.6	1.60	13.1	5.68	68.5
1900	1.13	1.0	2.15	14.5	0.72	15.8	1.68	26.8	0.53	18.8	6.21	76.9
1899	1.67	9.6	0.74	24.6	1.50	13.2	0.76	8.0	1.78	22.1	6.45	77.5
1898	3.40	8.9	1.73	17.5	1.47	18.2	0.60	18.9	2.42	1.0	9.62	64.5
1882-1907	1.98	7.8	1.28	15.0	0.98	19.9	0.84	16.1	1.22	10.6	6.29	69.1

The total amount of rainfall for the five months, November-March, was 7.35 inches or 1.06 inch above the average for the same period for the twenty-six years, 1882 1907. The rainfall in January was 1.85 inches or 0.87 inches above average. The total snowfall was 59.2 inches or 9.9 inches less than the average for the five months; November only recorded 3.7 inches or 4.1 inches less than the normal.

The six months, April to September, however, comprise what is regarded as the growing season for most crops, and the following table gives the rainfall of these months for the last ten years, and also the average for the twenty-six years, 1882-1907:—

Months	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1882-1907
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
April.....	2.27	1.41	1.04	2.22	2.32	2.12	2.26	1.44	1.10	1.45	2.52	1.64
May.....	2.24	2.34	3.32	3.36	1.82	2.44	3.67	2.03	3.43	2.43	3.38	2.81
June.....	2.90	4.52	3.53	3.20	3.83	3.92	2.14	2.83	2.46	2.83	2.83	2.98
July.....	2.86	2.93	3.55	3.50	4.09	5.49	3.90	3.96	2.78	1.11	5.36	2.94
August.....	1.00	2.57	3.26	3.76	3.77	2.02	2.78	2.15	0.81	2.64	2.62	2.57
September..	3.85	2.41	2.42	3.24	2.21	3.53	2.78	2.73	3.72	2.94	0.83	2.70
Total for six months.....	15.12	16.18	17.12	19.28	18.04	19.52	17.53	15.14	14.30	13.40	17.54	15.64

The rainfall for the six months, April-September, comprising the growing season was 15.12 inches, or 1.06 inches less than 1906, but when compared with the period 1882-1907 it is practically normal. April and September were above the average, while all the others were below, especially August, which showed a deficiency of 1.57 inches.

VEGETATION.

Reports were returnable on May 16th, and at that time vegetation was nearly two weeks behind its usual record. Only the earliest trees had started to leaf, and grass had made so slow a growth that there was a rather close bite for live stock on pastures.

Spring Seeding. Except on low land, or on very stiff clays, there was an excellent seed bed for spring grain; many May reports said "Never better." The cold weather, however, made growth so slow that it was difficult to estimate the extent of the catch, as correspondents wrote, but the general opinion was favorable. A large number of the returns reported seeding as being practically completed, while others stated that there was yet much to do. Owing to the comparatively poor outlook for fall wheat and clover, more oats and barley had been sown, and a greater acreage of corn was likely to be planted. The poorest reports regarding spring seeding came from some of the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, where wet land was delaying work.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

Fall Wheat. The new fall wheat was thus described in the crop bulletin issued in November, 1906: "The splendid yield of fall wheat this year, and the almost entire disappearance of the Hessian fly, have encouraged farmers to sow a slightly extended acreage of wheat this fall. The crop was got in as early as August 25th, and sowing continued as late as October 10th, the bulk being got in in the first half of September. The seed bed, as a rule, was rather dry and lumpy for a good catch, but timely rains helped the crop to pick up, and most correspondents report the young wheat as looking healthy and ready for the winter. Very little mention was made of the Hessian fly or wire-worm."

While a few correspondents in May reported good fields of fall wheat, the bulk of the returns were more or less unfavorable. The crop looked promising in the late fall, and came through the winter in good condition, more especially where early sown; but the trying weather of April, with is alternate freezing and thawing, resulted in the killing out of a considerable portion of the crop, there being much heaving on heavy clay soils, and injury from ice on low-lying spots. More fall wheat than usual was plowed up, and much more would have been turned under were it not that grass had been seeded down with the wheat. A considerable quantity of barley and oats, however, was drilled into the bare spots for mixed feed. But little injury from insects was then reported, the white grub being most in evidence. The backward state of the spring growth prevented the forming of as accurate an opinion of the prospects of the crop as is generally available in May, but the conditions above described were more or less general in every district where fall wheat was grown.

The August crop bulletin said of fall wheat: "This crop has turned out to be much better than was anticipated. Considerable injury was done to it by winter-killing, and by the cold and trying weather of April and May, and a larger average than usual had to be plowed up or drilled in with barley or oats; but the fields rallied remarkably well, and the yield per acre will be a good one. The weather during harvesting was ideal, and the crop was housed in splendid condition. The straw was rather short, but stood up well and was very clean. The grain is an excellent sample in most cases, and will be well up to weight. Cutting ranged from the 15th of July to the 10th of August, the bulk of the crop being about two weeks later than usual. Very little mention was made of insect pests. The most favorable reports regarding fall wheat came from the Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, and West Midland districts."

November reports concerning fall wheat confirmed the rather favorable accounts given in the August bulletin regarding the crop. The yield was a little below that of 1906, but quite up to the average, and the general quality of the grain was classed as good and well up to weight.

The New Fall Wheat. The November bulletin thus summarized the condition of the growing wheat: "The acreage of new fall wheat will be somewhat increased in the Lake Erie and Georgian Bay counties, but will be about the usual extent in the other parts of the Province. Seeding was a little later than usual, owing to the backward harvest, but while operations ranged from the end of August to the third or fourth week of September most of the crop was got in during the second week of September. It has had an excellent start, but while green and healthy looking as correspondents wrote, there was hardly as much top as was desirable to ensure its taking the

risk of an open winter. About forty varieties are reported as being grown, Dawson's Golden Chaff still being by far the favorite."

Spring Wheat: When correspondents reported in August most of the spring wheat was yet to be cut. The crop got a poor start in the spring owing to the very backward weather, but it picked up nicely, and a fair yield was promised. The straw was clean and the kernel plump. The main injury to the crop came from drouth and grasshoppers. Spring wheat appears to be steadily declining in favor with Ontario farmers.

Correspondents had little to say about spring wheat when reporting in August. The yield per acre was about an average, and the quality of the grain was placed at from fair to good.

Barley. Correspondents, according to the August bulletin, described barley as the best cereal crop of the year. "The cold, raw spring was against it at first, but it improved with the season, and notwithstanding the summer drouth it will give a yield over the average, and the grain will be exceptionally free from discoloration. Some barley yet remained to be cut, but the bulk of the crop was got in during most favorable weather. With the exception of attacks by grasshoppers in the Northern Districts, and occasional complaints of wire-worms, but little harm from insects was reported."

November reports regarding barley were on the whole favorable. There was a good yield of plump, well-colored grain, with longer and better straw than that of the other cereals.

Oats. "This will be relatively the poorest grain crop of the season," said the August bulletin. "It made a bad start in the spring, owing to the cold weather then prevailing, and did not stool well. In many sections of the Province farmers were much alarmed by observing that when the crop was heading the leaves of the plant began to turn red or rusty in appearance, and that in some instances the lower part of the heads failed to fill out. Some correspondents attribute this blight to the drouth and the heat; others assert that it was caused by the wireworm or an aphis; while others again hold that it was a touch of summer frost. However, the straw was not rusted, and warm rains later on helped the oat fields to recover to such a degree that a large measure of confidence was restored. The yield will be about three-fourths of that of recent years, while the grain will be light in weight in most cases, and hardly up to the mark in general quality. The straw will be short, but clean, and will make good fodder. Many farmers are cutting oats on the green side for two reasons: To escape the attacks of grasshoppers and to supplement the poor yield of hay. Harvesting began about the 5th of August, but was not general until about the 12th, and some yet remains to be cut."

Oats are the most important grain crop in Ontario, and this year it is poor, both as to yield and quality. It has been steadily increasing in acreage for the past nine years. In 1899, 2,363,778 acres yielded 89,897,724 bushels; in 1906, the yield had increased to 108,341,455 bushels. This year, while the area had increased 200,000 acres over 1906, the yield has dropped to 83,524,301 bushels, nearly 25,000,000 bushels below 1906. It has the smallest yield since 1896, with only one exception, that of 1901, when the yield was 78,334,490 bushels. According to the November bulletin, the strange rust-like blighting of the leaves of the plant, which was so general when the heads were forming, hindered the development of some of the kernels, and much light-weight grain was the result. Grasshoppers also injured the crop, more especially in the eastern and northern counties. The straw was shorter than usual, but was much cleaner than was expected.

Rye. Most of the rye grown in Ontario is used for feeding green or for plowing under. Only a few farmers raise the crop for grain, and then it is usually grown on poor soil. The crop this year was reported as being fair both as to yield and quality.

Peas. The August bulletin said: "The revival of pea growing will be strengthened by the experience of the crop this year, for it has been remarkably free from the weevil or 'bug,' and, notwithstanding the drouth, the yield will be large. The straw is of medium length, but it is clean and bright. The chief drawback to the crop has been its uneven ripening, full pods and blossoms sometimes being reported in the same fields. Harvesting will be late, pulling having been begun only as correspondents wrote."

Referring to peas the November bulletin remarked: "This crop is said to have been the best for years, there being an almost complete absence of the weevil which has done so much injury to the crop for several seasons. The straw has also turned out well as to length and quality. Pea-growing in Ontario, according to correspondents, is likely to increase in acreage next year."

Beans. Frost on the night of the 3rd of July did much damage to the bean crop, and a considerable amount of re-planting had to be done. This, together with the lateness of the growing season, has made it difficult to estimate the probable yield of the crop, when correspondents reported in August, as many of the vines were still in blossom. Early beans a light yield, but late planted a fair crop should favorable weather prevail, was the outlook at that period.

November returns were to the effect that beans were slightly touched by frost in July and September, and suffered a little from wet weather at harvesting. They were fairly podded, and on the whole were of good quality, considering the lateness of harvesting.

Buckwheat. This crop suffered from frost more than any other of the grains, more especially in the eastern half of the Province. Notwithstanding this drawback, both the yield and quality of buckwheat are reported to be good, and the crop is said to be coming more into favor.

Corn. "Much interest is taken in the corn crop this season, on account of the shortage of hay," said the August bulletin. "The acreage is larger than in the last year or two, but owing to the cold and otherwise unfavorable weather at the time of seeding, a great deal of re-planting had to be done. This means that much of the crop is quite late in growth, and renders an opinion as to its final condition rather doubtful. It is safe to say, however, that should favorable growing weather continue, and corn escape early autumn frosts, there will be a good general yield. The drouth was beginning to tell upon the crop as correspondents wrote; crows and wire-worm were also complained of."

The November bulletin had the following to say regarding corn: "Notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, early planted corn came through in generally fair condition. Some of the crop was put in rather late, however, owing to replanting, but only a small percentage was caught with frost in the fall. A few complaints were made of soft corn, but in most instances the crop was regarded as being of good quality, the stalks being shorter than usual, but well cobbed. The yield per acre is not up to the average, but the acreage was larger than in the years immediately preceding. The fact that grasshoppers attacked the corn this year is regarded by some correspondents as something uncommon."

HAY AND CLOVER.

Like fall wheat, clover suffered greatly from the trying weather of April, many fields badly heaved by frost, or injured by ice forming. On warm sandy soils, and on well-drained clays, some excellent fields were reported when correspondents wrote in May, but on the whole the crop came through the winter and spring in poorer condition than for years, and no section of the Province was exempt. The backward spring made it hard for correspondents to then estimate the extent of the loss, some holding that a large area would have to be plowed up, while others stated that a timely and vigorous use of the land roller would restore fields to a promising condition when growth got well started.

The August bulletin had the following regarding hay and clover: "Two years in succession of winter-killing have proved too much for clover, and the average yield of hay will be the poorest for many years. The cold spring, followed by hot and dry weather, was hard on meadows already severely tried by the winter, and a light cut is reported taking the Province as a whole, although here and there good yields are returned. Timothy did better than clover, but the general result may be regarded as a relative failure of hay so far as the yield is concerned; indeed, a number of farmers scattered over the Province report only half a ton to the acre, and will have barely a sufficient supply for their live stock. The most cheering fact concerning hay is that the crop is cut, cured, and got under cover under excellent conditions, and is of superior quality. Cutting was not general until the middle of July, being about two weeks later than usual. The second growth of clover was making a poor start owing to the drouth. Several correspondents speak favorably of lucerne or alfalfa as a hay crop."

Clover Seed: Clover fields kept for seed were rather thin, owing to the very trying winter, the late spring, and midsummer drouth. The heads were well filled, however, and some fair yields of seed are spoken of by a few, although in most cases the return will be light. The midge was evident in several localities, but no serious injury from it was reported. Many clover fields were closely pastured by cattle, owing to the scarcity of hay and feed.

POTATOES AND ROOTS.

Potatoes. The August bulletin stated: "Owing to late planting and midsummer drouth, this crop has not made as much growth as usual, and the tubers are described as being rather small in size. Many correspondents, however, are of opinion that timely rains and favorable weather may yet bring the yield up to fair proportions. Bugs were plentiful, and as they were most in evidence during early harvest, were much neglected. Blight has appeared in many sections, but practically no rot has been reported, which means much in the light of the fact that for the last two or three years rot was more or less common at this time of the year."

The following appeared in the November bulletin: "Accounts regarding the yield of potatoes vary greatly, some splendid returns being reported alongside of light yields. A statement for the Province generally may be thus summarized: A good yield, the tubers being rather smaller than usual owing to drouth, but with great freedom from rot compared with the experience of more recent years. In fact, the excellent quality of potatoes

is the marked feature of the reports concerning the crop. Early planted did not fare so well as those put in late, owing to early summer drouth. The most unfavorable returns regarding potatoes came from the Lake Erie counties, where some rot appeared on low and heavy lands. There was good weather for storing the crop."

CARROTS. Judging by the infrequent references to this class of roots, carrots appear to be falling off as a field crop. Where described, however, they are said to have done well both as to yield and quality.

MANGEL-WURZELS. According to the August bulletin mangels were doing better than turnips, and the prospects of yield were from fair to good. In dealing with mangels the November bulletin said: "These roots are not so large in size as usual, but while a few reports put the crop below the average in yield and quality, the bulk of the returns place it as from fair to good. Storing was completed when correspondents wrote."

TURNIPS. When correspondents wrote in August turnips were said to be very small, and they were suffering from fly and grasshoppers; but it was then believed that timely rains would bring the crop into good form. The November bulletin said: "This crop suffered from drouth and from the louse, and the yield will be light, and the roots small in size. Some good fields are reported, but the bulk of the returns range from fair to failure. Most of the crop has been got in, but some yet remain to be housed."

SUGAR BEETS. These roots yielded fairly well where grown, but were somewhat smaller in size than usual, although of good quality.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.

FRUIT. May reports were to the following effect: "The very backward state of the weather has prevented correspondents from reporting fully and accurately regarding the condition of orchards, as the stage of growth is nearly two weeks later than usual, and in most parts of the Province fruit trees had not got into leaf or blossom when reports were sent in. Several correspondents speak of plum trees dying, but some attribute this to the severe winter of 1903-4 having told on the vitality of the trees. Other fruit trees have come through in good condition, and give fair promise of fruiting should spring frost be escaped. Complaints are made of injury from the San José scale and the oyster-shell bark-louse, but more spraying than ever is being resorted to in order to overcome these and other orchard pests. Several correspondents report injury to small fruits by the winter."

The August bulletin said: "This has not been a fruit year, the yields of all sorts falling more or less short of an average. Apples, while good in odd sections, more especially in Northumberland County and vicinity, will give on the whole a comparatively light yield; several correspondents estimate it at a half crop. This fruit, however, will be freer from scab and worm than in more recent years. Pears are in the same class as apples this season. Plums will be scarce, taking the Province over; the curculio has, as usual, stung and destroyed an immense quantity of this choice fruit. Peaches are the poorest of the orchard crops; there will be less of them for market than for many years. Cherries were a fair crop, but black-knot is steadily killing off the trees. Orchard fruits suffered considerably from drouth, and were all inclined to be small in size; high winds also thinned

out much of the fruit. Grapes will be the best fruit of the year should the autumn be favorable. Strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits were not so plentiful as usual."

Orchard conditions were thus dealt with in the November bulletin: "Fruit trees, as a rule, are in good condition, except where attacked by the San José scale, oyster-shell bark-louse, tent caterpillar, and other insect enemies. Apples were not up to the average in yield, but large shipments have been made, and a surplus of winter varieties is still available. Apples are not so large in size as ordinarily, owing to the drouth and the lateness of the growing season. Many complaints have been made of the codling-worm, but there has been less scab than in recent years. Plums were more plentiful than was anticipated early in the season. Peaches were very scarce, but grapes gave a large yield, although in many quarters late varieties were caught by frost. Taken as a whole, the season was not up to the average as an all round fruit year."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Flax: Flax is not now grown to a large extent. It averaged about a ton and three-quarters to the acre, and was regarded as a fair crop generally.

Lucerne. This crop is increasing in favor. Many farmers are experimenting with small patches of it, and the general opinion is favorable, as it stands the drouth pretty well, and several cuttings are available during the season.

Rape. A considerable number of farmers in Ontario grow rape for feeding to live stock in the fall, sheep and hogs more especially thriving upon it. In some districts the plants were attacked by an aphis and did not do so well as usual.

Tobacco. The August bulletin had the following: "Tobacco-growing in this Province is confined chiefly to the county of Essex. The crop was got in unusually late, owing to the cold spring weather, and the plants are reported to be rather small and uneven. The summer, while warm, was rather dry for tobacco, although several correspondents claim that the quality of the leaf will be good."

The November bulletin said: "The early part of the season was so cold and uninviting for tobacco that the plant made slow growth, and, as one correspondent put it, 'it took all the time there was to get it finished growing.' In nearly every case, however, it escaped the frost, and was well harvested. The acreage was not so large as that of the previous years."

Weeds: Several correspondents complain regarding the prevalence of weeds, and some of them are of opinion that the time has come when more advanced and effective measures should be taken toward abating the nuisance.

Fall Plowing: Plowing on stubble was practically completed, and work was well advanced on sod and root lands by the 11th of November, and there was a promise of open weather for the completion of the task.

Threshing and Marketing. Notwithstanding the rather late harvest, threshing was well advanced, and in most cases completed, by the end of the first full week of November. Some correspondents suggest that the short straw facilitated the work. Marketing has not been so general as

usual, owing to the scarcity of grain and fodder crops. Relatively more wheat and barley than oats have been disposed of, the high prices enticing sales; but most farmers have been careful not to deplete their stores until they find how they can carry their live stock through the winter.

Farm Improvements. Considerable advance has been made in every branch of farm improvement, but not quite so much as in the last two or three years, owing to the scarcity of skilled labor, and the late spring shortening the working season. A good deal of wire fencing, chiefly of woven wire, has replaced the old rail and other wooden fences, and the wire now used is of a heavier quality than formerly. Many new houses and barns have been built, but the most general improvement in the way of buildings has been in the raising of barns and the placing stone, brick or concrete stables underneath. More attention than ever before has been paid to the matter of water supply and feeding conveniences in the handling of live stock.

LIVE STOCK AND THE DAIRY.

The May bulletin said: "When live stock went into winter quarters, it was felt that more than ordinary care would have to be exercised in their feeding and handling, as hay was not so plentiful as usual, and mill feed was high in price. The early part of the winter was favorable, and the warm weather of March augured an early season upon the grass; but the keen, raw weather of April and the backward growth of the first half of May upset all calculations, and when correspondents wrote, fodder supplies were short with many, and in some cases live stock had to be turned out on pastures that were hardly forward enough to sustain them. Cattle are not in as good spring condition as usual, being on the lean side as a rule, although, with the exception of some losses from scouring, and a few local cases of abortion in dairy cows, they are generally free from disease. The fact that they were put on grass later than usual is also against them. Horses, owing to the high prices now being paid for them, are being better cared for than ever. Some distemper has been reported, but generally of a mild form. The cool weather during spring work was in their favor. Sheep are gaining in favor, and are doing well, although the usual losses in lambing are reported. The fatalities in spring litters of pigs have been serious, but otherwise this popular class of live stock is favorably spoken of, and shipments are being regularly made to the packing houses. The unusually long confinement of farm animals told heavily on fodder stores, and skilful husbandry will be required to maintain live stock in good shape should the summer be at all unfavorable."

Live stock conditions were thus dealt with in the August bulletin: "Owing to the late spring, and the scarcity of fodder, all classes of live stock were turned out upon grass before there was much growth, and they have kept the pastures pretty closely cropped. Grasshoppers and drouth also helped to thin the fields. When correspondents wrote about the middle of August, pastures in most sections were rather dry, and in some instances cattle had to be fed hay. The horn fly is spoken of as having been very annoying to live stock, more especially to dairy cows. The milk flow was good during June, but it has fallen off considerably, and dairy supplies are lighter than usual at this time of year. Live stock of all classes, while thinner than desirable, are otherwise in good condition, practically no

mention being made of disease. Fodder of all kinds will be scarce, and in most cases great care and economy must be practised if live stock are to be brought through the winter in fit condition. More dependence than ever before will have to be made upon straw and corn as supplementary feed. The former is remarkably clean, and is said to be of excellent quality for feeding purposes, while the latter is still growing in the fields, and is having a race against frost."

The November bulletin stated: "Except in a few favored localities pastures have been poor, and live stock were in rather thin condition for wintering, although remarkably free from disease. Horses are in good form, but are selling at reduced prices. The high cost of hay, grain, and bran and other millfeeds, has kept most farmers from fattening the usual number of cattle and hogs, but this phase of the live stock industry is dealt with more in detail under the heading 'Live Stock and Fodder Supplies.' The number of brood sows and little pigs sold or slaughtered this fall augurs seriously for bacon production next year. Sheep have been in excellent condition, the dry weather and short pastures suiting them much better than other stock. The dread of the dog is given as a great hindrance to our sheep industry. The silo has this year made a strong argument for its existence, and a number of new ones are being erected in various parts of the Province."

Poultry. The following appeared in the November bulletin: "Reports regarding the condition of poultry are on the whole favorable. Eggs have commanded a good price, and have paid much better than fowl for the table. A few correspondents express the opinion that the too general use of the incubator is having a tendency to over-supply the market with chickens, and thus depress prices. The high price of grain also has forced fowl upon the market. A correspondent points out that the season was a good one for turkeys owing to the abundance of grasshoppers. Ontario farmers are now paying more attention to poultry along the lines of selection, feeding, housing, and general care."

The Dairy. Pastures failed early owing to drouth, and the milk flow decreased in sympathy; but the good prices for dairy products about balanced matters, and, even with the high price of feed, milk paid relatively better than where cattle were raised for beef. Cheese was regarded as a paying industry, although some factories had to close early for want of milk. Butter-making appears to be coming more into favor with our farmers. The general quality was up to the mark, and prices were from three to seven cents a pound better than last year's figures. Shorthorn grades are still in the majority as dairy cows, but Holsteins and their grades are rapidly gaining in popularity as milkers.

Cheese Factories. The number of cheese factories reported in operation in 1906 was 1,237. The output of cheese was 157,418,139 pounds, as compared with 164,866,223 in 1905. However, the average price per pound showed a further advance, and the total value was $18,569,207 in 1906 as compared with $17,417,757 in 1905, and $12,908,118 in 1904. The estimated amount paid to 58,193 patrons was $16,601,482, while in 1905 the 56,960 patrons received the sum of $15,599,602 for milk delivered at the factory. This is equivalent to 98.1 cents per 100 pounds of milk in 1906, as against 89.6 in 1905 and 66.5 in 1904.

Creameries. The number of creameries operated in 1906 was 106, while butter was made in 109 cheese factories having butter plants for spring and fall making. Many other factories are so equipped but did not make any butter

in 1906. Many of the creameries operated all the year, while others made no butter, having confined their business to shipping cream and ice cream. The following are comparative statistics for ten years:

Year.	No. of creameries in operation.	Butter made. Quantity.	Butter made. Value.	Average No. of patrons.	Average price of butter per pound.
		lb.	$		cts.
Creameries	106	10,126,875	2,237,939	17,105	22.10
Cheese factories	109	1,162,251	275,983	3,926	23.75
Total:					
1906	215	11,289,126	2,513,922	21,031	22.27
1905	241	10,142,289	2,131,554	19,184	21.02
1904	248	9,625,021	1,785,911	18,330	18.55
1903	265	10,812,126	2,096,593	19,602	19.39
1902	282	11,082,078	2,181,400	21,672	19.68
1901	286	9,047,260	1,798,264	19,896	19.88
1900	308	9,041,468	1,819,290	21,809	20.12
1899	323	9,113,964	1,746,362	22,090	19.16
1898	282	9,008,992	1,632,234	22,741	18.12
1897	214	7,708,265	1,403,609	18,909	18.21

The estimated amount paid to patrons in 1906 was $2,175,248 as against $1,827,285 in 1905.

LIVE STOCK AND FODDER SUPPLIES.

The following appeared in the November bulletin:—

In view of the comparative failure of the hay crop, and the high prices of grains and millfeed, special enquiries have been made by the Department regarding the prospects and conditions for wintering live stock. Correspondents have freely responded, and the replies are here presented, by counties, with a summary of the conditions in each county.

In every section of the Province the scarcity of fodder is more or less felt, the feeling varying from extreme hardship to an opinion that more care will have to be taken in feeding. A cheering feature of the returns is the fact that a number of correspondents speak of the panic as having abated, and late reports are on the whole more reassuring than those received earlier.

The commonest way of meeting the situation is to reduce the number of live stock. The result is that an immense quantity of beef has been prematurely unloaded on the market, at the mercy of local buyers in many cases, and at prices that left no profit for the raisers. Prices of good two-year-old steers have ranged from 25 to 50 per cent. below the figures for similar animals in recent years. In many instances, more especially in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, old cows, or "canners," have been disposed of at from $4 to $8 each. Less beef cattle are being fattened than in former years, and a scarcity of prime beef in the spring is predicted. Cattle have gone into winter quarters in thin condition, but no word of disease in any class of live stock has been reported.

The swine industry is being threatened in many quarters owing to the reluctance of farmers to hold pigs when grain and other feeds are so high in price. The consequence is that an unusual number of brood sows are

being marketed, and small pigs have been sold at slaughter prices; indeed, in some instances being practically given away. Several correspondents fear that the bacon industry will suffer severely next year on account of the shortness of stock.

Poor horses are being sold cheaply, or are sent to the knackers, but good working horses are keeping up in value better than other live stock.

While the general prospect is serious enough, there is no cause for alarm regarding a fodder famine. There will be enough hay, straw, corn, and grain, with the usual purchase of bran, shorts, and other millfeeds, to bring live stock through an ordinary winter; there is a sufficient surplus in the Province to balance any deficiency. In some of the more eastern townships Quebec hay has been imported, but pressers have sent more Ontario hay out of the Province. The situation is the keenest for years in the history of Ontario agriculture, but the summary of the statements of correspondents which follow will show that they believe they have conditions well in hand, and that careful feeding and judicious handling will enable most owners of live stock to come out all right in the end.

REPORTS BY COUNTIES.

ESSEX: The comparatively light yield of corn has compelled owners of live stock to make inroads upon their supply of hay and the cereals. However, with close feeding cattle and other live stock will be safely wintered, while some hay and grain will be ready for sale should high prices tempt the owners.

KENT: Some of the farmers in this county are reducing the number of their animals, but there appears to be a sufficiency of food on hand to carry live stock comfortably through the winter, although in some cases young pigs are being disposed of at a sacrifice.

ELGIN: Opinions are practically unanimous that careful feeding will meet the emergency, so far as wintering live stock is concerned, although there will be but little surplus of hay or grain. The number of live stock is being reduced at low prices.

NORFOLK: Farmers are carrying as few live stock as possible through the winter, owing to the shortage of fodder. Cattle are thin now, and will likely come out thin in the spring, owing to close feeding. A few have a surplus of hay, but most have just a sufficiency. Roots and straw have helped to save the situation.

HALDIMAND: Live stock are being reduced, but are not being sacrificed, and those that are left will be carried through nicely, although very little stall feeding can be done. A Canboro' correspondent deprecates the cleaning out of surplus hay so early by packers. Present prices for hogs are said to bear hard on swine raisers.

WELLAND: Farmers are making sure of wintering live stock by reducing the number of animals, even though prices are not satisfactory. Fodder of all kinds is scarce and dear, although here and there hay and grain are on sale.

LAMBTON: There will be enough feed to carry live stock over the winter, more especially as inferior cattle and small pigs are being got rid of at almost any price. Some correspondents have fears as to next year's supply of hogs.

HURON: Many farmers in this county will have a close call in carrying their stock over the winter, although in most cases careful feeding, the silo, and the use of chopped straw will help out. A good many are getting rid of surplus stock early, at reduced prices. Lean cattle, however, cannot find buyers. The high price of bran and shorts add to the difficulties of handling stock this winter.

BRUCE: A large number of cattle have had to be sold at a sacrifice owing to the scarcity of fodder, and those kept over are very thin. Horses are also hard to dispose of. It will require good judgment on the part of feeders to carry live stock successfully through the winter.

GREY: Farmers in this county are getting over the panicky feeling that prevailed earlier in the season, but are aware that only careful feeding during the winter will win out. All feeding stuffs are scarce and dear, and straw is being more utilized than ever before. Cattle are being freely disposed of, some two-year-olds going for two cents a pound. Cattle that last year would bring $30 now bring only $20.

SIMCOE: Cattle are healthy, but thin, and only the most careful feeding will bring them through the winter in proper condition. A number have been disposed of at low prices. A large number of sows have been marketed, and a shortage of hogs next year is feared. Very little hay is for sale, except at famine prices, but there is a surplus of barley and wheat in some townships.

MIDDLESEX: Cattle and other live stock, except hogs, will be carried over the winter where careful feeding is practised. A sacrifice of sows and young pigs is being made by some farmers. Good cattle bring fair prices, but lean animals and farrow cows sell for very little. A small surplus of hay is on hand at high prices.

OXFORD: Reports from this county are hopeful regarding the successful wintering of live stock, owing to a reduction in the number of cattle held over, and the fact that fewer hogs will be kept for fattening. One correspondent regards the present prices of mill feeds as prohibitive. There will be a surplus of hay and oats should their prices hold up.

BRANT: There will be enough food for live stock where care is exercised. Cattle are not in fit condition generally, owing to dry pastures and the high price of grains. In some quarters young pigs are being recklessly disposed of at low prices, and future supplies of hogs are thus threatened. Straw is in demand at a good price.

PERTH: There is very little surplus food on hand, but close feeding will bring live stock safely through the winter. Some have sold good beef cattle at fair rates; but low prices are also reported, especially where offered at auction sales. Hogs are described as being a drug on the market. Some are selling hay who are likely to need it before spring.

WELLINGTON: The reports from this county as to food supplies are on the whole cheerful. In some townships there is a good surplus of hay, and roots are also on hand in large quantities. But for all this, cattle are being sold at much reduced prices compared with former years, and young pigs are being disposed of for next to nothing.

WATERLOO: Farmers are largely depending upon the coarser fodders to carry live stock through the winter. A good many unfinished cattle have been sold at prices far from satisfactory. Some barley and hay are being disposed of owing to the high prices offering.

DUFFERIN: Food for farm animals is rather scarce, but owing to the fact that many less beef cattle are being kept over there will be but little difficulty in meeting the call. Cattle are being sold off at exceedingly low rates. A fair surplus of hay could be disposed of on demand.

LINCOLN: There will be enough food on hand to bring live stock nicely through the winter. Hay is about the only fodder for sale. Very few cattle are being fitted, but many are being sold by auction at low prices.

WENTWORTH: There will be plenty of food for live stock, as farmers are selling off cattle that in other years they would be fattening. Hay is being steadily disposed of at very high prices. In one township straw is quoted as bringing $10 a ton.

HALTON: No anxiety is felt by correspondents regarding the wintering of live stock; but careful feeding will be necessary. There is no sacrificing of beef cattle, and the usual number of dairy cattle, or more, will be kept. Hogs, however, will not be kept over in such numbers as in more recent years. Old horses are regarded as a burden. Some farmers have a surplus of hay for sale.

PEEL: This county has been favored with good crops, and there is a surplus of hay, barley and oats. Live stock are being reduced, but at the normal rate, except hogs, which are being sold rather prematurely.

YORK: There are plenty of roots and other rough feed, but hay and grains are scarce and dear. Some hay and barley are being sold, but a few are buying corn. Very little attempt is being made to fatten live stock. A considerable number of cattle, hogs and sheep are being sold at auction sales at reduced prices. It is the general opinion that stock on hand can be comfortably wintered with care.

ONTARIO: There is a feeling here that the panic is about over. Many farmers were overstocked, but considerable live stock have been sold off during the last month or two, and the remainder can be carried over nicely with prudent handling: as there is a fair supply of roughage, and all classes of feed, though scarce, are of good quality. Poor animals sold cheaply, but those in good condition commanded reasonable prices.

DURHAM: There will be a sufficiency of food for live stock, but there has been a great falling off in the number of cattle being fattened, and there are many dry cows. It is feared that hogs will be short next year, as an unusual number of brood sows are being sold on account of the scarcity and dearness of grain. Hay is held at a high price.

NORTHUMBERLAND: Fodder generally is scarce, but the good yield of roots has helped out the situation. Some are selling cows and young stock at low figures, but there is a tendency for farmers to hold on to their food supplies. It is pointed out that there is an unusual disposition on the part of owners of live stock to exercise care in feeding so as to prevent waste. One correspondent ventures the opinion that food will be easier to buy in spring than now.

PRINCE EDWARD: The prospects of wintering live stock are not bright, owing to the scarcity of hay and straw, and the high price of grain and mill feed. Cattle are being disposed of at prices that exclude profit. In some cases good cows are selling at from $10 to $20 each.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON: One correspondent avers that fodder and grain for wintering stock have not been so scarce since 1888, and others also speak of the general shortage. Straw and hay command unusually high prices. Cattle are selling at greatly depressed prices: "canners" bring only $5. Small pigs are selling at panic prices, and fears are expressed as to next year's supply of hogs.

FRONTENAC: The prospects for wintering stock in this county are poor, as fodder of all kinds are scarce and dear. Young beef animals and cows are being sold at exceedingly low prices, owing to the scarcity of feed. One correspondent takes comfort in the thought that the best cattle are being retained, and holds that too many animals were being pastured for profit.

LEEDS: The prospects for wintering live stock are far from encouraging. Very few have a surplus of fodder, and many have a shortage. Medium and poor cattle are being sold at amazingly low prices in order that their owners may avoid keeping them. A large number of hogs are also being disposed of.

GRENVILLE: A large number of cattle are being sold on account of the small quantity of hay and other food on hand. Some farmers will have to purchase hay, but it is high in price and is very scarce in the townships.

DUNDAS: There is barely a sufficiency of food for live stock, and to insure carrying the best beef and dairy animals through the winter a large number of dry old cows are being sold as canners at from $4 to $8, and poor beefing animals are also being closely culled. Cattle generally are thin, but no disease is complained of, and the choicest animals, both beef and dairy, are still valued at former prices.

STORMONT: The conditions in this county are practically the same as in the neighboring counties.

GLENGARRY: With careful feeding there will be sufficient food for stock during the winter, although the high price of grains will limit the number of beefing animals. Some old milkers are being sold as low as two cents a pound. There will be a small surplus of hay and some oats for sale, the former now selling at from $16 to $17 a ton.

PRESCOTT: There will be enough food for carrying stock through the winter. Hay and straw have been shipped to outside points, and some oats, but no other grains are being sold. Cattle are bringing low prices, and some old horses, to quote a correspondent, are being killed without ceremony.

CARLETON: Feed is scarce, and much more straw is being fed than formerly. Some will have to purchase supplies for stock feeding. There are few cattle being fattened; in fact, all class of live stock are in rather thin condition. Hay ranges from $18 to $20 a ton in price, and is scarce at that. Prices for live stock are uncommonly low.

RENFREW: The coming winter will be a trying one to owners of live stock, as food supplies are exceedingly scarce. Farmers are meeting the situation by selling off cattle at rates which shut out profit, as the market is glutted with beef. Old horses and colts are also being sold at a sacrifice. Hay is selling at $20 a ton.

LANARK: Food supplies for live stock are very short. In some instances it has been necessary to bring in hay from the Province of Quebec. Cattle are being forced on the market, but buyers are scarce, and butchers are fully supplied, and prices are not paying farmers. One correspondent states that good horses are selling well.

VICTORIA: All kinds of fodder are so short in supply that it will take the greatest care to carry live stock through the winter. Some are selling off their poorest animals in order to carry over the remainder; but in very few cases will there be much stall feeding done. Dairy cattle have dried up early owing to poor pastures. Hay is scarce at $18 a ton.

PETERBOROUGH: Reports differ as to the extra sale of live stock owing to the fear that supplies of food would be short. The general opinion, however, is that with economy nearly all farmers will be able to carry their stock through the winter. Young pigs are being sold at low prices. A limited quantity of hay and grain is being sold.

HALIBURTON: While a few have a small surplus of hay and oats, and the former is selling to outside purchasers at $18 a ton, the majority of farmers have hardly more than enough feed to carry their stock through the winter. Very little has been done by farmers in the way of buying supplies, but many are selling off cattle at prices that are away down—in some cases from $1.50 to $2 a cwt., live weight.

HASTINGS: It will require very close feeding to carry stock through the winter, and this is being made more sure by the disposal of a large number of cattle at prices greatly reduced from those ruling in recent years. Hay is scarce and dear, and straw is also at a premium, in some cases being sold at $10 a load. Some will have to buy supplies for their stock, and there will be considerable difficulty in procuring it.

MUSKOKA: Food for live stock is so scarce that nearly every farmer is getting rid of some of his cattle, and so much beef is being put on the market that only the better class of animals are saleable, even at the low prices offered. One correspondent claims that there will not be more than half the usual number of beef cattle on hand in the spring. Hay is $20 a ton, and all other stock food in proportion.

PARRY SOUND: The strictest economy in feeding will be necessary as all kinds of cattle food are dear and scarce. Straw and oats are especially below requirements, and hay sells at from $17 to $20. Owing to the shortage of feed but little fattening of beef will be carried on, and not much winter dairying will be done. One correspondent states that cattle and horses have dropped 25 per cent. in value since last year.

MANITOULIN: The prospects of wintering live stock on this island were never more depressing. Even though large numbers of live stock have been sold off, there will be a scarcity of food. Hay at $24 a ton, and oats and millfeed in proportion, are being purchased.

NIPISSING: There will be a sufficiency of hay with careful handling. Wild or beaver hay is worth $12 a ton, and clover and timothy hay $20 a ton. Farmers are selling off some of their extra cattle so as not to have to purchase grain or millfeed, which are abnormally high in price.

THUNDER BAY: Cattle have been sold off rapidly so as to reduce their numbers, owing to the scarcity and dearness of fodder of all kinds. Hay costs from $22 to $26 a ton. The low prices for beef do not encourage feeding, and there will likely be a surplus of food after all.

ALGOMA: Farmers are selling off many of their stock at a sacrific, in order to carry the remainder over winter. Only a few will have a surplus of feed on hand. Hay sells at $20 a ton and oats at 75 cents a bushel. Wild hay costs $12 a ton.

RAINY RIVER: There is a surplus of hay and other food for live stock, and cattle are in good condition. But for the high price of millfeeds things could not be in better condition. Hay sells at from $14 to $18, according to manner and place of delivery.

BEES AND HONEY.

August returns concerning bees were to the following effect: "The cold and very late spring was hard upon bees. There was much winter-killing, and those that survived got a poor start owing to the backward condition of vegetation. Swarming was not satisfactory as a rule, and there has not been the average increase in the number of colonies. Clover was scarce, and bees had to depend more than ever upon basswood, buckwheat, and other nectars. Yields range from 5 to 100 pounds, but will average barely 30 pounds per colony, spring count. Foul brood has been occasionally reported, and has been closely looked after by the inspectors."

The November bulletin had the following regarding the apiary: "The honey flow this season was very light, owing to the cold and backward spring and the summer drouth, but the quality is better than that of last year's honey. In some quarters, more especially in Eastern Ontario, feeding back has been necessary. Scattered cases of foul brood have been reported, but the general health of bees is said to be good."

LABOR AND WAGES.

The following statement appeared in the August bulletin: "Correspondents are about equally divided as to the scarcity or sufficiency of farm help, but are practically unanimous as to the poor quality of much of the labor now being offered on Ontario farms. Owing to the hay crop being light, and all classes of grain standing up well on short straw, together with the very open and favorable weather for harvesting, farmers were able this summer to get along with less help than usual. The use of wider agricultural implements and other modern appliances is also enabling them to get along with less hiring of labor. Interchange of work by neighbors is commonly practised, one correspondent remarking that this makes them 'masters and servants by turns'. Wages range from $1 to $2 a day, and from $18 to $30 a month, with board. Some skilled farm laborers get as high as $50 a month during harvest."

November conditions were thus described in the bulletin issued in that month: "While a considerable number of correspondents hold that there was an adequate supply of farm labor during the working season, the greater part of the reports speak of a scarcity, more especially of men of the right quality. While some of the immigrant help are favorably referred to, more frequently there is a remarkable outspokenness as to the unfitness of many of the Old Country men offering for Ontario farm labor. As to the rate of wages, correspondents are almost unanimous in declaring that it is not likely to go higher, as farmers cannot afford to pay more. A number of the reports suggest a fall in price of farm labor, in sympathy with the dulness now beginning to affect some of the town industries. Improved farm implements and the co-operation of neighbors are also helping to relieve the strain. Domestic servants on the farm were never more difficult to procure."

INSECTS AND PLANT DISEASES.

The following statement has been prepared by the Entomological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College:

Very few complaints of fungous and other diseases of plants were sent in during the past season. This immunity was, no doubt, largely due to the dry weather which prevailed throughout the greater part of Ontario during July and August, and which was unfavorable to the growth of these minute organisms. The blight which affected the oat plants in many localities was not caused by any insect of fungous attack, but appeared to be the result of the cold and backward season and the frosts in May. Green plant-lice (Aphides) were abundant on oats in some places, and caused a considerable amount of damage, but they were not responsible for the unusual blight. Where their injuries were more severe than in ordinary years, it was probably owing to the inability of the weakened plant to withstand this drain upon its system. Potatoes have been little affected by rot in the tubers or the fungous disease of the foliage.

The Raspberry Root-gall, the effect of a fungous attack, has been complained of in many instances. It seems to have spread especially in nursery stock, where plants are crowded together and their roots become interlaced, facilitating the transmission of the disease from one to another.

The most remarkable outbreak of the year was that of the variegated Cut-worm, which appeared in vast numbers near Leamington, devouring everything before it. In many other localities it was very abundant and caused much damage to green tomatoes, vegetables and garden flowers. A full account of the insect is given in the Entomological Report for 1907.

Turnips and cabbages have been badly affected by plant-lice during the autumn, and considerable loss has been met with in many places.

TEMPERATURES OF 1907.

TABLE I. Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario in 1907; also the annual mean for each station.

Months.		Southampton	Barnum.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	Highest	57.8	58.7	57.0	56.0	58 0	53.4	46.9	49.0	46.0	50.0
	Lowest	−16.1	−13.0	−14.0	−14.0	−13.0	−10.0	−16.0	−33.0	−20.0	−38.0
	Mean highest	28.8	27.9	29.8	28.6	31.8	28.3	24.2	23.0	18.3	15.8
	Mean lowest	14.3	17.7	15.0	13.0	16.2	15.7	8.3	2.8	2.9	− 8.2
	Monthly mean	21.6	22.8	22.4	20.8	24.0	22.0	16.3	12.9	10.6	3.8
February	Highest	42.0	46.4	43.0	41.0	45.0	41.0	36.6	36.0	38.0	35.0
	Lowest	−13.1	−10.0	−11.0	− 7.0	− 7.0	− 6.1	−22.5	−42.8	−19.0	−39.0
	Mean highest	27.3	24.5	26.7	25.7	27.3	26.0	22.6	20.9	17.1	17.2
	Mean lowest	5.8	9.5	8.5	7.0	10.2	10.2	− 0.2	− 5.9	− 1.2	−10.3
	Monthly mean	16.6	17.0	17.6	16.3	18.7	18.3	11.2	7.5	7.9	3.4
March	Highest	60.3	67.5	68.0	65.0	69.0	63.9	62.1	61.0	55.0	61.0
	Lowest	− 1.2	5.0	8.0	6.0	3.0	5.8	− 6.0	−18.0	−15.0	−28.0
	Mean highest	40.3	41.1	44.5	42.1	44.4	40.9	39.3	38.0	35.2	36.3
	Mean lowest	22.3	27.0	26.8	22.7	26.4	27.0	20.8	16.2	18.8	10.3
	Monthly mean	31.3	34.0	35.7	32.4	35.4	33.9	30.1	27.1	27.0	23.3
April	Highest	61.8	70.0	70.5	69 0	75.0	69.4	71.8	65.0	68.0	61.0
	Lowest	12.1	13.5	12.0	12.0	17 0	18.2	9.0	6.4	14.0	2.0
	Mean highest	41.5	43.9	46.6	45.7	47.8	44.5	46.1	43.9	44 7	43.9
	Mean lowest	27.3	29.1	29.3	27.5	29.9	31.4	28.0	25.1	28.3	22.7
	Monthly mean	34.4	36.5	38.0	36.6	38.8	38.0	37.1	34.5	36.5	33.3
May	Highest	79.2	79.1	79.0	80.0	88.0	74.7	82.1	82.0	82.0	76.0
	Lowest	24.1	26.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	27.2	24.0	24.0	21.0	14.0
	Mean highest	54.2	58.0	61.4	58.9	60.6	56.5	60.6	57.4	59.4	55.4
	Mean lowest	35.5	38.4	37.3	35.8	36 2	39.0	35.6	24.0	38.4	32.0
	Monthly mean	44.8	48.2	49.4	47.4	48.4	47.8	48.1	45.6	48.9	43.7
June	Highest	89.2	86.3	87.0	88.5	92.0	85.0	94.5	87.0	94.0	94.0
	Lowest	35.1	38.0	36.5	39.5	37.0	45.1	40.9	35.0	45.0	35.0
	Mean highest	71.4	72.0	73.5	72.7	74.9	72.0	76.9	74.9	78.1	77.2
	Mean lowest	49.4	52.0	51.3	50 6	52.2	54.6	51.9	49.8	56.3	50.2
	Monthly mean	60.4	62.0	62.4	61.7	63.6	63.3	64.4	62.4	67.2	63.7
July	Highest	85.9	86.2	87.0	86.5	92.0	88.8	86.6	85.0	87.0	88.0
	Lowest	38.6	37.6	35.5	39.8	43.0	49.8	41.4	39.0	48.0	38.0
	Mean highest	73.4	76.6	78.2	77.7	82.4	78.8	79.0	76.4	79.2	77.6
	Mean lowest	55.4	57.7	56.4	55.1	59.3	58.9	55.5	53.6	59.3	53.8
	Monthly mean	64.4	67.2	67.3	66.4	70.8	68.9	67.2	65.0	69.3	65.7
August	Highest	87.9	86.4	86.0	86.0	94.0	86.0	90.7	89.0	89.0	85.0
	Lowest	38.8	39.7	38.5	39.8	43.0	49.0	42.2	40.0	47.0	35.0
	Mean highest	72.8	75.0	76.4	76.2	79.8	74.3	75.8	73.1	73.8	72.9
	Mean lowest	38.8	54.1	51.8	49.9	53.2	55.5	51.0	50.5	55.1	35.0
	Monthly mean	62.8	64.6	64.1	63.1	66.5	64.9	63.4	61.8	64.5	60.5
September	Highest	81.0	83.4	84.0	82.0	89.0	81.9	84.6	81.0	81.0	80.0
	Lowest	40.1	39.3	37.5	35.0	39.0	41.3	38.7	36.0	36.0	30.0
	Mean highest	67.0	68.3	69.4	68.0	71.9	68.0	67.8	65.9	65.2	64.5
	Mean lowest	52.2	51.8	52.4	49.9	54.3	54.7	51.0	48.7	51.1	47.3
	Monthly mean	59.6	60.0	60.9	59.0	63.1	61.3	59.4	57.3	58.1	55.9
October	Highest	72.2	72.1	74.0	73.0	79.0	69.2	70.6	67.0	64.0	68.0
	Lowest	21.1	22.0	22.0	20.0	22.0	25.9	19.0	14.8	23.0	13.0
	Mean highest	52.6	52.7	55.3	53.6	57.4	52.3	52.3	50.2	50.3	48.2
	Mean lowest	37.4	37.5	34.7	33.7	36.4	37.1	32.9	31.6	35.4	30.1
	Monthly mean	45.0	45.1	45.1	43.6	46.9	44.7	42.6	40.9	42.8	39.1
November	Highest	54.0	54.1	54.0	53.5	55.0	51.1	49.6	48.0	50.0	48.0
	Lowest	18.1	9.0	15.0	16.7	19.0	21.1	11.6	11.6	14.0	1.0
	Mean highest	41.9	40.6	42.3	41 2	45.3	42.2	39.8	38.5	37.7	35.4
	Mean lowest	30.2	29.0	29.5	28.9	30.6	31.9	27.1	25.3	28.3	21.1
	Monthly mean	36.1	34.8	35.9	35.0	38 0	37.1	33.4	31.9	33.0	28.3
December	Highest	49.8	45.3	49.0	49.5	58.0	47.1	44.8	45.0	44.0	41.0
	Lowest	14.0	7.5	7.5	10.0	15.0	7.0	− 5.4	− 7.4	3.0	− 8.0
	Mean highest	35.1	32.9	34.4	33.6	37.3	34.8	31.0	30.5	28.7	28.1
	Mean lowest	24.5	23.0	22.3	21.7	25.0	24.8	17.5	15.6	17.7	11.5
	Monthly mean	29.8	28.0	28.4	27.7	31.2	29.8	24.3	23.1	23.2	19.8
Annual mean		42.2	43.4	43.9	42.5	45.5	44.2	41.5	39.2	40.8	36.7

AVERAGES OF TEMPERATURE FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

TABLE II. Showing for each month the monthly average for the highest, lowest, mean highest, mean lowest, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario, derived from the twenty-six years, 1882-1907, also the annual mean at each station for the same period.

Month.		Southampton.	Birnam.	London.	Woodstock.	Stoney Creek.	Toronto.	Lindsay.	Gravenhurst.	Ottawa.	Rockliffe.
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	Highest	45.0	46.7	46.7	46.4	51.6	45.2	41.9	41.8	40.4	38.0
	Lowest	— 7.1	— 9.2	— 9.4	—11.6	— 4.5	— 7.4	—19.8	—26.7	—21.4	—34.4
	Mean highest	28.2	26.9	28.6	27.7	32.3	28.8	24.2	24.0	19.7	18.1
	Mean lowest	13.3	14.7	13.7	11.3	18.0	14.3	6.6	3.9	1.7	— 6.2
	Monthly mean	20.8	20.8	21.2	19.5	25.1	21.6	15.4	13.9	10.7	5.9
February	Highest	44.6	47.0	46.5	45.8	48.3	44.1	42.1	42.0	40.2	41.3
	Lowest	—11.4	—12.8	—12.0	—11.6	— 6.5	— 8.0	—18.3	—26.5	—20.9	—35.4
	Mean highest	27.5	26.6	28.2	27.6	30.8	28.5	25.2	24.8	21.8	21.7
	Mean lowest	10.7	12.6	11.4	10.2	14.8	12.9	5.4	3.1	3.1	— 1.1
	Monthly mean	19.1	19.6	19.8	18.9	22.8	20.7	15.3	13.9	12.5	10.3
March	Highest	53.7	58.0	58.0	56.1	59.5	53.5	50.9	50.5	47.4	50.5
	Lowest	— 3.5	— 3.2	— 1.9	— 2.3	5.0	3.6	— 7.2	—13.6	— 8.9	—24.6
	Mean highest	35 0	36.0	37.5	36.1	39.9	36.1	34.0	33.8	32.4	33.0
	Mean lowest	19.3	21.1	20.4	18.7	24.8	21.7	15.8	13.0	14.8	6.8
	Monthly mean	27.2	28.6	29.0	27.4	32.3	28.9	24.9	22 9	23.6	19.9
April	Highest	72.9	76.7	75.9	74.6	77.4	70.8	74.3	71.1	73.7	73.4
	Lowest	15.4	17.6	18.4	17.2	23.2	21.1	13.9	11.5	15.2	6.5
	Mean highest	49.4	52.3	53.0	52.4	53.5	50.7	52.0	50.0	51.0	51.2
	Mean lowest	31.2	33.9	32.6	31.7	35.8	33.8	30.7	28.9	30.9	26.3
	Monthly mean	40.3	43.1	42.8	42.1	44.7	42.3	41.3	39.5	41.0	38.7
May	Highest	79.9	82.3	82.2	80.9	84.6	78.6	82.5	81.4	83.1	84.5
	Lowest	28 5	29.1	29.8	29.1	33.7	31.9	28.1	27.3	30.8	23.8
	Mean highest	61.1	65.4	66.4	64.7	65.6	62.7	65.8	63.8	66.1	65.4
	Mean lowest	41.2	44.3	44.0	42.4	44.9	43.8	41.9	41.3	43.2	38.2
	Monthly mean	51.2	54.8	55.2	53.6	55.2	53.2	53.8	52.6	54.6	51.8
June	Highest	85.3	88.1	87.8	87.1	91.7	86.7	88.8	86.2	88.2	89.4
	Lowest	37.5	37.6	38.4	38.6	42.6	42.6	38.5	36.9	42.3	33.7
	Mean highest	70.8	75.4	76.0	75.3	77.3	73.8	75.9	74.9	76.0	75.7
	Mean lowest	50.8	53.5	53.4	51.8	55.7	53.9	51.4	51.0	54.1	48.1
	Monthly mean	60.8	64.5	64.2	63.6	66.5	63.9	63.7	63.0	65.1	61.9
July	Highest	87.3	91.8	91.3	90.0	95.3	90.4	91.0	89.1	90.9	90.7
	Lowest	43.1	42.6	43.6	43.9	48.8	48.2	43.6	43.0	47.1	39.9
	Mean highest	77.1	79.7	79.9	79.4	82.8	78.6	79.7	78.2	79.8	78.2
	Mean lowest	56.9	57.3	57.2	55.5	61.0	58.5	55.4	55.5	58.2	52.9
	Monthly mean	67.0	68.5	68.6	67.4	71.9	68.5	67.5	66.8	69.0	65.5
August	Highest	86.1	89.7	89.3	88.5	93.0	87.7	89.4	87.7	88.6	88.1
	Lowest	41.8	42.1	40.6	41.6	46.6	46.8	40.6	40.0	43.7	37.3
	Mean highest	73.8	77.0	77.6	77.2	80.7	76.3	77.4	75.9	76.1	75.1
	Mean lowest	54.3	55.6	54.3	52.0	58.7	53.2	53.2	53.1	55.3	50.1
	Monthly mean	64.1	66.3	66.0	64.6	69.7	64.8	65.3	64.5	65.7	62.6
September	Highest	84.4	87.0	86.0	85.7	90.3	84.3	86.0	83.7	84.4	84.4
	Lowest	33.9	33.7	31.8	31.3	36.7	36.6	31.5	31.4	33.2	29.1
	Mean highest	68.3	70.7	71.2	70.3	74.0	69.2	69.5	68.7	68.3	67.6
	Mean lowest	49.8	50.8	49.6	47.4	53.1	50.9	46.9	47.1	48.0	43.6
	Monthly mean	59.0	60.7	60.4	58.8	63.5	60.0	58.2	57.9	58.1	55.6
October	Highest	74.1	75.6	75.1	74.1	77.2	72.3	73.7	72.3	70.4	72.7
	Lowest	24.5	24.7	23.5	22.6	26.0	26.1	21.0	21.4	23.2	17.4
	Mean highest	56.1	56.9	57.6	56.3	60.3	55.8	55.2	55.1	53.7	53.1
	Mean lowest	39.4	40.5	38.1	36.7	41.4	39.8	36.0	36.7	36.6	32.9
	Monthly mean	47.8	48.7	47.9	46.5	50.9	47.8	45.6	45.9	45.2	43.0
November	Highest	60.5	62.3	61.8	61.2	65.4	59.5	58.8	58.3	56.8	55.6
	Lowest	13.8	12.7	12.1	11.1	16.9	14.2	5.0	7.0	6.1	— 1.0
	Mean highest	43.2	42.6	44.0	42.7	46.9	43.4	40.4	40.4	38.3	36.8
	Mean lowest	29.9	30.6	29.2	27.7	32.3	30.6	25.8	25 9	25.4	21.6
	Monthly mean	36.5	36.6	36.6	35.2	39.6	37.0	33.1	33.2	31.8	29.2
December	Highest	49.5	48.8	54.4	49.1	54.2	47.9	44.4	44.4	42.1	40.6
	Lowest	— 0.6	— 1.5	— 2.4	— 3.2	1.5	— 1.9	—13.4	—14.4	—15.9	—26.5
	Mean highest	33.3	31.8	33.1	32.1	36.1	33.5	28.8	29.1	24.7	23.7
	Mean lowest	20.3	20.8	19.8	18.0	22.7	20.6	13.2	12.6	9.1	3.8
	Monthly mean	26.8	26.3	26.5	25.1	29.4	27.1	21.0	20.9	16.9	13.8
Annual mean		43.4	44.9	44.9	43.6	47.6	44.7	42.1	41.3	41.2	38.2

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE III.—Summary of the total fall of rain and snow, and the number of days on which rain and snow fell in Ontario, during the year 1907, at stations reporting the whole year, and the average for the Province.

Station.	Rain.		Snow.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
ADDINGTON:				
Croydon	23.69	46	61.0	16
ALGOMA:				
Port Arthur	19.05	60	48.4	42
White River	17.61	64	157.0	112
Bruce Mines	23.68	90	82.6	36
Cockburn Island	21.80	77	50.1	37
BRANT:				
Paris	30.01	89	46.6	21
Brantford	26.27	58	25.7	17
BRUCE:				
Lucknow	23.50	105	112.7	74
North Bruce	19.11	85	81.6	65
Southampton	16.29	91	99.7	81
Wiarton	15.90	56	71.9	35
Point Clark	13.05	26	59.0	24
CARLETON:				
Ottawa	21.95	97	103.4	58
DUFFERIN:				
Orangeville	27.44	53	78.4	43
DURHAM:				
Port Hope	23.09	47	33.5	8
ESSEX:				
Cottam	32.17	83	41.5	31
Windsor	30.52	84	24.0	22
ELGIN:				
Port Stanley	28.07	124	47.2	50
Dutton	30.52	47	34.5	18
Port Burwell	28.63	66	31.1	27
FRONTENAC:				
Arden	25.62	94	76.0	34
Kingston	16.19	101	46.4	58
Sydenham	30.02	53	61.5	17
GREY:				
Owen Sound	21.27	78	131.7	69
Meaford	17.98	78	93.0	46
HALTON:				
Georgetown	23.86	104	60.2	57
HASTINGS:				
Madoc	22.87	82	98.7	45
HURON:				
Clinton	27.60	106	64.9	42
Goderich	16.16	54	43.5	31
KENT:				
Chatham	19.27	57	12.5	5
LAMBTON:				
Birnam	31.18	85	74.6	42
Sarnia	14.80	29	17.3	23
LANARK:				
Montague	21.02	44	39.0	19
Mac Cue	18.32	42	38.5	18
LEEDS:				
Lansdowne	20.36	37	23.0	12
Westport	18.36	46	58.4	27
MIDDLESEX:				
London	31.51	92	74.7	45
Strathroy	33.01	105	69.5	27
Westminster	21.30	49	27.5	10
MUSKOKA:				
Gravenhurst	24.39	69	110.5	58
Beatrice	25.78	77	132.5	55
Huntsville	20.72	63	85.3	46
NIPISSING:				
Lake Talon	19.45	68	42.5	32
Haileybury	24.30	97	75.2	64
NORFOLK:				
Port Dover	30.48	119	44.0	38
NORTHUMBERLAND:				
Wooler	23.74	66	48.0	17
ONTARIO:				
Uxbridge	21.17	69	64.5	33
OXFORD:				
Woodstock	28.78	85	40.2	25
Princeton	31.04	51	48.5	22
PARRY SOUND:				
Parry Sound	22.03	91	148.9	57
Uplands	12.14	67	125.0	52
Emsdale	28.16	103	85.4	44
PEEL:				
Alton	21.34	69	76.0	47
PETERBOROUGH:				
Peterborough	22.30	75	69.4	31
Otonabee	22.33	68	52.8	25
RENFREW:				
Clontarf	20.99	46	69.2	49
Rockliffe	21.05	110	78.3	102
Renfrew	19.77	83	86.0	46
SIMCOE:				
Orillia	13.71	38	112.5	33
Midland	20.14	62	99.1	36
VICTORIA:				
Lindsay	24.13	100	123.8	58
WENTWORTH:				
Stoney Creek	28.18	74	46.5	20
YORK:				
Aurora	22.03	67	59.1	33
Deer Park	23.41	66	39.5	21
Agincourt	19.00	33	37.3	22
Sutton West	22.24	74	34.0	19
Toronto	25.57	99	52.0	47
WELLAND:				
Welland	30.46	89	35.8	21
Average for the Province: 1907	23.18	73	66.6	38
1906	27.06	76	52.4	32
1905	24.90	78	64.3	39
1904	25.60	77	75.0	43
1903	26.44	78	69.8	40
1902	28.29	97	54.8	32
1901	24.12	79	76.3	43
1900	25.28	81	64.6	34
1899	25.13	87	60.5	54
1898	24.90	81	74.3	44
1897	28.30	88	73.0	49
1896	22.36	82	73.4	43
1882-07	24.51	86	73.3	40

RAIN AND SNOW.

TABLE IV.—Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow in precipitation in the several districts of Ontario in 1907; also the average derived from the twenty-six years 1882-1907.

Districts.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total for year.
West and Southwest:		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	In.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Rain.	1907	2.66	0.11	1.92	1.70	2.35	2.84	2.60	1.02	4.24	2.67	2.44	3.11	27.66
	1882-1907	1.15	1.22	1.38	1.82	3.17	3.08	2.96	2.54	2.64	2.77	2.28	1.62	26.63
Snow	1907	9.4	7.9	5.1	0.5	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	S	2.4	10.7	37.4
	1882-1907	15.1	12.3	8.6	2.5	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.6	5.4	11.9	56.5
Northwest and North:														
Rain.	1907	1.22	0.06	1.72	1.68	1.45	2.38	1.94	1.73	3.01	2.32	2.05	0.67	20.23
	1882-1907	0.78	0.51	1.02	1.43	2.65	2.87	2.90	2.79	3.09	3.02	1.88	0.98	23.92
Snow	1907	18.3	15.0	8.1	6.9	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2	9.4	21.4	82.3
	1882-1907	25.9	20.0	13.0	3.5	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.4	12.4	21.7	98.3
Centre:														
Rain.	1907	2.42	0.10	1.71	2.07	1.97	2.25	2.12	1.04	3.73	2.23	2.73	2.25	24.62
	1882-1907	1.10	0.98	1.33	1.73	2.78	2.90	2.81	2.43	2.38	2.52	2.00	1.41	24.37
Snow	1907	9.1	7.2	4.2	2.9	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	1.8	22.9	51.0
	1882-1907	17.6	14.2	9.5	3.0	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.6	5.2	11.8	62.1
East and Northeast:														
Rain.	1907	1.38	0.09	1.15	1.67	1.32	1.56	2.03	1.45	4.05	2.73	3.35	1.77	22.55
	1882-1907	0.87	0.65	1.16	1.48	2.58	2.94	2.96	2.56	2.58	2.34	1.83	1.20	23.15
Snow	1907	9.1	11.7	3.0	5.5	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.0	3.5	18.2	54.9
	1882-1907	20.5	17.1	10.7	3.2	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.9	7.3	14.7	74.6
The Province:														
Rain.	1907	1.92	0.09	1.62	1.78	1.77	2.26	2.17	1.31	3.76	2.49	2.64	1.95	23.76
	1882-1907	0.97	0.84	1.22	1.61	2.79	2.95	2.91	2.58	2.67	2.66	2.00	1.30	24.50
Snow	1907	11.5	10.5	5.1	3.9	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	4.3	18.3	56.5
	1882-1907	19.8	15.9	10.5	3.1	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.9	7.6	15.0	73.0

SUNSHINE.

TABLE V.—Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario in 1907, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year, and the average derived from the twenty-six years 1882-1907.

Stations.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
		hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Sun above horizon		285.7	291.4	369.9	406.4	461.1	465.7	470.9	434.5	376.3	340.2	286.9	274.3	4463.3
Woodstock	1907	60.3	98.1	93.5	140.3	210.6	232.2	283.2	268.1	117.6	137.0	51.3	49.7	1741.9
	1882-1907	62.0	89.6	122.7	174.7	207.8	242.7	272.4	237.8	175.2	146.7	71.7	53.9	1857.2
Toronto	1907	71.7	116.8	121.0	158.0	223.7	234.6	270.7	261.3	165.1	177.6	78.4	42.1	1921.0
	1882-1907	79.0	108.4	149.3	192.9	221.2	255.7	280.1	251.9	209.7	148.8	82.9	63.5	2043.4
Lindsay	1907	54.1	97.0	86.8	186.1	270.8	182.3	226.3	163.4	182.9	147.1	110.5	46.8	1754.1
	1882-1907	73.5	104.8	151.0	196.0	216.0	241.3	258.6	239.6	196.7	136.6	72.7	56.7	1943.5
Kingston	1907	60.4	128.1	145.0	161.0	226.9	254.0	269.1	265.1	126.0	163.7	65.6	51.6	1916.5
	1882-1907	76.9	110.4	152.3	188.4	201.8	246.3	267.1	245.0	191.8	138.6	78.6	67.7	1964.9
Ottawa	1907	66.5	116.2	149.5	175.8	207.1	205.2	235.7	243.3	121.6	136.3	65.3	48.9	1771.4
	1882-1907	82.3	104.8	142.0	184.8	223.5	220.8	242.8	236.6	164.8	125.6	86.0	56.1	1870.1
Average of five stations	1907	62.6	111.2	119.2	164.2	227.8	221.7	257.0	240.2	142.6	152.3	74.2	47.8	1820.8
	1906	88.6	135.4	133.0	201.6	218.6	228.8	270.3	255.7	237.7	125.1	84.2	65.6	2044.6
	1882-1907	74.7	103.6	143.4	187.4	217.9	241.3	264.2	242.1	187.6	139.2	78.3	60.0	1939.7

RURAL AREAS ASSESSED.

TABLE VI. Showing by County Municipalities the rural area of Ontario as returned by Municipal assessors for 1907: also the comparative totals for the Province for the ten years 1898-1907.

Counties and Districts.	Acres of assessed land.	Acres cleared.	Acres of woodland.	Acres of slash land.	Acres, swamp, marsh, or waste land.	Per cent. cleared.
Algoma	475,251	57,806	338,046	20,664	58,735	12.16
Brant	216,177	177,262	12,870	13,081	12,964	82.00
Bruce	921,078	555,474	130,842	97,178	137,584	60.31
Carleton	563,966	345,357	57,699	99,415	61,495	61.24
Dufferin	356,673	255,757	28,881	29,493	42,542	71.71
Dundas	237,057	158,587	47,260	20,273	10,937	66.90
Durham	370,745	298,028	35,517	6,443	30,757	80.39
Elgin	437,183	346,561	61,713	23,251	5,658	79.27
Essex	427,056	321,899	50,734	46,479	7,944	75.38
Frontenac	694,672	298,728	131,137	147,740	117,067	43.00
Glengarry	287,817	195,517	56,126	11,739	24,435	67.93
Grenville	272,461	181,229	35,506	22,190	33,536	66.52
Grey	1,065,571	689,635	135,481	62,486	177,969	64.72
Haldimand	280,038	234,263	35,247	7,363	3,165	83.65
Haliburton	581,094	40,847	314,741	31,257	194,249	7.03
Halton	223,469	172,067	29,278	16,751	5,373	77.00
Hastings	1,067,627	431,912	344,491	123,049	168,175	40.46
Huron	798,146	648,063	61,752	25,813	62,518	81.20
Kent	568,448	463,107	50,269	36,944	18,128	81.47
Lambton	656,893	466,288	66,241	103,922	20,442	70.98
Lanark	683,552	321,500	202,045	32,116	127,891	47.03
Leeds	468,509	266,834	98,844	36,338	66,493	56.95
Lennox and Add	443,886	268,396	96,858	21,219	57,413	60.47
Lincoln	190,339	159,189	21,084	8,288	1,778	83.63
Manitoulin	264,757	44,731	70,595	95,997	53,434	16.90
Middlesex	757,654	652,821	83,926	11,317	9,590	86.16
Muskoka	556,377	63,959	367,599	25,097	99,722	11.50
Nipissing	558,898	51,631	412,453	16,345	78,469	9.24
Norfolk	398,686	270,844	70,402	29,298	28,142	67.93
Northumberland	435,597	340,770	39,758	18,593	36,476	78.23
Ontario	504,196	366,531	29,127	45,738	62,800	72.70
Oxford	471,733	393,775	37,285	21,148	19,525	83.47
Parry Sound	599,015	75,081	396,333	32,948	94,653	12.53
Peel	288,547	258,558	12,026	6,423	11,540	89.61
Perth	518,402	446,637	35,979	20,332	15,454	86.16
Peterborough	574,499	259,688	130,778	88,315	95,718	45.20
Prescott	291,604	202,265	28,890	44,312	16,137	69.36
Prince Edward	233,418	193,116	20,842	3,895	15,565	82.73
Rainy River	274,654	20,930	195,167	26,225	32,332	7.62
Renfrew	1,026,998	349,871	393,758	96,924	186,445	34.07
Russell	250,667	124,332	51,536	72,245	2,554	49.60
Simcoe	969,427	633,265	127,766	146,589	61,807	65.32
Stormont	247,151	146,285	49,607	35,827	15,432	59.19
Thunder Bay	312,039	8,859	215,025	22,000	66,155	2.84
Victoria	599,608	283,809	59,650	114,361	141,788	47.33
Waterloo	306,782	252,591	31,750	5,183	17,258	82.34
Welland	227,421	181,932	23,579	12,506	9,404	80.00
Wellington	628,472	490,837	40,046	14,960	82,629	78.10
Wentworth	270,750	211,882	18,207	13,066	27,595	78.26
York	537,059	437,168	37,904	17,455	44,532	81.40
The Province:						
1907	24,392,119	14,116,474	5,422,650	2,080,591	2,772,404	57.87
1906	24,284,730	14,107,015	5,449,125	1,963,350	2,765,240	58.09
1905	24,184,540	13,931,437	5,594,673	1,811,992	2,846,438	57.60
1904	24,138,846	13,809,368	6,670,902	.....	3,658,576	57.21
1903	23,930,512	13,643,069	6,719,720	.....	3,567,723	57.01
1902	23,727,010	13,570,229	6,684,512	.....	3,472,269	57.19
1901	23,636,178	13,436,482	6,715,872	.....	3,483,824	56.85
1900	23,568,104	13,297,206	7,127,363	.....	3,143,535	56.42
1899	23,451,092	13,111,292	7,149,404	.....	3,190,396	55.91
1898	23,392,584	12,993,614	7,198,905	.....	3,200,065	55.55

FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT.

TABLE VII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Fall Wheat and Spring Wheat for the year 1907, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-six years 1882-1907; also the average yield per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Fall Wheat.				Spring Wheat.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
Algoma	215	5,698	26.5	$ 5,282	446	7,314	16.4	$ 6,319
Brant	22,218	513,236	23.1	475,770	110	1,672	15.2	1,445
Bruce	32,620	929,670	28.5	861,804	1,511	25,687	17.0	22,194
Carleton	96	1,920	20.0	1,780	5,617	108,970	19.4	94,150
Dufferin	4,580	100,302	21.9	92,980	2,452	43,646	17.8	37,710
Dundas	108	2,128	19.7	1,973	253	4,149	16.4	3,585
Durham	5,092	101,840	20.0	94,406	9,883	161,093	16.3	139,184
Elgin	28,666	647,852	22.6	600,559	352	7,040	20.0	6,083
Essex	11,234	224,680	20.0	208,278	733	12,314	16.8	10,639
Frontenac	676	16,697	24.7	15,478	3,980	62,884	15.8	54,332
Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,086	53,696	17.4	46,393
Grenville	31	419	13.5	388	428	8,646	20.2	7,470
Grey	24,689	701,168	28.4	649,983	4,174	74,297	17.8	64,193
Haldimand	31,449	619,545	19.7	574,318	194	3,046	15.7	2,632
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	4,183	17.5	3,614
Halton	18,833	393,610	20.9	364,876	838	13,659	16.3	11,801
Hastings	2,407	37,309	15.5	34,585	2,402	37,711	15.7	32,582
Huron	34,684	926,063	26.7	858,461	2,032	38,608	19.0	33,357
Kent	43,224	976,862	22.6	905,551	1,005	16,583	16.5	14,328
Lambton	26,144	499,350	19.1	462,897	237	3,697	15.6	3,194
Lanark	663	10,144	15.3	9,403	6,217	82,686	13.3	71,441
Leeds	789	13,808	17.5	12,800	1,671	24,898	14.9	21,512
Lennox and Add.	1,128	16,356	14.5	15,162	2,971	43,971	14.8	37,991
Lincoln	14,105	235,554	16.7	218,359	176	3,221	18.3	2,783
Manitoulin	350	6,055	17.3	5,613	999	17,183	17.2	14,846
Middlesex	46,548	1,093,878	23.5	1,014,025	236	4,673	19.8	4,037
Muskoka	14	280	20.0	260	335	5,193	15.5	4,487
Nipissing	73	1,599	21.9	1,482	542	9,648	17.8	8,336
Norfolk	31,729	599,678	18.9	555,902	64	960	15.0	829
Northumberl'd.	7,943	148,534	18.7	137,691	4,420	65,416	14.8	56,519
Ontario	10,787	259,967	24.1	240,989	11,608	221,713	19.1	191,560
Oxford	26,996	734,291	27.2	680,688	109	1,853	17.0	1,601
Parry Sound	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	7,128	16.2	6,159
Peel	16,841	330,084	19.6	305,988	1,356	24,137	17.8	20,854
Perth	33,179	925,694	27.9	858,118	726	14,375	19.8	12,420
Peterborough	9,819	219,946	22.4	203,890	2,444	43,748	17.9	37,798
Prescott	116	1,740	15.0	1,613	4,369	78,642	18.0	67,947
Prince Edward.	1,655	25,653	15.5	23,780	956	12,237	12.8	10,573
Rainy River	111	2,353	21.2	2,181	361	8,664	24.0	7,486
Renfrew	64	1,293	20.2	1,199	33,863	562,126	16.6	485,677
Russell	37	740	20.0	686	1,871	31,620	16.9	27,320
Simcoe	63,478	1,371,125	21.6	1,271,033	6,121	103,445	16.9	89,377
Stormont	24	480	20.0	445	591	10,047	17 0	8,681
Thunder Bay	1	15	15.0	14	17	255	15.0	220
Victoria	5,868	132,030	22.5	122,392	7,332	113,646	15.5	98,190
Waterloo	29,891	765,210	25.6	709,350	228	4,286	18.8	3,703
Welland	20,649	334,514	16.2	310,094	135	1,823	13.5	1,575
Wellington	10,578	283,490	26.8	262,795	5,531	111,173	20.1	96,053
Wentworth	24,421	539,704	22.1	500,306	315	5,229	16.6	4,518
York	31,341	792,927	25 3	735,043	8,538	170,760	20.0	147,536
The Province:								
1907	676,164	15,545,491	23.0	14,410,670	144,514	2,473,651	17.1	2,137,234
1906	787,287	18,841,774	23.9	13,321,134	171,745	3,267,000	19.0	2,250,963
1905	796,213	17,933,961	22.5	13,719,480	190,116	3,582,627	18 8	2,683,387
1904	605,458	9,160,623	15.1	9,041,535	225,027	3,471,103	15.4	3,269,779
1903	665.028	17,242,763	25 9	12,949,315	248,518	4,650,707	18.7	3,460,126
1902	748.592	20,233,669	27.0	14,305,204	303,115	6,048,024	20.0	4,209,425
1901	911.587	15,943,229	17.5	10,538,474	358,048	5,498,751	15.4	3,673,166
1900	1,068,640	23,369,737	21.9	15,517,505	376,905	6,940,333	18 4	4,684,725
1899	1,049,691	14,439,827	13.3	9,631,365	398.726	7,041,317	17.7	4,682,476
1898	1,048.182	25,158,713	24.0	17,460,147	389,205	6,873,785	17.7	3,756,659
1882–1907	869,813	17,932,068	20.6	14,106,042	403,156	6,399,290	15.9	5,158,168

BARLEY AND OATS.

TABLE VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Barley and Oats for the year 1907, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-six years, 1882-1907; also the average yield per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Barley.				Oats.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
Algoma	1,434	32,552	22.7	$ 19,336	11,626	245,309	21.1	$ 119,711
Brant	10,845	312,336	28.8	185,528	28,125	798,750	28.4	389,790
Bruce	21,000	573,300	27.3	340,540	110,639	2,898,742	26.2	1,414 586
Carleton	8,364	228,337	27.3	135,632	101,029	3,212,722	31.8	1,567,808
Dufferin	23,069	662,080	28.7	393,276	69,459	2,055,986	29.6	1,003,321
Dundas	3,468	103,693	29.9	61,594	34,860	1,115,520	32.0	544,374
Durham	23,901	630,986	26.4	374,806	59,925	1,821,720	30.4	888,999
Elgin	12,605	351,680	27.9	208,898	51,106	1,221,433	23.9	596,059
Essex	10,406	309,058	29 7	183,580	81,623	2,163,010	26 5	1,055,549
Frontenac	9,095	186,448	20.5	110,750	55,617	1,301,438	23.4	635,102
Glengarry	6,220	174,160	28.0	103,451	45,180	1,373,472	30.4	670,254
Grenville	2,550	58,395	22.9	34,687	36,328	999,020	27.5	487,522
Grey	35,872	972,131	27.1	577,446	151,293	3,963,877	26.2	1,934,372
Haldimand	9,004	227,801	25.3	135,314	40,549	1,147,537	28.3	559,998
Haliburton	654	17,266	26.4	10,256	7,113	168,578	23.7	82,266
Halton	12,120	352,692	29.1	209,499	29,251	971,133	33.2	473,913
Hastings	28,289	636,503	22.5	378,083	86,180	2,137,264	24 8	1,042,985
Huron	32,415	985,416	30.4	585,337	137,072	3,796,894	27.7	1,852,884
Kent	34,276	1,038,563	30.3	616,906	81,353	2,277,884	28.0	1,111,607
Lambton	28,989	782,703	27.0	464,926	100,616	2,465,092	24.5	1,202,965
Lanark	6,728	137,924	20.5	81,927	47,110	1,064,686	22.6	519,567
Leeds	5,027	125,172	24.9	74,352	47,735	1,331,807	27.9	649,922
Lennox & Add.	10,960	203,856	18.6	121,090	48,892	1,095,181	22.4	534,448
Lincoln	3,938	95,300	24.2	56,608	27,661	816,000	29.5	398,208
Manitoulin	1,483	25,359	17.1	15,063	7,045	88,767	12.6	43,318
Middlesex	24,933	777,910	31.2	462,078	114,075	3,319,583	29.1	1,619,957
Muskoka	775	14,493	18.7	8,609	12,725	288,858	22.7	140,963
Nipissing	809	23,137	28.6	13,743	9,894	269,117	27.2	131,329
Norfolk	7,372	187,986	25.5	111,664	42,484	1,045,106	24.6	510,012
Northumberl'd	22,052	542,479	24.6	322,233	64,251	1,850,429	28.8	903,009
Ontario	30,792	957,631	31.1	568,833	79,138	2,635,295	33.3	1,286,024
Oxford	20,771	658,441	31.7	391,114	84,576	2,647,229	31.3	1,291,848
Parry Sound	1,155	25,410	22.0	15,094	15,681	330,869	21.1	161,464
Peel	33,186	975,668	29.4	579,547	56,110	1,890,907	33.7	922,763
Perth	29,909	1,004,942	33.6	596,936	105,689	3,001,568	28.4	1,464,765
Peterborough	12,148	332,855	27.4	197,716	62,471	1,899,118	30.4	926,770
Prescott	6,425	205,600	32.0	122,126	54,102	1,498,625	27.7	731,329
Prince Edward	15,855	294,903	18 6	175,172	28,432	670,995	23.6	327,446
Rainy River	660	21,120	32.0	12,545	3,362	133,135	39.6	64,970
Renfrew	5,488	143,237	26.1	85,083	69,738	1,868,978	26.8	912,061
Russell	3,789	114,049	30.1	67,745	34,564	1,109,504	32.1	541,438
Simcoe	67,512	1,910,590	28.3	1,134,890	138,791	4,011,060	28.9	1,957,397
Stormont	4,207	122,424	29.1	72,720	30,872	1,102,130	35.7	537,839
Thunder Bay	238	7,140	30.0	4,241	1,434	43,020	30.0	20,994
Victoria	20,164	566,608	28.1	336,565	76,549	2,204,611	28.8	1,075,850
Waterloo	17,920	562,688	31.4	334,236	58,651	1,865,102	31.8	910,170
Welland	2,988	58,565	19.6	34,788	30,028	765,714	25.5	373,668
Welling on	34,140	1,082,238	31.7	642,849	114,706	3,429,709	29.9	1,673,698
Wentworth	11,927	332,763	27.9	197,661	42,101	1,279,870	30 4	624,577
York	48,964	1,571,744	32.1	933,616	104,698	3,831,947	36.6	1,869,990
The Province:								
1907	766,891	21,718,332	28.3	12,900,689	2,932,509	83,524,301	28.5	40,759,859
1906	756,163	25,253,011	33.4	11,363,855	2,716,711	108,341,455	39.9	36,836,095
1905	772,633	24,265,394	31.4	10,409,854	2,668,416	105,563,572	39.6	35,469,360
1904	772,434	24,567,825	31.8	10,736,140	2,654,936	102,173,443	38.5	33,002,022
1903	709,839	24,378,817	34.3	10,263,482	2,638,665	109,874,053	41.6	32,193,097
1902	661,622	21,890,602	33.1	9,872,661	2,500,758	106,431,439	42.6	37,038,141
1901	637,201	16,761,076	26.3	7,542,484	2,408,464	78,334,490	32.5	28,357,085
1900	577,810	16,909,751	29.3	6,577,893	2,398,834	89,693,327	37.4	23,768,732
1899	490,374	14,830,891	30.2	5,858,202	2,363,778	89,897,724	38.0	24,901,670
1898	438,784	12,663,668	28.9	4,812,194	2,376,360	86,858,293	36.6	22,409,440
1882–1907	648,514	17,945,220	27.7	8,515,040	2,140,887	76,627,266	35.8	24,871,923

PEAS AND BEANS.

TABLE IX.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Peas and Beans for the year 1907, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-six years, 1882-1907 : also the average yield per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Peas.				Beans.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value
Algoma	2,390	54,492	22.8	$ 42,504	39	585	15.0	$ 889
Brant	2,693	49,282	18.3	38,440	368	6,661	18.1	10,125
Bruce	30,624	713,539	23.3	556,560	201	3,216	16.0	4,888
Carleton	1,926	42,950	22.3	33,501	394	7,880	20.0	11,977
Dufferin	6,170	137,591	22.3	107,321	37	555	15.0	844
Dundas	291	6,518	22.4	5,084	106	2,184	20.6	3,320
Durham	18,420	412,608	22.4	321,834	557	9,692	17.4	14,732
Elgin	6,323	127,092	20.1	99,132	9,017	173,126	19.2	263,152
Essex	3,157	71,348	22.6	55,651	426	8,222	19.3	12,497
Frontenac	1,843	34,280	18.6	26,738	318	6,360	20.0	9,667
Glengarry	486	8,456	17.4	6,596	159	2,783	17.5	4,230
Grenville	185	3,700	20.0	2,886	156	2,340	15.0	3,557
Grey	27,085	625,664	23.1	488,018	289	6,069	21.0	9,225
Haldimand	8,996	177,221	19.7	138,232	299	4,963	16.6	7,544
Haliburton	633	11,774	18.6	9,184	24	360	15.0	547
Halton	5,821	128,062	22.0	99,888	49	735	15.0	1,117
Hastings	6,566	116,875	17.8	91,163	456	7,889	17.3	11,991
Huron	22,229	542,388	24.4	423,063	248	4,935	19.9	7,501
Kent	4,426	87,635	19.8	68,355	23,935	373,386	15.6	567,547
Lambton	3,978	77,571	19.5	60,505	1,328	21,514	16.2	32,701
Lanark	2,075	32,578	15.7	25,411	274	2,740	10.0	4,165
Leeds	635	12,954	20.4	10,104	219	4,008	18.3	6,092
Lennox & Add.	4,658	74,994	16.1	58,495	286	3,975	13.9	6,042
Lincoln	3,039	57,741	19.0	45,038	339	5,560	16.4	8,451
Manitoulin	3,847	90,405	23.5	70,516	23	345	15.0	524
Middlesex	6,842	162,155	23.7	126,481	1,079	19,530	18.1	29,686
Muskoka	1,199	23,021	19.2	17,956	66	990	15 0	1,505
Nipissing	1,991	53,558	26 9	41,775	24	360	15.0	547
Norfolk	7,624	131,895	17.3	102,878	839	14,515	17.3	22,063
Northumberl'd	15,190	315,952	20.8	246,443	931	15,455	16.6	23,492
Ontario	12,110	278,530	23.0	217,253	216	3,780	17.5	5,746
Oxford	4,801	116,664	24.3	90,998	221	3,647	16.5	5,543
Parry Sound	2,562	54,314	21.2	42,365	88	1,690	19.2	2,569
Peel	7,477	157,765	21.1	123,057	236	3,894	16.5	5,919
Perth	11,103	274,244	24.7	213,910	81	1,377	17.0	2,093
Peterborough	12,988	281,840	21.7	219,835	93	1,302	14.0	1,979
Prescott	1,126	20,493	18.2	15,985	321	5,136	16.0	7,807
Prince Edward	7,901	115,355	14.6	89,977	712	11,178	15.7	16,991
Rainy River	41	914	22.3	713	9	135	15.0	205
Renfrew	15,359	310,252	20.2	241,997	449	6,062	13.5	9,214
Russell	859	16,665	19.4	12,999	172	2,700	15.7	4,104
Simcoe	19,979	399,580	20.0	311,672	276	4,057	14.7	6,167
Stormont	379	7,428	19.6	5,794	150	3,600	24.0	5,472
Thunder Bay	66	1,320	20.0	1,030	4	60	15.0	91
Victoria	8,955	172,832	19.3	134,809	306	4,590	15.0	6,977
Waterloo	5,925	130,943	22.1	102,136	18	270	15.0	410
Welland	2,299	41,382	18 0	32,278	1,248	17,347	13.9	26,367
Wellington	10,929	262,296	24.0	204,591	120	2,400	20.0	3,648
Wentworth	4,044	82,498	20.4	64,348	115	1,725	15.0	2,622
York	10,732	255,422	23.8	199,229	241	4,386	18.2	6,667
The Province.								
1907	340,977	7,365,036	21.6	5,744,728	47,562	790,269	16.6	1,201,209
1906	410,356	7,388,987	18.0	5,216,625	51,272	950,312	18.5	1,320,934
1905	374,518	7,100,021	19.0	4,636,314	50,543	846,443	16.7	1,117,305
1904	339,260	6,629,866	19.5	4,176,816	50,892	912,849	17.9	1,113,676
1903	407,133	8,924,650	21.9	5,738,550	53,039	978,246	18.4	1,379,327
1902	532,639	7,664,679	14.4	5,441,922	53,964	670,633	12.4	905,355
1901	602,724	10,039,173	16.7	6,588,230	53,688	824,122	15.4	1,030,153
1900	661,592	14,058,198	21.2	8,027,231	44,053	820,373	18.6	817,912
1899	743,139	15,140,790	20.4	8,675,673	40,485	651,009	16.1	703,090
1898	865,951	13,521,263	15.6	7,058,099	45,220	759,657	16.8	531,760
1882–1907	645,873	12,560,917	19.6	7,416,337	41,762	715,333	17.1	795,096

RYE AND BUCKWHEAT.

TABLE X.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce, and market value of the crops of Rye and Buckwheat for the year 1907, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years, and the average for the twenty-six years 1882-1907, also the average yield per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Rye.				Buckwheat.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
Algoma	79	1,098	13.9	$ 762	29	516	17.8	$ 296
Brant	3,891	62,645	16.1	43,476	1,663	35,422	21.3	20,332
Bruce	413	7,806	18.9	5,417	1,302	24,087	18.5	13,826
Carleton	197	3,093	15.7	2,147	2,064	36,533	17.7	20,970
Dufferin	1,950	33,930	17.4	23,548	2,599	50,421	19.4	28,942
Dundas	432	9,202	21.3	6,386	1,091	23,893	21.9	13,715
Durham	7,558	115,637	15.3	80,252	6,724	185,582	27.6	106,524
Elgin	3,395	61,450	18.1	42,646	2,481	60,288	24.3	34,605
Essex	1,037	21,051	20.3	14,609	1,319	28,886	21.9	16,581
Frontenac	763	11,369	14.9	7,890	1,389	31,253	22.5	17,939
Glengarry	16	240	15.0	167	982	22,684	23.1	13,021
Grenville	403	6,085	15.1	4,223	2,786	61,292	22.0	35,182
Grey	138	2,525	18.3	1,752	2,506	54,631	21.8	31,358
Haldimand	699	10,555	15.1	7,325	1,284	28,248	22.0	16,214
Haliburton	57	969	17.0	672	418	9,405	22.5	5,398
Halton	97	1,494	15.4	1,037	217	3,038	14.0	1,744
Hastings	3,006	43,286	14.4	30,041	4,040	93,324	23.1	53,568
Huron	203	3,999	19.7	2,775	1,676	32,179	19.2	18,471
Kent	732	14,786	20.2	10,262	1,871	31,807	17.0	18,257
Lambton	336	6,720	20.0	4,664	552	9,660	17.5	5,545
Lanark	377	6,032	16.0	4,186	2,629	51,791	19.7	29,728
Leeds	321	5,585	17.4	3,876	2,224	56,934	25.6	32,680
Lennox & Add	1,384	16,470	11.9	11,430	4,136	99,264	24.0	56,978
Lincoln	652	10,693	16.4	7,421	570	12,141	21.3	6,969
Manitoulin	87	1,192	13.7	827	28	280	10.0	161
Middlesex	742	12,540	16.9	8,703	507	8,923	17.6	5,122
Muskoka	9	144	16.0	100	84	1,680	20.0	964
Nipissing	57	1,140	20.0	791	59	1,180	20.0	677
Norfolk	11,672	161,074	13.8	111,785	10,297	207,999	20.2	119,392
Northumberl'd	7,112	94,590	13.3	65,645	7,556	200,234	26.5	114,934
Ontario	3,261	53,807	16.5	37,342	8,169	187,887	23.0	107,847
Oxford	1,346	23,824	17.7	16,534	1,516	27,743	18.3	15,924
Parry Sound	49	809	16.5	561	86	1,720	20.0	987
Peel	911	14,667	16.1	10,179	1,080	26,784	24.8	15,374
Perth	48	480	10.0	333	383	8,809	23.0	5,056
Peterborough	1,377	22,583	16.4	15,673	3,232	81,446	25.2	46,750
Prescott	.....	.....	.....	.....	945	25,799	27.3	14,809
Prince Edward	2,671	35,257	13.2	24,468	3,820	67,614	17.7	38,811
Rainy River	12	180	15.0	125	4	80	20.0	46
Renfrew	1,735	26,719	15.4	18,543	1,284	26,964	21.0	15,477
Russell	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	14,376	23.3	8,252
Simcoe	3,214	49,817	15.5	34,573	6,034	118,870	19.7	68,231
Stormont	103	1,978	19.2	1,373	1,659	43,134	26.0	24,759
Thunder Bay	21	315	15.0	219	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	909	17,089	18.8	11,860	8,043	194,641	24.2	111,724
Waterloo	510	9,180	18.0	6,371	298	5,960	20.0	3,421
Welland	378	5,935	15.7	4,119	3,143	71,660	22.8	41,133
Wellington	433	9,526	22.0	6,611	3,327	81,512	24.5	46,788
Wentworth	983	16,514	16.8	11,461	1,487	26,320	17.7	15,108
York	1,382	22,941	16.6	15,921	2,829	71,574	25.3	41,083
The Province.								
1907	67,158	1,039,021	15.5	721,081	113,039	2,546,468	22.5	1,461,673
1906	79,870	1,327,582	16.6	808,497	106,444	1,792,903	16.8	887,487
1905	101,292	1,714,951	16.9	974,092	101,591	2,199,652	21.7	1,099,826
1904	130,702	2,001,826	15.3	1,153,052	100,608	2,066,234	20.5	1,004,190
1903	179,277	2,970,768	16.6	1,443,793	95,487	2,049,169	21.5	907,782
1902	189,318	3,509,332	18.5	1,772,213	93,324	1,911,683	20.5	917,608
1901	158,236	2,545,268	16.1	1,254,817	88,266	1,757,071	19.9	850,422
1900	142,215	2,357,635	16.6	1,143,453	102,570	1,874,261	18.3	819,052
1899	137,824	2,284,846	16.6	1,142,423	132,082	2,203,299	16.7	1,002,501
1898	165,089	2,673,234	16.2	1,162,857	150,394	2,373,645	15.8	906,732
1882-1907	118,301	1,933,979	16.3	1,013,544	100,494	1,969,577	19.6	832,122

CORN.*

TABLE XI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce, and market value of the crops of Corn for husking and for fodder for the year 1907 together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the sixteen years, 1892-1907, also the averages per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Corn for husking.				Corn for Silo.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre	Market value.	Acres.	Tons (green).	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	38	1,520	40.0	432	17	136	8.00	272
Brant	5,166	350,771	67.9	99,619	3,817	37,330	9.78	74,660
Bruce	841	43,480	51.7	12,348	4,135	37,050	8.96	74,100
Carleton	1,177	58,850	50.0	16,713	9,432	118,843	12.60	237,686
Dufferin	126	6,300	50.0	1,789	289	2,890	10.00	5,780
Dundas	3,727	219,148	58.8	62,238	7,295	94,835	13.00	189,670
Durham	1,667	74,015	44.4	21,020	3,107	30,759	9.90	61,518
Elgin	25,741	1,830,185	71.1	519,772	6,195	50,613	8.17	101,226
Essex	87,350	5,887,390	67.4	1,672,019	3,119	13,443	4.31	26,886
Frontenac	2,414	124,562	51.6	35,376	4,974	39,792	8.00	79,584
Glengarry	1,295	58,275	45.0	16,550	3,963	48,864	12.33	97,728
Grenville	4,107	217,671	53.0	61,818	4,438	49,306	11.11	98,612
Grey	375	22,500	60.0	6,390	4,659	47,429	10.18	94,858
Haldimand	3,381	229,908	68.0	65,294	2,289	19,502	8.52	39,004
Haliburton	135	6,075	45.0	1,725	62	496	8.00	992
Halton	507	34,070	67.2	9,676	3,165	38,423	12.14	76,846
Hastings	6,190	304,548	49 2	86,492	8,220	81,214	9.88	162 428
Huron	1,695	94,581	55.8	26,861	7,311	91,314	12.49	182,628
Kent	74,162	5,065,265	68.3	1,438,535	5,413	31,558	5.83	63,116
Lambton	24,002	1,610,534	67.1	457,392	6,200	48,174	7.77	96,348
Lanark	1,465	87,900	60.0	24,964	5,947	62,444	10.50	124,888
Leeds	6,057	292,553	48.3	83,085	6,381	70,191	11.00	140,382
Lennox & Addington	2,785	156,239	56.1	44,372	2,665	19,428	7.29	38,856
Lincoln	6,124	334,983	54.7	95,135	2,081	15,316	7.36	30,632
Manitouiin	132	5,056	38.3	1,436	258	2,727	10.57	5,454
Middlesex	17,841	1,186,427	66.5	336,945	13,336	128,292	9.62	256,584
Muskoka	289	13,381	46.3	3,800	351	4,563	13.00	9,126
Nipissing	151	7,550	50.0	2,144	90	450	5.00	900
Norfolk	16,856	1,053,500	62.5	299,194	5,044	44,084	8.73	88,068
Northumberland	3,668	247,590	67.5	70,316	5,996	66,556	11.10	133,112
Ontario	2,016	131,040	65.0	37,215	4,334	42,170	9.73	84,340
Oxford	9,985	622,066	62.3	176,667	12,730	135,320	10.63	270,640
Parry Sound	86	3,268	38.0	928	88	880	10.00	1,760
Peel	183	9,150	50.0	2,599	3,289	32,298	9.82	64,596
Perth	616	33,880	55.0	9,622	6,083	70,989	11.67	141,978
Peterborough	415	20,045	48.3	5,693	2,753	25,685	9.33	51,370
Prescott	2,990	162,955	54.5	46,279	2,397	23,970	10.00	47,940
Prince Edward	6,560	367,360	56.0	104,330	4,033	26,618	6.60	53,236
Rainy River	14	560	40.0	159	10	50	5.00	100
Renfrew	825	33,000	40.0	9,372	2,886	31,429	10.89	62,858
Russell	1,262	66,886	53.0	18,996	2,708	33,850	10.50	67,700
Simcoe	1,346	67,300	50.0	19,113	3,197	31,746	9.93	63,492
Stormont	2,376	188,654	79.4	53,578	4,366	57,850	13.25	115,700
Thunder Bay	1	40	40.0	11				
Victoria	299	11,960	40.0	3,397	1,472	14,720	10.00	29,440
Waterloo	560	22,400	40.0	6,362	4,079	48,662	11.93	97,324
Welland	6,962	383,606	55.1	108,944	2,198	18,309	8.93	36,618
Wellington	131	5,240	40.0	1,488	2,615	29,340	11.22	58,680
Wentworth	1,800	106,560	59.2	30,263	4,740	40,148	8.47	80,296
York	682	38,669	56.7	10,982	6,127	69,541	11.35	139,082
The Province:								
1907	338,573	21,899,466	64.7	6,219,448	200,354	2,029,547	10.13	4,059,094
1906	289,456	23,988,682	82.9	9,019,744	180,796	2,149,413	11.89	4,298,826
1905	295,005	20,922,919	70.9	7,720,557	184,784	2,284,812	12.36	4,569,624
1904	329,882	20,241,914	61.4	7,570,476	193,115	2,023,340	10.48	4,046,680
1903	378,924	29,287,888	77.3	10,807,230	209,727	2,564,400	12.23	5,128,800
1902	371,959	20,512,194	55.1	8,327,951	209,859	2,611,334	12.44	5,222,668
1901	323,923	24,838,105	76.7	9,438,480	197,932	2,359,514	11.92	4,719,028
1900	330,772	27,093,561	81.9	8,588,659	179,798	2,147,532	11.94	4,295,064
1899	333,590	21,673,234	65.0	4,291,300	171,935	1,697,755	9.87	3,395,510
1898	330,748	23,442,593	70.9	4,711,961	189,948	2,128,073	11.20	4,256,146
1892-1907, 16 yrs.	309,035	21,814,602	70.6	6,425,779	172,171	1,964,886	11.41	3,929,772

*The combined average area for corn for the twenty-six years 1882-1907 is 371,465 acres, the average value of theproduce for the same period being $7,797,497.

POTATOES AND TURNIPS.

TABLE XII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of Potatoes and Turnips for the year 1907 together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years, and the average for the twenty-six years, 1882-1907; also the averages per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Potatoes.				Turnips.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre	Market value.	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre.	Market value.
				$				$
Algoma	1,756	303,788	173	177,108	637	178,360	280	17,836
Brant	2,998	371,752	124	216,731	2,723	1,260,749	463	126,075
Bruce	4,420	424,320	96	247,378	6,791	1,480,438	218	148,044
Carleton	8,194	999,668	122	582,806	2,033	727,814	358	72,781
Dufferin	3,311	357,588	108	208,474	3,725	1,165,925	313	116,593
Dundas	2,206	238,248	108	138,899	56	26,208	468	2,621
Durham	3,460	480,940	139	280,388	5,033	2,727,886	542	272,789
Elgin	3,706	507,722	137	296,002	313	142,102	454	14,210
Essex	4,200	403,200	96	235,066	162	24,300	150	2,430
Frontenac	5,351	422,729	79	246,451	382	71,052	186	7,105
Glengarry	2,621	269,963	103	157,388	412	165,624	402	16,562
Grenville	2,949	330,288	112	192,558	151	50,283	333	5,028
Grey	6,084	638,820	105	372,432	9,170	2,264,990	247	226,499
Haldimand	1,719	165,024	96	96,209	64	18,560	290	1,856
Haliburton	711	63,990	90	37,306	182	49,322	271	4,932
Halton	1,739	177,378	102	103,411	1,175	562,825	479	56,283
Hastings	6,628	676,056	102	394,141	1,670	512,690	307	51,269
Huron	4,431	509,565	115	297,076	6,051	1,906,065	315	190,607
Kent	4,695	469,500	100	273,719	284	73,840	260	7,384
Lambton	3,778	385,356	102	224,663	264	83,688	317	8,369
Lanark	2,838	269,610	95	157,183	1,012	304,612	301	30,461
Leeds	3,236	307,420	95	179,226	518	153,846	297	15,385
Lennox & Addington	3,949	319,869	81	186,484	208	40,352	194	4,035
Lincoln	2,189	223,278	102	130,171	193	67,550	350	6,755
Manitoulin	738	140,220	190	81,748	250	100,000	400	10,000
Middlesex	7,553	861,042	114	501,987	2,451	1,205,892	492	120,589
Muskoka	1,420	147,680	104	86,097	538	185,072	344	18,507
Nipissing	1,719	281,916	164	164,357	481	112,073	233	11,207
Norfolk	3,780	412,020	109	240,208	979	368,104	376	36,810
Northumberland	5,048	696,624	138	406,132	4,235	2,210,670	522	221,067
Ontario	4,155	573,390	138	334,286	11,655	5,804,190	498	580,419
Oxford	3,393	386,802	114	225,506	6,142	2,677,912	436	267,791
Parry Sound	1,633	253,115	155	147,566	783	214,542	274	21,454
Peel	3,554	380,278	107	221,702	1,983	787,251	397	78,725
Perth	3,462	408,516	118	238,165	5,101	1,856,764	364	185,677
Peterborough	3,161	398,286	126	232,201	1,817	883,062	486	88,306
Prescott	3,410	562,650	165	328,025	352	90,464	257	9,046
Prince Edward	2,262	194,532	86	113,412	201	41,004	204	4,100
Rainy River	579	95,535	165	55,697	124	30,132	243	3,013
Renfrew	4,587	513,744	112	299,513	865	303,615	351	30,362
Russell	2,001	272,136	136	158,655	586	249,050	425	24,905
Simcoe	9,265	954,295	103	556,354	9,169	3,410,868	372	341,087
Stormont	2,053	246,360	120	143,628	64	32,384	506	3,238
Thunder Bay	626	109,550	175	63,868	111	27,750	250	2,775
Victoria	2,778	333,360	120	194,349	5,326	2,284,854	429	228,486
Waterloo	3,064	306,400	100	178,631	4,265	1,437,305	337	143,731
Welland	3,245	272,580	84	158,914	150	41,550	277	4,155
Wellington	4,459	557,375	125	324,950	12,252	5,611,416	458	561,142
Wentworth	5,083	579,462	114	337,826	2,063	816,948	396	81,695
York	6,989	803,735	115	468,578	7,859	3,363,652	428	336,365
The Province:								
1907	177,186	20,057,675	113	11,693,625	123,011	48,205,605	392	4,820,561
1906	136,064	15,020,299	110	8,080,921	132,512	57,060,151	431	5,706,015
1905	132,530	14,366,049	108	6,608,383	135,348	57,654,086	426	5,765,409
1904	133,819	15,479,122	116	7,847,915	133,207	64,861,703	487	6,486,170
1903	139,011	16,676,447	120	7,354,313	134,469	69,316,341	515	6,931,634
1902	144,733	12,942,502	89	7,312,514	136,725	71,740,204	525	7,174,020
1901	154,155	18,116,637	118	7,717,687	145,909	68,287,467	468	5,828,747
1900	163,754	21,476,439	131	5,605,351	156,583	59,330,395	379	5,933,040
1899	168,148	19,933,366	119	6,538,144	153,440	58,078,390	379	5,807,839
1898	169,946	14,358,625	84	6,332,154	151,601	64,727,882	427	6,472,788
1882-1907	156,244	17,922,896	115	7,506,370	127,519	55,111,354	432	5,511,135

OTHER FIELD ROOTS—HAY AND CLOVER.

TABLE XIII. Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, the area, produce and market value of the crops of other Field Roots and Hay and Clover for the year 1907, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years and the average for the twenty-six years 1882-1907; also the average per acre.

Counties and Districts.	Other field roots.				Hay and Clover.			
	Acres.	Bushels.	Per acre	Market value.	Acres.	Tons.	Per acre	Market value.
Algoma	199	59,700	300	$5,373	28,464	29,887	1.05	$451,592
Brant	1,755	982,800	560	88,452	35,915	55,668	1.55	841,143
Bruce	5,031	1,841,346	366	165,721	123,862	126,339	1.02	1,908,982
Carleton	1,416	555,072	392	49,956	87,391	98,752	1.13	1,492,143
Dufferin	1,059	421,482	398	37,933	54,915	64,800	1.18	979,128
Dundas	315	107,100	340	9,639	44,266	46,037	1.04	695,619
Durham	2,958	1,644,648	556	148,018	52,652	59,497	1.13	899,000
Elgin	878	439,000	500	39,510	71,528	100,854	1.41	1,523,904
Essex	1,581	513,825	325	46,244	52,854	83,509	1.58	1,261,821
Frontenac	656	179,088	273	16,118	104,197	84,400	.81	1,275,284
Glengarry	286	104,962	367	9,447	53,680	64,953	1.21	981,440
Grenville	351	107,406	306	9,667	46,373	37,098	.80	560,551
Grey	4,471	1,698,980	380	152,908	157,847	175,210	1.11	2,647,423
Haldimand	471	179,451	381	16,150	66,414	74,384	1.12	1,123,942
Haliburton	120	30,360	253	2,732	16,939	19,988	1.18	302,019
Halton	1,777	950,695	535	85,563	38,614	55,604	1.44	840,176
Hastings	722	231,040	320	20,794	111,426	98,055	.88	1,481,611
Huron	6,280	2,712,960	432	244,166	128,618	150,483	1.17	2,273,798
Kent	5,216	1,997,728	383	179,796	72,992	109,488	1.50	1,654,364
Lambton	2,771	1,177,675	425	105,991	96,482	122,532	1.27	1,851,459
Lanark	692	230,436	333	20,739	68,040	46,267	.68	699,094
Leeds	467	131,694	282	11,852	71,961	76,279	1.06	1,152,576
Lennox and Add	768	201,216	262	18,109	79,979	64,783	.81	978,871
Lincoln	629	274,244	436	24,682	49,745	67,653	1.36	1,022,237
Manitoulin	83	33,200	400	2,988	18,838	10,926	.58	165,092
Middlesex	3,279	1,695,243	517	152,572	120,026	172,837	1.44	2,611,567
Muskoka	279	83,700	300	7,533	29,674	30,564	1.03	461,822
Nipissing	222	66,600	300	5,994	23,950	27,303	1.14	412,548
Norfolk	1,001	443,443	443	39,910	54,499	75,754	1.39	1,144,643
Northumberland	1,545	766,320	496	68,969	67,104	67,104	1.00	1,013,941
Ontario	4,270	2,160,620	506	194,456	76,945	99,259	1.29	1,499,803
Oxford	3,713	1,882,491	507	169,424	80,617	123,344	1.53	1,863,728
Parry Sound	640	222,720	348	20,045	32,113	27,938	.87	422,143
Peel	1,791	843,561	471	75,920	55,806	79,245	1.42	1,197,392
Perth	5,471	2,412,711	441	217,144	98,801	143,261	1.45	2,164,674
Peterborough	1,536	638,976	416	57,508	51,736	48,632	.94	734,830
Prescott	325	117,000	360	10,530	63,544	93,410	1.47	1,411,425
Prince Edward	553	190,232	344	17,121	45,980	33,106	.72	500,232
Rainy River	100	30,000	300	2,700	11,263	17,796	1.58	268,898
Renfrew	630	269,010	427	24,211	96,351	102,132	1.06	1,543,215
Russell	399	159,600	400	14,364	38,258	57,387	1.50	867,118
Simcoe	3,475	1,355,250	390	121,973	119,853	130,640	1.09	1,973,970
Stormont	195	70,200	360	6,318	43,564	50,099	1.15	756,996
Thunder Bay	53	15,900	300	1,431	5,377	6,721	1.25	101,554
Victoria	1,388	567,692	409	51,092	61,968	75,601	1.22	1,142,331
Waterloo	4,405	2,039,515	463	183,556	53,533	80,300	1.50	1,213,333
Welland	220	81,620	371	7,346	59,717	65,689	1.10	992,561
Wellington	5,662	3,182,044	562	286,384	113,132	157,253	1.39	2,376,093
Wentworth	2,738	1,437,450	525	129,371	53,134	73,856	1.39	1,115,964
York	5,183	2,544,853	491	229,037	98,615	129,186	1.31	1,952,000
The Province:								
1907	*90,025	40,082,859	445	3,607,457	3,289,552	3,891,863	1.18	58,806,050
1906	74,332	34,461,890	464	2,828,892	3,069,917	4,684,625	1.53	42,630,087
1905	74,544	35,063,589	470	2,888,186	3,020,365	5,847,494	1.94	45,142,654
1904	77,978	35,618,385	457	2,940,503	2,926,207	5,259,189	1.80	41,915,736
1903	88,723	44,381,017	500	3,668,056	2,783,565	4,336,562	1.56	34,432,302
1902	85,178	42,368,085	497	3,534,669	2,646,202	4,955,438	1.87	40,386,820
1901	70,316	32,283,291	459	2,774,662	2,557,263	4,632,317	1.81	37,012,213
1900	64,863	28,197,648	435	2,411,922	2,526,566	3,133,045	1.24	26,568,222
1899	65,292	24,572,422	376	2,131,125	2,505,422	3,498,705	1.40	27,010,003
1898	60,341	26,271,425	435	2,295,838	2,453,503	4,399,063	1.79	27,362,172
1882-1907	50,075	21,977,034	439	1,923,649	2,532,638	3,711,957	1.47	33,655,240

* Including sugar beets. Previous to 1907 the totals are for carrots and mangels.

ALL FIELD CROPS—ORCHARD AND VINEYARD—MIXED GRAINS.

TABLE XIV. Showing by County Municipalities for 1907 the aggregate area, the market value and the value per acre of all field crops enumerated in Tables VII and XIII, also the totals for the past ten years; the area in orchard, small fruits and vineyard, and the area and yield in mixed grains.

Counties and Districts.	All Field Crops.			Orchard, small fruits and Vineyard	Mixed Grains.		
	Area.	Value.	Per Acre		Acres.	Bushels.	Per Acre.
		$	$ c.	Acres.			
Algoma	47,369	847,712	17 90	713	910	21,567	23.7
Brant	122,287	2,611,586	21 36	5,194	6,090	209,496	34.4
Bruce	343,390	5,776,388	16 82	9,554	15,309	465,394	30.4
Carleton	229,330	4,320,050	18 84	3,028	12,953	487,033	37.6
Dufferin	173,741	3,037,639	17 48	3,234	10,145	313,481	30.9
Dundas	98,474	1,738,717	17 66	2,519	8,463	274,201	32.4
Durham	200,937	3,703,470	18 43	8,591	15,774	539,471	34.2
Elgin	222,306	4,345,758	19 55	10,379	10,246	307,380	30.0
Essex	259,201	4,801,850	18 53	10,307	5,819	182,717	31.4
Frontenac	191,655	2,537,814	13 24	4,576	5,259	105,180	20.0
Glengarry	118,386	2,123,227	17 94	2,222	2,526	75,780	30.0
Grenville	101,236	1,504,149	14 86	2,142	5,102	157,142	30.8
Grey	428,652	7,256,857	16 93	13,450	20,930	638,365	30.5
Haldimand	166,812	2,784,032	16 69	6,912	6,439	193,170	30.0
Haliburton	27,287	461,643	16 92	425	653	19,560	30.0
Halton	114,203	2,335,830	20 43	9,105	7,434	260,190	35.0
Hastings	268,202	3,871,733	14 44	10,812	5,814	134,885	23.2
Huron	384,945	6,996,985	18 18	13,552	22,628	735,410	32.5
Kent	353,584	6,929,727	19 60	14,388	10,795	341,122	31.6
Lambton	295,677	4,981,619	16 85	12,626	11,349	348,414	30.7
Lanark	146,067	1,803,157	12 34	2,286	8,980	239,766	26.7
Leeds	147,241	2,393,844	16 26	3,009	5,082	127,050	25.0
Lennox & Addington	164,769	2,112,363	12 82	4,920	4,555	109,320	24.0
Lincoln	111,441	2,053,449	18 43	15,401	2,119	61,875	29.2
Manitoulin	34,161	417,586	12 22	633	1,302	32,550	25.0
Middlesex	359,448	7,250,333	20 17	17,179	12,652	427,638	33.8
Muskoka	47,758	761,729	15 95	625	858	23,166	27.0
Nipissing	40,062	795,830	19 86	244	1,893	56,790	30.0
Norfolk	194,240	3,383,358	17 42	10,211	6,267	200,544	32.0
Northumberland	217,051	3,783,503	17 43	15,185	11,584	347,520	30.0
Ontario	259,456	5,386,113	20 76	7,989	21,965	777,561	35.4
Oxford	256,916	5,468,006	21 28	10,268	14,759	509,186	34.5
Parry Sound	55,404	843,095	15 22	347	1,350	31,860	23.6
Peel	183,803	3,624,615	19 72	6,687	4,944	162,163	32.8
Perth	300,652	6,110,891	20 33	7,452	14,582	498,704	34.2
Peterborough	165,990	2,820,319	17 00	3,215	3,320	99,600	30.0
Prescott	140,422	2,814,861	20 05	2,136	2,960	77,552	26.2
Prince Edward	121,591	1,499,649	12 33	11,766	3,196	92,364	28.9
Rainy River	16,650	418,838	25 16	63	103	4,120	40.0
Renfrew	234,124	3,738,782	15 97	1,718	5,416	162,480	30.0
Russell	87,123	1,814,282	20 82	1,052	2,736	98,496	36.0
Simcoe	451,710	7,949,329	17 60	12,056	18,725	539,280	28.8
Stormont	90,603	1,736,541	19 17	2,027	5,406	174,073	32.2
Thunder Bay	7,949	196,448	24 71	27	242	7,260	30.0
Victoria	201,357	3,547,462	17 62	3,427	11,339	360,580	31.8
Waterloo	183,347	3,892,734	21 23	5,576	23,037	771,740	33 5
Welland	133,360	2,132,560	15 99	9,376	3,118	82,315	26.4
Wellington	318,015	6,545,770	20 58	7,548	42,730	1,495,550	35.0
Wentworth	154,951	3,196,016	20 63	10,127	7,681	253,473	33.0
York	334,180	7,085,129	21 20	10,011	15,561	567,977	36.5
The Province:							
1907	9,307,515	168,543,378	18 11	326,290	*443,100	14,202,511	32.1
1906	8,962,925	144,570,075	16 13	365,091			
1905	8,897,898	142,804,431	16 05	380,332			
1904	8,673,525	134,304,690	15 48	383,852			
1903	8,731,405	136,657,807	15 65	381,120			
1902	8,677,988	146,421,171	16 87	370,279			
1901	8,667,512	128,325,648	14 81	359,142			
1900	8,794,953	114,758,761	13 05	350,098			
1899	8,753,926	105,771,321	12 08	348,875			
1898	8,835,272	110,528,947	12 51	345,538			
1882-1907	8,206,741	119,102,163	14 51				

*Statistics for mixed grains were not taken previous to 1907 and the figures given are not included in all field crops.

RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP.

TABLE XV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the number of acres under the various crops in 1907 per 1,000 acres of cleared land; together with the average for the Province for the past ten years, and the average of the twenty-six years, 1882-1907.

Counties and Districts.	Fall wheat.	Spring wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Other field roots.	Hay and clover.	Mixed grains.
Algoma	3.7	7.7	24.8	201.1	41.3	.7	1.4	.5	1.0	30.4	14.5	492.4	15.7
Brant	125.3	.6	61.2	158.6	15.2	2.1	21.9	9.4	50.7	16.9	25.3	202.6	34.4
Bruce	58.7	2.7	37.8	199 2	55.1	.4	.7	2.3	9.0	8.0	21.3	223.0	27.5
Carleton	.3	16.3	24.2	292.5	5 6	1.1	.6	6.0	30.7	23.7	10.0	253.0	37.5
Dufferin	17.9	9.6	90.2	271.6	24.1	.1	7.6	10.2	1.6	12.9	18.7	214.7	39.7
Dundas	.7	1.6	21.9	219.8	1.8	.7	2.7	6.9	69.5	13.9	2.3	279.1	53.4
Durham	17.1	33.2	80.2	201.1	61.8	1.8	25.4	22.6	16.0	11.6	26.8	176.7	52.9
Elgin	82.7	1.0	36.4	147.4	18.2	26 0	9.8	7.2	92.2	10.7	3.4	206.4	29.6
Essex	34.9	2.3	32.3	253.6	9.8	1.3	3.2	4.1	281.1	13.0	5.4	164.2	18.1
Frontenac	2.3	13.3	30.4	186.2	6.1	1.1	2.6	4.6	24.7	18.0	3.5	348.8	17.6
Glengarry	.....	15.8	31.8	231.1	2.4	.8	.1	5.0	26.9	13.4	3.6	274.6	12.9
Grenville	.2	2.4	14.1	200.4	1.0	.9	2.2	15.4	47.1	16.3	2.8	255.9	28.1
Grey	35.8	6.1	52.0	219.4	39.3	.4	.2	3.6	7.3	8.8	19.8	228.9	30.3
Haldimand	134.2	.8	38.4	173.1	38.4	1.3	3.0	5.5	24.2	7.3	2.3	283.5	27.5
Haliburton	.....	5.9	16.0	174.1	15.5	.6	1.4	10.2	4.8	17.4	7.4	414.7	16.0
Halton	109.5	4.8	70.4	170.0	33.8	.3	.6	1.3	21.3	10.1	17.2	224.4	43.2
Hastings	5.6	5.6	65.5	199.5	15.2	1.0	7.0	9.3	33.4	15.3	5.5	258.0	13.5
Huron	53.5	3.1	50.0	211.5	34.3	.4	.3	2.6	13.9	6.9	19.0	198.5	34.9
Kent	93.3	2.2	74.0	175.7	9.6	51.7	1.6	4.0	171.8	10.1	11.9	157.6	23.3
Lambton	56.1	.5	62.2	215.8	8.5	2.8	.7	1.2	64.8	8.1	6.5	206.9	24.3
Lanark	2.1	19.3	20.9	146.5	6.5	.8	1.2	8.2	23.1	8.8	5.3	211 6	27.9
Leeds	3.0	6.3	18.8	178.9	2.4	.8	1.2	8.3	46.6	12.1	3.7	269.7	19.0
Lennox & Add	4.2	11.1	40.8	182.2	17.4	1.1	5.2	15.4	20.3	14.7	3.6	298.0	28.1
Lincoln	88.6	1.1	24.7	173.8	19.1	2.1	4.1	3.6	51.5	13.8	5.2	312.5	13.3
Manitoulin	7.8	22.3	33.2	157.5	86.0	.5	2.0	.6	8.7	16.5	7.5	421.1	29.1
Middlesex	71.3	.4	38.1	174.7	10.5	1.6	1.1	.8	47.8	11.6	8.8	183.9	19.4
Muskoka	.2	5.2	12.1	199.0	18.8	1.0	.1	1.3	10.0	22.2	12.8	464.0	13.4
Nipissing	1.4	10.5	15.7	191.6	38.6	.5	1.1	1.1	4.7	33.3	13.6	463.9	36.6
Norfolk	117.1	.2	27.2	156.9	28.2	3.1	43.1	38.0	80.9	14.0	7.3	201.2	23.1
Northumberland	23.3	12.9	64.7	188.5	44.6	2.7	20.9	22.2	28.4	14.8	17.0	196.9	34.0
Ontario	29.4	31.7	84.0	215.9	33.0	.6	8.9	22.3	17.3	11.4	43.5	209.9	59.9
Oxford	68.6	.3	52.7	214.8	12.2	.6	3.4	3.8	57.7	8.6	25.0	204.7	26.1
Parry Sound	.....	5.8	15.4	208.9	34.1	1.2	.7	1.1	2.3	21.7	19.0	427.7	18.0
Peel	65.1	5.2	128.4	217.0	28.9	.9	3.5	4.2	13.4	13.8	14.6	215.9	19.1
Perth	74.3	1.6	67.0	236.6	24.9	.2	.1	.9	15.0	7.7	23.7	221.2	32.6
Peterborough	37.8	9.4	46.8	240.6	50.0	.4	5.3	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.9	199.2	12.8
Prescott	.6	21.6	31.8	267.5	5.6	1.6	....	4.7	26.6	16.8	3.3	314.2	14.6
Prince Edward	8.6	5.0	82.1	147.2	40.9	3.7	13.8	19.8	54.9	11.7	3.9	238.1	16.5
Rainy River	5.3	17.3	31.5	160.6	2.0	.4	.6	.2	1.1	27.7	10.7	538.1	4.9
Renfrew	.2	96.8	15.7	199.3	43.9	1.3	5.0	3.7	10.6	13.1	4.3	275.4	15.4
Russell	.3	15.0	30.5	278.0	6.9	1.4	....	5.0	31.9	16.1	7.9	307.7	22.0
Simcoe	100.2	9.7	106.6	219.2	31.5	.4	5.1	9.5	7.2	14 6	20.0	189.3	29.6
Stormont	.2	4.0	28.8	211.0	2.6	1.0	.7	11.3	46.1	14.0	1.8	297.8	37.0
Thunder Bay	.1	2.0	26.8	161.8	7.4	.5	2.4	....	.1	70.7	18.5	607.0	27.3
Victoria	20.7	25.8	71.0	269.7	31.6	1.1	3.2	28.3	6.2	9.8	23.7	218.3	40.0
Waterloo	118.3	.9	71.0	232.2	23.5	.1	2.0	1.2	18.4	12.1	34.3	211.9	91.2
Welland	113.5	.7	16.4	165.1	12.6	6.9	2.1	17.3	50.4	17.8	2.0	328.2	17.2
Wellington	21.5	11.3	69.6	233.7	22.3	.2	.9	6.8	5.6	9.1	36.5	230.5	87.0
Wentworth	115.2	1.5	56.3	198.7	19.1	.5	4.6	7.0	30.9	24.0	22.7	250.8	36.3
York	71.7	19.5	112.0	239.5	24.5	.5	3.2	6.5	15.6	16.0	29.8	225.6	35.6
The Province:													
1907	47.9	10.2	54.3	207.7	24.1	3.4	4.8	8 0	38.2	12.6	15.1	233.0	31.4
1906	55.8	12.2	53.6	192.6	29.1	3.6	5.7	7.5	33.3	9.7	14.7	217.6	.....
1905	57.2	13.6	55.5	191.5	26.9	3.6	7.3	7.3	34.4	9.5	15.1	216.8	.....
1904	43.8	16.3	55.9	192.2	24.6	3.7	9.5	7.3	37.9	9.7	15.3	211.9	.....
1903	48.8	18.2	52.0	193.4	29.9	3.9	13.1	7.0	43.2	10.2	16.4	204.0	.....
1902	55.2	22.3	48.8	184.3	39.2	4.0	13.9	6.9	42.9	10.7	16.3	195.0	.....
1901	67.8	26.6	47.4	179.3	44.9	4.0	11.8	6.6	38.8	11.5	16.1	190.3	.....
1900	80.4	28.3	43.4	180.4	49.8	3.3	10.7	7.7	38.4	12.3	16.7	190.0	.....
1899	80.1	30.4	37.4	180.3	56.7	3.1	10.5	10.1	38.6	12.8	16.6	191.1	.....
1898	80.7	30.0	33.8	182.9	66.6	3.4	12.7	11.5	40.1	13.1	16.4	188.8	.....
1882–1907	70.4	32.7	52.5	173.4	52.3	3.4	9.6	8.1	30.1	12.7	14.4	205.1	.....

MARKET PRICES.

TABLE XVI. The following table is compiled from thirty-four well distributed market points from quotations in the local press. The figures for the four months September-December, 1907, are also given, together with the average price for the past ten years, and the average for twenty-six years, 1882-1907.

Market and County.	Fall wheat, per bush.	Spring wheat, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Peas, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Corn (in ear) per bush.	Hay, per ton.	Potatoes, per bush.
						$ c.				$ c.	
Amherstburg, etc., Essex	91.5	87.1	49.7	46.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.9	10 34	42.4
Barrie, etc., Simcoe	92.9	87.5	62.9	48.3	78.1	.....	64.0	.....	25.3	17 01	53.9
Belleville, Hastings	89.4	75.0	48.0	57.5	75.0	.....	65.0	57.6	.....	20 18	65.7
Blenheim, etc., Kent	93.1	....	60.0	47.5	.....	1 44	83.2	.....	.....	13 00	65.5
Bowmanville, etc., Durham	94.9	88.1	67.1	46.7	81.3	.....	73.3	59.2	.....	15 44	53 5
Bracebridge, Muskoka	....	....	....	52.0	77.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 50	75.6
Brampton, Peel	95.2	83.8	66.3	46.5	82.7	.....	74.2	.....	.....	17 65	55.5
Brantford, etc., Brant	94.2	91.3	61.2	49.8	73.4	.....	73.0	56.9	27.1	15 06	58.5
Cornwall, Stormont	....	....	50.0	49.0	.....	.....	.....	43.6	.....	14 93	58.3
Dunnville, Haldimand	90.1	....	57.2	45.7	75.3	.....	65.0	56.9	29.7	11 81	62.8
Forest, etc., Lambton	93.5	....	59.0	44.1	75.5	1 18	.....	61.1	27.1	12 90	58.8
Galt, etc., Waterloo	93.6	....	63.1	50.4	78 9	.....	68.2	58.5	30.3	14 15	63.3
Goderich, etc., Huron	91.1	88.6	56.1	44.4	78.1	.....	45.0	50.9	29.1	13 78	57.6
Guelph, etc., Wellington	91.5	80.1	57.9	46.0	76.5	.....	70.0	58.8	27.9	12 55	56.0
Hamilton, etc., Wentworth	93.7	....	65.6	53.1	78.4	.....	78.0	60.5	30.6	15 26	66.7
Lindsay, Victoria	87.9	81.9	56.5	44.2	78.2	.....	75.4	58.0	.....	14 97	60.8
London, Middlesex	93.4	....	49.1	53.4	68.8	.....	54.6	.....	.....	16 58	58.8
Oakville, Halton	87.5	87.5	46.5	44.0	67.5	.....	55.5	.....	.....	13 50	70.0
Orangeville, etc., Dufferin	90.4	88.4	57.9	47.3	78.5	.....	72.8	53.9	.....	14 85	63.2
Ottawa, Carleton	....	....	....	51.7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	19 77	52.8
Owen Sound, etc, Grey	91.9	88.2	60.7	50.3	79.2	.....	78.4	57.8	.....	16 50	60.4
Pembroke, etc., Renfrew	99.8	....	57.0	46.2	80.1	1 56	62.1	55.0	.....	16 84	51.0
Peterboro, etc., Peterboro	90.2	85.1	58.8	47.7	81.9	.....	67.9	57.1	.....	16 65	56.2
Picton, Prince Edward	82.5	82.5	64.1	49.4	78.0	.....	70.5	58.2	.....	17 35	68.4
St. Catharines, Lincoln	99.2	....	64.5	....	.....	1 62	.....	.....	33.3	16 96	67.8
St. Thomas, Elgin	93.9	....	62.8	50.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.5	15 06	67.0
Sault Ste. Marie, etc., Algoma	95.0	....	52.5	53.0	72.6	2 00	.....	.....	.....	18 25	57.3
Simcoe, Norfolk	88.1	....	57.5	45.6	76.3	.....	69.8	54.6	27.8	13 06	48.3
Stratford, etc., Perth	92.2	87.1	56.1	45.1	77.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 62	60.6
Toronto, etc., York	96.6	90.9	69.9	53.8	82.5	1 73	78.2	63.9	.....	17 56	59.2
Uxbridge, Ontario	90.9	85.2	62.5	44.9	78.6	.....	74.5	55.4	.....	13 88	46.3
Walkerton, etc., Bruce	92.5	....	57.7	49.7	77.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 63	62.0
Welland, etc., Welland	97.8	....	59.8	51.1	73.8	.....	62.6	64.2	31.1	16 26	59.6
Woodstock, etc., Oxford	92.8	....	59.8	49.3	79.3	1 39	67.7	62.1	.....	14 15	60.7
The Province:											
September	85.4	79.4	50.6	45.6	72.9	1 45	61.9	51.9	27.4	13 15	61.7
October	95.9	88.9	61.5	50.9	77.8	1 54	69.1	56.6	28.4	15 12	57.9
November	95.4	90.0	64.2	51.2	80.8	1 53	73.3	61.1	29.0	16 13	56.7
December	93.0	87.0	60.0	46.6	80.0	1 53	72.7	59.3	28.5	15 96	57.3
1907	92.7	86.4	59.4	48.8	78.0	1 52	69.4	57.4	28.4	15 11	58.3
1906	70.7	68.9	45.0	34.0	70.6	1 39	60.9	49.5	37.6	9 10	53.8
1905	76.5	74.9	42.9	33.6	65.3	1 32	56.8	50.0	36.9	7 72	46.0
1904	98.7	94.2	43.7	32.3	63.0	1 22	57.6	48.6	37.4	7 97	50.7
1903	75.1	74.4	42.1	29.3	64.3	1 41	48.6	44.3	36.9	7 94	44.1
1902	70.7	69.6	45.1	34.8	71.0	1 35	50.5	48.0	40.6	8 15	56.5
1901	66.1	66.8	45 0	36.2	65.3	1 25	49.3	48.4	38.0	7 99	42.6
1900	66.4	67.5	38.9	26.5	57.1	1 00	48.5	43.7	31.7	8 48	26.1
1899	66.7	66.5	39.5	27.7	57.3	1 08	50.0	45.5	19.8	7 72	32.8
1898	69.4	69.2	38 0	25.8	52.2	70	43.5	38.2	20.1	6 22	44.1
1882–1907 (26 years)	78.7	80.6	47.5	32.5	59.0	1 11	52.4	42.2	*29.5	9 07	41.9

*Average for sixteen years, 1892-1907.

HORSES AND CATTLE.

TABLE XVII. Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Horses and Cattle on hand July 1, 1907, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years.

Counties and Districts.	Horses, all ages.		Cattle.			
	Number.	Value.	Milch cows.	Other cattle.	Total cattle.	Value.
Algoma	3,399	$438,471	5,570	9,686	15,256	$367,432
Brant	9,076	1,016,512	13,249	18,994	32,243	898,263
Bruce	26,409	3,221,898	31,032	85,124	116,156	3,252,669
Carleton	17,123	2,140,375	38,300	47,051	85,351	2,247,765
Dufferin	12,753	1,492,101	14,274	35,129	49,403	1,251,817
Dundas	8,675	919,550	30,320	13,866	44,186	1,342,485
Durham	14,327	1,776,548	16,745	33,110	49,855	1,296,991
Elgin	18,926	2,119,712	28,330	44,683	73,013	2,157,546
Essex	21,929	2,302,545	20,312	35,135	55,447	1,359,753
Frontenac	14,228	1,479,712	39,193	32,051	71,244	1,851,852
Glengarry	10,159	1,066,695	30,239	18,122	48,361	1,266,382
Grenville	6,794	692,988	22,305	11,945	34,250	883,107
Grey	31,751	3,841,871	39,922	107,296	147,218	3,935,341
Haldimand	12,149	1,372,837	14,803	24,387	39,190	1,040,667
Haliburton	1,929	204,474	3,931	7,305	11,236	203,766
Halton	9,113	1,120,899	11,988	22,673	34,661	1,023,177
Hastings	19,458	2,043,090	52,643	43,247	95,890	2,131,741
Huron	33,022	4,358,904	33,831	101,991	135,822	4,139,405
Kent	28,295	3,055,860	25,366	56,914	82,280	2,355,174
Lambton	25,020	2,752,200	29,020	73,484	102,504	2,900,895
Lanark	11,726	1,348,490	27,352	40,295	67,647	1,593,961
Leeds	12,107	1,150,165	38,504	22,216	60,720	1,651,810
Lennox and Addington	12,401	1,240,100	27,919	29,585	57,504	1,315,089
Lincoln	9,072	1,043,280	10,734	12,802	23,536	643,245
Manitoulin	2,503	275,330	4,073	10,647	14,720	331,574
Middlesex	35,075	4,068,706	49,953	103,612	153,565	4,945,730
Muskoka	3,796	455,520	6,155	10,449	16,604	356,048
Nipissing	2,822	372,504	4,227	6,311	10,538	248,986
Norfolk	14,550	1,556,850	20,193	22,952	43,145	1,100,660
Northumberland	16,831	1,952,396	28,631	31,930	60,561	1,571,342
Ontario	20,128	2,536,128	23,531	51,336	74,867	2,172,304
Oxford	21,439	2,572,680	47,338	46,775	94,113	3,141,977
Parry Sound	3,837	464,277	6,276	12,534	18,810	398,126
Peel	13,286	1,753,752	16,373	29,100	45,473	1,462,595
Perth	25,123	3,265,990	35,413	72,054	107,467	3,010,907
Peterborough	12,139	1,335,290	22,110	30,848	52,958	1,149,110
Prescott	9,315	1,015,335	25,604	17,627	43,231	962,987
Prince Edward	9,792	988,992	17,855	12,956	30,811	854,628
Rainy River	991	128,830	1,508	2,710	4,218	106,697
Renfrew	14,386	1,755,092	28,184	52,225	80,409	1,764,483
Russell	6,600	765,600	18,485	14,931	33,416	800,817
Simcoe	33,894	4,338,432	38,643	85,089	123,732	2,941,741
Stormont	7,970	852,790	26,776	12,006	38,782	1,089,956
Thunder Bay	568	79,520	857	1,316	2,173	60,600
Victoria	14,233	1,707,960	19,979	44,612	64,591	1,541,324
Waterloo	14,577	1,749,240	17,058	28,374	45,432	1,286,309
Welland	9,505	1,074,065	10,987	15,542	26,529	702,232
Wellington	24,469	2,911,811	27,904	70,343	98,247	2,995,844
Wentworth	12,579	1,484,322	17,180	22,391	39,571	1,169,373
York	25,417	3,380,461	30,896	38,404	69,300	2,209,097
The Province:						
1907	725,666	85,041,144	1,152,071	1,774,165	2,926,236	79,485,780
1906	688,147	79,814,953	1,129,047	1,834,571	2,963,618	80,303,276
1905	672,781	73,911,177	1,106,984	1,782,519	2,889,503	76,764,482
1904	655,554	68,138,228	1,078,992	1,697,312	2,776,304	72,821,003
1903	639,581	61,811,456	1,050,108	1,624,153	2,674,261	69,289,924
1902	626,106	55,173,637	1,010,746	1,551,838	2,562,584	63,517,342
1901	620,343	50,038,465	984,012	1,523,608	2,507,620	59,527,119
1900	617,309	46,916,999	976,124	1,453,206	2,429,330	56,320,810
1899	615,524	42,713,557	974,474	1,343,881	2,318,355	52,938,500
1898	611,241	38,659,896	965,021	1,250,922	2,215,943	47,286,254

SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY.

TABLE XVIII. Showing by County Municipalities the numbers and values of Sheep, Swine and Poultry on hand on July 1, 1907, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years :—

Counties and Districts.	Sheep and Lambs.		Swine.		Poultry, all classes.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Algoma	9,207	$41,155	5,379	$41,795	63,004	$25,202
Brant	11,429	78,289	31,210	225,336	160,598	67,451
Bruce	67,013	400,738	58,505	405,440	455,801	173,204
Carleton	23,368	111,933	33,566	236,976	311,420	140,139
Dufferin	30,452	152,260	35,711	247,120	189,329	71,945
Dundas	4,386	22,237	32,051	238,780	201,732	70,606
Durham	27,747	149,279	36,381	241,206	270,658	97,437
Elgin	28,098	162,125	78,249	485,144	431,656	151,080
Essex	15,039	75,496	138,676	1,002,627	564,509	174,998
Frontenac	22,101	110,726	28,868	219,397	212,241	84,896
Glengarry	7,971	40,971	19,913	150,542	155,018	55,806
Grenville	7,893	39,149	20,129	142,312	153,753	53,814
Grey	90,048	446,638	75,604	528,472	525,260	178,588
Haldimand	18,253	101,669	30,516	219,715	209,210	79,500
Haliburton	7,738	31,494	2,691	20,371	25,378	8,375
Halton	13,561	83,400	26,372	185,923	162,728	65,091
Hastings	37,564	156,642	57,201	453,032	331,033	115,862
Huron	40,443	249,938	69,556	473,676	684,726	225,960
Kent	19,056	101,759	132,558	817,883	678,899	230,826
Lambton	33,509	198,373	72,693	476,866	611,154	195,569
Lanark	32,260	158,074	22,515	153,552	179,903	61,167
Leeds	13,652	62,117	31,876	242,258	170,858	61,509
Lennox & Addington	16,231	90,407	27,161	201,535	215,885	75,560
Lincoln	11,305	70,091	19,391	140,973	164,585	65,834
Manitoulin	15,580	68,552	5,417	31,419	38,937	12,849
Middlesex	40,310	259,193	80,775	550,078	793,633	301,581
Muskoka	12,937	58,993	4,208	28,656	63,132	23,990
Nipissing	4,289	18,957	4,818	34,641	48,533	19,413
Norfolk	17,981	98,176	45,189	282,431	317,510	117,479
Northumberland	13,674	77,942	42,219	292,578	299,910	104,969
Ontario	37,953	223,923	83,432	403,025	329,964	122,087
Oxford	9,897	57,798	57,411	585,693	387,098	139,355
Parry Sound	14,893	69,401	5,998	44,325	60,863	21,302
Peel	14,715	93,735	32,229	229,470	224,279	96,440
Perth	19,006	111,185	71,775	505,296	469,128	159,504
Peterborough	16,076	72,985	31,529	202,416	224,499	83,065
Prescott	7,199	32,827	17,458	137,918	144,058	50,420
Prince Edward	7,986	36,336	19,077	140,216	156,292	54,702
Rainy River	1,271	6,991	1,481	10,308	20,657	7,437
Renfrew	61,522	250,395	24,821	178,463	231,940	83,498
Russell	4,938	26,517	17,339	125,188	114,968	42,538
Simcoe	65,849	326,611	97,575	655,704	551,062	192,872
Stormont	4,588	21,288	24,284	168,045	160,240	56,084
Thunder Bay	266	1,596	624	4,680	11,976	4,311
Victoria	27,163	133,642	37,757	251,839	259,371	88,186
Waterloo	13,793	80,689	53,237	379,047	223,163	73,644
Welland	10,029	53,755	16,436	123,270	193,363	67,677
Wellington	53,122	348,480	81,471	536,894	400,977	156,381
Wentworth	15,866	103,605	33,000	234,300	200,592	80,237
York	26,856	159,793	73,334	487,671	372,593	163,941
The Province :						
1907	1,106,083	5,928,325	2,049,666	14,174,502	13,428,076	4,854,381
1906	1,304,809	6,721,119	1,819,778	12,770,708	10,254,824	3,697,338
1905	1,324,153	6,191,774	1,906,460	12,280,667	9,738,493	3,335,660
1904	1,455,482	6,425,100	2,008,984	12,921,743	9,412,683	3,077,029
1903	1,642,627	7,228,498	1,977,386	13,023,743	9,683,573	2,973,646
1902	1,715,513	7,634,284	1,684,635	11,262,265	9,762,808	2,957,286
1901	1,761,799	7,772,793	1,491,885	9,298,712	9,745,236	2,859,172
1900	1,797,213	7,711,496	1,771,641	9,598,153	9,541,241	2,727,363
1899	1,772,604	7,315,729	1,971,070	10,180,338	9,344,024	2,658,321
1898	1,677,014	6,499,695	1,640,787	8,720,242	9,084,273	2,578,136

FARM PROPERTY, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK

TABLE XIX.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the value of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock for the year 1907, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years.

Counties and Districts.	Land	Buildings.	Implements.	Live Stock.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Algoma	2,939,212	894,957	347,236	914,055	5,095,460
Brant	8,409,800	4,468,000	1,183,300	2,285,851	16,346,951
Bruce	25,540,388	10,118,113	2,348,113	7,453,949	45,460,563
Carleton	20,962,500	7,420,000	1,881,750	4,877,188	35,141,438
Dufferin	11,608,388	4,273,763	1,076,693	3,215,243	20,174,087
Dundas	8,571,787	3,881,520	1,199,826	2,593,658	16,246,791
Durham	12,871,755	5,584,600	1,314,563	3,561,461	23,332,379
Elgin	16,983,000	7,587,438	1,752,347	5,075,607	31,398,392
Essex	17,638,456	6,683,880	1,989,141	4,915,419	31,226,896
Frontenac	11,310,000	4,742,786	1,454,571	3,746,583	21,253,940
Glengarry	9,351,966	4,270,000	1,086,008	2,580,396	17,288,370
Grenville	6,754,800	3,670,400	820,334	1,811,370	13,056,904
Grey	25,726,680	12,798,200	3,334,872	8,930,910	50,790,662
Haldimand	8,259,780	4,712,980	1,272,235	2,814,388	17,059,383
Haliburton	1,222,917	532,950	192,109	468,480	2,416,456
Halton	9,517,130	4,342,400	939,243	2,478,490	17,277,263
Hastings	18,234,150	6,918,575	2,152,365	4,900,367	32,205,457
Huron	29,570,185	12,754,880	2,899,122	9,447,883	54,672,070
Kent	26,186,309	10,137,864	2,908,709	6,561,502	45,794,384
Lambton	22,368,640	8,324,100	2,209,545	6,523,903	39,426,188
Lanark	11,819,600	4,058,760	1,133,184	3,315,244	20,326,788
Leeds	11,451,000	4,664,390	1,108,203	3,167,859	20,391,452
Lennox and Addington	10,098,000	5,000,000	1,298,333	2,922,691	19,319,024
Lincoln	9,466,470	4,710,960	1,114,009	1,963,423	17,254,862
Manitoulin	1,577,550	585,311	217,445	719,724	3,100,030
Middlesex	34,617,600	13,924,313	3,297,315	10,125,282	61,964,510
Muskoka	2,552,000	1,153,200	367,320	923,207	4,995,727
Nipissing	3,284,910	825,000	374,792	694,501	5,179,203
Norfolk	12,324,795	5,746,000	1,588,340	3,155,596	22,814,731
Northumberland	15,323,750	6,982,500	1,859,175	3,999,227	28,164,652
Ontario	18,278,825	7,501,333	1,914,106	5,457,467	33,151,731
Oxford	22,794,755	9,876,533	2,276,533	6,497,503	41,445,324
Parry Sound	2,228,814	1,049,017	384,324	997,431	4,659,586
Peel	13,172,320	6,431,400	1,270,485	3,635,992	24,510,197
Perth	23,395,200	9,938,188	2,431,288	7,052,882	42,817,558
Peterborough	12,374,000	3,985,740	1,119,655	2,842,866	20,322,261
Prescott	9,386,300	4,133,200	1,177,410	2,199,487	16,896,397
Prince Edward	7,749,869	3,609,525	942,650	2,074,874	14,376,918
Rainy River	1,275,399	300,295	101,178	260,263	1,937,135
Renfrew	12,897,360	5,336,000	1,686,496	4,031,931	23,951,787
Russell	6,967,800	3,036,220	734,839	1,760,660	12,499,519
Simcoe	30,436,200	12,847,830	3,188,577	8,455,360	54,927,967
Stormont	7,873,070	3,206,550	800,400	2,188,163	14,068,183
Thunder Bay	996,758	154,690	55,739	150,707	1,357,894
Victoria	13,551,450	4,537,750	1,325,030	3,722,951	23,137,181
Waterloo	12,675,390	6,439,600	1,518,562	3,568,929	24,202,481
Welland	9,685,824	4,117,005	986,254	2,020,999	16,810,082
Wellington	22,544,680	10,213,725	2,399,915	6,949,410	42,107,730
Wentworth	12,911,040	6,085,857	1,463,429	3,071,837	23,532,163
York	26,766,855	10,103,940	2,413,807	6,400,963	45,685,565
The Province					
1907	674,505,427	284,672,238	72,910,875	189,484,132	1,221,572,672
1906	661,199,920	273,414,187	71,197,619	183,307,394	1,189,119,120
1905	649,201,364	264,384,514	68,629,546	172,483,760	1,154,699,184
1904	640,544,541	257,995,484	65,992,210	163,383,103	1,127,915,338
1903	620,869,475	247,629,153	63,996,190	154,327,267	1,086,822,085
1902	604,860,063	237,289,668	62,199,787	140,544,814	1,044,894,332
1901	585,354,294	226,575,228	59,897,513	129,496,261	1,001,323,296
1900	574,727,610	219,488,370	57,324,130	123,274,821	974,814,931
1899	563,271,777	213,440,281	54,994,857	115,806,445	947,513,360
1898	556,246,569	210,054,396	52,977,232	103,744,223	923,022,420

FARM VALUES PER ACRE.

TABLE XX.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario, average values per acre of farm property in 1907, together with the average for the Province for the past ten years.

Counties and Districts.	Farm values, average per acre occupied.					Value buildings, implements and live stock, per acre cleared.
	Land.	Buildings.	Implements.	Live stock.	Total.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	6 19	1 88	73	1 92	10 72	37 30
Brant	38 90	20 67	5 47	10 57	75 61	44 78
Bruce	27 73	10 99	2 55	8 09	49 36	35 86
Carleton	37 17	13 16	3 33	8 65	62 31	41 06
Dufferin	32 55	11 98	3 02	9 01	56 56	33 49
Dundas	36 16	16 37	5 06	10 94	68 53	48 40
Durham	34 72	15 06	3 54	9 61	62 93	35 10
Elgin	38 85	17 35	4 01	11 61	71 82	41 60
Essex	41 30	15 65	4 66	11 51	73 12	42 21
Frontenac	16 28	6 83	2 09	5 39	30 59	33 29
Glengarry	32 49	14 84	3 77	8 96	60 06	40 59
Grenville	24 79	13 47	3 01	6 65	47 92	34 77
Grey	24 14	12 01	3 13	8 38	47 66	36 34
Haldimand	29 50	16 83	4 54	10 05	60 92	37 56
Haliburton	2 10	92	33	81	4 16	29 22
Halton	42 59	19 43	4 20	11 09	77 31	45 10
Hastings	17 08	6 48	2 02	4 59	30 17	32 35
Huron	37 05	15 98	3 63	11 84	68 50	38 73
Kent	46 07	17 83	5 12	11 54	80 56	42 34
Lambton	34 05	12 67	3 37	9 93	60 02	36 58
Lanark	17 29	5 93	1 66	4 85	29 73	20 24
Leeds	24 44	9 96	2 36	6 76	43 52	33 51
Lennox and Addington	22 75	11 26	2 93	6 58	43 52	34 36
Lincoln	49 73	24 75	5 85	10 32	90 65	48 93
Manitoulin	5 95	2 21	82	2 72	11 70	36 48
Middlesex	45 69	18 38	4 35	13 36	81 78	41 89
Muskoka	4 59	2 07	66	1 66	8 98	38 21
Nipissing	5 88	1 48	67	1 24	9 27	36 69
Norfolk	30 91	14 41	3 98	7 92	57 22	38 73
Northumberland	35 18	16 03	4 27	9 18	64 66	37 68
Ontario	36 25	14 88	3 80	10 82	65 75	40 58
Oxford	48 32	20 94	4 83	13 77	87 86	47 36
Parry Sound	3 72	1 75	64	1 67	7 78	32 38
Peel	45 65	22 29	4 40	12 60	84 94	43 85
Perth	45 13	19 17	4 69	13 61	82 60	43 49
Peterborough	21 54	6 94	1 95	4 95	35 38	30 61
Prescott	32 19	14 17	4 04	7 54	57 94	37 13
Prince Edward	33 20	15 46	4 04	8 89	61 59	34 32
Rainy River	4 64	1 09	37	95	7 05	31 62
Renfrew	12 56	5 19	1 64	3 93	23 32	31 60
Russell	27 80	12 11	2 93	7 02	49 86	44 49
Simcoe	31 40	13 25	3 29	8 72	56 66	38 68
Stormont	31 86	12 97	3 24	8 85	56 92	42 35
Thunder Bay	3 19	50	18	48	4 35	40 76
Victoria	22 60	7 57	2 21	6 21	38 59	33 78
Waterloo	41 32	20 99	4 95	11 63	78 89	45 64
Welland	42 59	18 11	4 34	8 88	73 92	39 16
Wellington	35 87	16 25	3 82	11 06	67 00	39 86
Wentworth	47 68	22 48	5 40	11 35	86 91	50 13
York	49 84	18 81	4 49	11 92	85 06	43 28
The Province:						
1907	27 65	11 67	2 99	7 77	50 08	38 75
1906	27 23	11 26	2 93	7 55	48 97	37 42
1905	26 84	10 92	2 84	7 14	47 74	36 28
1904	26 53	10 69	2 73	6 77	46 72	35 29
1903	25 95	10 35	2 67	6 45	45 42	34 15
1902	25 49	10 00	2 62	5 93	44 04	32 43
1901	24 76	9 59	2 53	5 48	42 36	30 96
1900	24 37	9 31	2 43	5 23	41 34	30 09
1899	24 02	9 10	2 34	4 94	40 40	29 31
1898	23 78	8 98	2 26	4 44	39 46	28 33

CHEESE FACTORIES.

TABLE XXI.—Showing by county Municipalities of Ontario the number of cheese factories in operation, the quantity and value of cheese made, the number of patrons, the milk required to make one lb. of cheese, and the value of cheese per lb., at the factories in 1906, together with the totals for the Province for the past ten years.

Counties and Districts.	Factories in operation.	Quantity of—		Gross value of cheese.	Average number of patrons.	Milk to make one lb. of cheese.	Value of cheese per lb.
		Milk used	Cheese made.				
		lbs.	lbs.	$		lbs.	cts.
Brant	8	13,852,241	1,249,815	145,877	579	11.08	11.67
Bruce	10	8,011,786	730,599	86,228	616	10.97	11.80
Carleton	71	72,633,936	6,753,436	802,361	2,678	10.76	11.88
Dufferin	5	4,168,290	391,294	44,932	270	10.65	11.48
Dundas	77	107,441,007	10,104,526	1,189,811	2,243	10.63	11.78
Durham	11	10,135,382	924,724	111,237	740	10.96	12.03
Elgin	22	53,835,116	4,948,702	576,876	1,834	10.88	11.66
Essex	1	750,000	68,200	8,200	45	11.00	12.02
Frontenac	52	101,285,178	9,498,124	1,123,030	2,606	10.66	11.82
Glengarry	78	68,334,231	6,450,847	758,421	2,246	10.59	11.76
Grenville	49	64,252,892	5,980,764	711,507	2,036	10.74	11.90
Haldimand	9	11,969,829	1,094,831	128,052	811	10.93	11.70
Haliburton	2	1,082,615	103,187	12,175	59	10.49	11.80
Hastings	94	141,505,931	13,252,196	1,553,494	3,995	10.68	11.72
Huron	5	5,395,318	486,760	57,812	358	11.08	11.88
Lambton	13	14,475,547	1,350,272	158,914	1,171	10.72	11.77
Lanark	46	61,779,206	5,716,724	686,545	2,355	10.81	12.01
Leeds	106	152,081,406	14,100,507	1,664,421	3,284	10.79	11.80
Lennox and Addington	34	73,546,441	6,986,972	821,669	2,462	10.53	11.76
Lincoln	5	6,195,964	583,227	68,669	460	10.62	11.77
Middlesex	38	69,634,981	6,403,701	749,579	2,230	10.87	11.71
Muskoka and Nipissing	3	376,603	35,665	4,365	44	10.56	12.24
Norfolk	22	37,004,800	3,359,746	394,274	2,148	11.01	11.74
Northumberland	44	69,651,348	6,348,181	746,719	2,629	10.97	11.76
Oxford	47	132,137,806	12,074,378	1,412,574	3,338	10.94	11.70
Peel	2	1,346,031	128,305	15,022	35	10.49	11.71
Perth	25	47,243,934	4,317,966	517,214	2,178	10.94	11.98
Peterborough	41	45,161,540	4,113,533	492,484	1,911	10.98	11.97
Prescott	86	61,823,743	5,926,236	700,976	2,496	10.43	11.83
Prince Edward	23	55,098,597	5,152,902	609,619	1,881	10.69	11.83
Renfrew	26	20,325,237	1,889,298	227,055	1,293	10.76	12.02
Russell	74	54,644,657	5,211,953	601,605	2,083	10.48	11.54
Simcoe and Grey	8	4,164,369	387,507	46,638	379	10.75	12.04
Stormont	60	77,732,354	7,295,474	865,435	2,166	10.65	11.86
Victoria	16	16,552,754	1,504,682	180,997	963	11.00	12.03
Waterloo	6	6,507,298	602,599	68,270	380	10.80	11.33
Welland	2	2,368,695	220,815	26,303	177	10.73	11.91
Wellington	8	10,379,134	951,095	113,885	576	10.91	11.97
Wentworth	5	6,085,900	565,966	67,035	345	10.75	11.84
York	3	1,619,765	152,430	18,927	93	10.63	12.42
The Province:							
1906	1,237	1,692,591,862	157,418,139	18,569,207	58,193	10.75	11.80
1905	1,198	1,741,534,876	164,866,223	17,417,757	56,960	10.50	10.56
1904	1,141	1,639,121,124	154,879,438	12,908,118	57,485	10.58	8.33
1903	1,126	1,734,676,167	165,306,573	17,203,233	57,102	10.49	10.41
1902	1,127	1,537,532,591	146,805,776	14,792,924	55,843	10.41	10.08
1901	1,167	1,434,540,520	134,942,517	12,269,073	59,377	10.63	9.09
1900	1,173	1,366,433,199	127,789,543	13,023,025	59,294	10.69	10.19
1899	1,203	1,311,530,927	123,323,923	12,120,887	60,443	10.63	9.83
1898	1,187	1,374,399,482	128,116,924	10,252,240	65,121	10.73	8.00
1897	1,161	1,455,937,148	137,362,916	11,719,468	66,104	10.60	8.53

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wheat.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average yield per acre.	Total value.
				$
1907	45,211,000	634,087,000	14.0	554,437,000
1906	47,305,829	735,260,970	15.5	490,332,760
1905	47,854,079	692,979,489	14.5	518,372,727
1904	44,074,875	552,399,517	12.5	510,489,874
1903	49,464,967	637,821,835	12.9	443,024,826
1902	46,202,424	670,063,008	14.5	422,224,117
1901	49,895,514	748,460,218	15.0	467,350,156
1900	42,495,385	522,229,505	12.3	323,525,177
1899	44,592,516	547,303,846	12.3	319,545,259
1898	44,055,278	675,148,705	15.3	392,770,320
1897	39,465,066	530,149,138	13.4	428,547,121
1896	34,618,646	427,684,346	12.4	310,602,539
1895	34,047,332	467,102,947	13.7	237,938,998
1894	34,884,436	460,267,416	13.2	225,902,025
1893	34,629,418	396,131,725	11.4	213,171,381
1892	38,554,430	515,949,000	13.4	322,111,881
1891	39,916,897	611,780,000	15.3	513,472,711

Corn.

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Average yield per acre.	Total value.
				$
1907	99,931,000	2,592,320,000	25.9	1,336,901,000
1906	96,737,581	2,927,416,091	30.3	1,166,626,479
1905	94,011,369	2,707,993,540	28.8	1,116,696,738
1904	92,231,581	2,467,480,934	26.8	1,087,461,440
1903	88,091,993	2,244,176,925	25.5	952,868,801
1902	94,043,613	2,523,648,312	26.8	1,017,017,349
1901	91,349,928	1,522,519,891	16.7	921,555,763
1900	83,320,872	2,105,102,526	25.3	751,220,034
1899	82,108,587	2,078,143,933	25.3	629,210,110
1898	77,721,781	1,924,184,660	24.8	552,023,428
1897	80,095,051	1,902,967,933	23.8	501,072,952
1896	81,027,156	2,283,875,165	28.2	491,006,967
1895	82,075,830	2,151,138,580	26.2	544,985,534
1894	62,582,269	1,212,770,052	19 4	554,719,162
1893	72,036,465	1,619,496,131	22.5	591,625,627
1892	70,626,658	1,628,464,000	23.1	642,146,630
1891	76,204,515	2,060,154,000	27.0	836,439,228
1881	64,262,025	1,194,916,000	18.6	759,482,170

Other Crops.

	1907.		1906.		1905.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Oats	31,837,000	754,443,000	30,958,768	964,904,522	28,046,746	953,216,197
Barley	6,448,000	153,597,000	6,323,757	178,916,484	5,095,528	136,651,020
Rye	1,926,000	31,566,000	2,001,904	33,374,833	1,730,159	28,485,952
Buckwheat	800,000	14,290,000	789,208	14,641,937	760,118	14,585,082

Figures for United States are in Winchester bushels.

CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Year.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Flax.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alberta.								
1902	45,064	850,122	118,997	3,776,976	22,201	473,108	373	4,476
1903	63,391	1,200,598	162,314	5,187,511	42,219	1,077,274	830	7,753
1904	55,707	938,200	180,698	5,609,496	61,549	1,608,241	367	5,003
1905	107,527	2,306,524	242,801	9,514,180	64,830	1,773,914	581	8,337
1906	177,127	3,966,020	335,728	13,136,913	73,588	2,157,957	3,647	38,491
1907	207,900	4,194,535	307,093	9,247,914	54,698	1,082,460	6,488	50,002
Saskatchewan								
1902	580,860	13,110,330	193,200	6,975,796	14,275	298,632	16,694	153,709
1903	777,822	15,121,015	280,096	9,164,007	27,679	665,593	31,644	285,697
1904	910,359	15,944,730	346,530	10,756,350	24,650	698,336	15,917	166,434
1905	1,130,084	26,107,286	449,936	19,213,055	32,946	893,396	25,315	398,399
1906	1,730,586	37,040,098	639,893	23,965,528	53,565	1,316,415	76,005	710,689
1907	1,971,099	27,691,601	744,187	23,324,903	77,120	1,350,265	125,029	1,364,716
Manitoba.								
1889	623,245	7,201,519	218,744	3,415,104	80,238	1,051,551	.....	.....
1890	746,058	14,655,769	235,534	9,513,443	60,035	2,069,415	.....	.....
1891	916,614	23,191,599	305,644	14,752,605	89,828	3,107,876	.....	.....
1892	875,990	14,453,835	332,974	11,654,090	97,644	2,831,676	.....	.....
1893	1,003,640	15,615,923	388,529	9,823,935	114,762	2,547,653	9,737	116,454
1894	1,010,186	17,172,883	413,686	11,907,854	119,528	2,981,716	30,500	336,000
1895	1,140,276	32,775,038	482,653	22,555,733	153,839	5,645,036	.....	1,281,354
1896	099,598	14,371,806	442,445	12,502,318	127,885	3,171,747	.....	259,143
1897	1,290,882	18,261,950	468,141	10,629,513	153,266	3,183,602	.....	247,836
1898	1,488,232	25,313,745	514,824	17,308,252	158,058	4,277,927	.....	350,000
1899	1,629,995	27,922,230	575,136	22,318,378	182,912	5,379,156	21,780	304,420
1900	1,457,396	13,025,252	429,108	8,814,312	155,111	2,939,477	20,437	164,313
1901	2,011,835	50,502,085	689,951	27,796,588	191,009	6,536,155	20,978	266,420
1902	2,039,940	53,077,267	725,060	34,478,160	329,790	11,848,422	41,200	564,440
1903	2,442,873	40,116,878	855,431	33,035 774	326,537	8,707,252	55,900	586,950
1904	2,412,235	39,162,458	943,574	36,289,979	361,004	11,177,970	35,428	464,106
1905	2,643,588	55,761,417	1,031,239	45,484,025	432,298	14,064,176	24,770	326,964
1906	3,141,537	61,250,413	1,155,961	50,692,978	474,242	17,532,554	18,790	274,330
1907	2,789,553	39,688,266	1,213,596	42,140,744	649,570	16,752,724	25,915	317,347

OTHER CROPS IN MANITOBA.

Year.	Rye.		Peas.		Potatoes.		Roots.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
1893	2,229	29,422	.....	.....	.....	1,649,385	20,919	3,896,798
1894	.....	59,924	.....	18,434	.....	2,035,336	7,880	1,841,942
1895	.....	81,082	.....	28,229	16,716	4,042,562	6,785	2,285,283
1896	.....	52,255	.....	23,383	12,260	1,962,490	6,715	1,898,805
1897	.....	48,344	.....	33,380	13,576	2,033,298	6,130	1,220,070
1898	.....	63,860	.....	31,880	19,781	3,253,038	8,448	2,471,715
1899	3,217	64,340	1,366	20,490	19,151	3,226,395	10,079	2,670,108
1900	2,480	25,792	780	9,048	16,880	2,226,880	7,482	1,452,780
1901	2,707	62,261	879	16,349	24,429	4,797,433	10,214	2,925,362
1902	2,559	49,900	1,596	34,154	22,005	3,459,325	12,175	3,230,995
1903	4,899	88,182	2,357	41,483	27,198	4,757,000	12,251	3,452,340
1904	6,293	125,860	2,562	51,240	24,471	3,799,569	14,870	3,741,580
1905	6,923	173,075	2,081	53,706	25,835	4,759,646	13,411	3,481,653
1906	4,195	100,680	2,550	67,302	25,043	4,702,595	13,001	3,446,432
1907	6,029	83,681	1,684	27,521	32,388	5,092,161	9,877	2,514,291

Canadian figures are given in Imperial bushels.

PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Table showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel Mortgages on record and undischarged on December 31st, 1907, against (1) all occupations, (2) farmers; together with totals for the Provinces for the past ten years.

Counties and Districts.	Chattel Mortgages against all occupations.				Chattel Mortgages against farmers.			
	To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.		To secure existing debt.		For future indorsation.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Am'nt.
		$		$		$		$
Algoma	238	*2,092,370	3	15,656	126	35,665	1	89
Brant	221	127,177	....	.....	84	61,004	....	.....
Bruce	407	182,344	....	.....	264	85,370	....	.....
Carleton	525	708,928	7	9,201	65	30,792	1	100
Dufferin	112	46,599	....	.....	77	32,857	....	.....
Elgin	445	256,517	....	.....	199	69,935	....	.....
Essex	551	508,429	1	3,500	220	69,575	....	.....
Frontenac	350	209,395	....	.....	260	71,945	....	.....
Grey	535	202,392	2	205	365	116,215	....	.....
Haldimand	115	67,099	....	.....	74	30,996	....	.....
Haliburton	58	20,217	2	781	53	9,997	2	781
Halton	74	124,233	....	.....	28	10,210	....	.....
Hastings	451	422,583	‖14	1,003,371	328	85,462	6	1,645
Huron	241	435,352	....	.....	142	93,401	....	.....
Kent	899	608,410	2	233	712	205,443	2	233
Lambton	532	217,402	....	.....	324	100,065	....	.....
Lanark	115	581,314	....	.....	53	14,347	....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	261	125,674	....	.....	184	83,612	....	.....
Lennox and Addington	189	105,150	2	199	107	67,978	1	74
Lincoln	139	111,296	3	440	51	17,230	....	.....
Manitoulin	70	32,150	1	2,500	40	10,838	....	.....
Middlesex	364	241,743	....	.....	92	43,215	....	.....
Muskoka	185	115.102	1	400	87	14,901	....	.....
Nipissing	487	†2,793,645	4	12,145	182	60,338	....	.....
Norfolk	216	61,977	....	.....	148	38,037	....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	412	279,786	....	.....	248	111,421	....	.....
Ontario	243	228,837	....	.....	163	101,669	....	.....
Oxford	201	179,419	2	2,300	90	39,478	2	2,300
Parry Sound	182	391,074	3	4,431	124	24,929	1	250
Peel	77	88,168	....	.....	48	21,744	....	.....
Perth	163	116.072	....	.....	69	49,282	....	.....
Peterborough	217	165,543	....	.....	114	54,783	....	.....
Prescott and Russell	132	314,155	....	.....	80	35,688	....	.....
Prince Edward	113	297,596	2	386	89	18,784	1	300
Rainy River	84	234,849	....	.....	23	5,813	....	.....
Renfrew	233	133,871	....	.....	160	65,289	....	.....
Simcoe	416	688,245	....	.....	252	140,434	....	.....
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	238	120,259	25	13,017	149	60,756	9	3,999
Thunder Bay	87	236,371	1	700	12	6,108	....	.....
Victoria	145	70,571	....	.....	100	39,910	....	.....
Waterloo	170	138,743	2	550	39	34,377	....	.....
Welland	233	§4,523,509	6	16,229	56	11,341	....	.....
Wellington	230	142,641	....	.....	89	44,517	....	.....
Wentworth	566	362,109	11	36,393	120	51,676	5	3,244
York	1,244	‡3,184,902	15	49,843	148	65,162	....	...
The Province.								
1907	13,166	22,294,218	109	1,172,480	6,438	2,442,589	31	13,015
1906	14,640	14,927,312	97	416,520	6,993	2,709,016	25	7,614
1905	16,355	17,218,030	96	1,154,328	7,403	2,758,046	29	10,344
1904	15,568	13,656.740	94	472,761	7,100	2,559,195	42	25,034
1903	14,885	14,354,605	187	491,978	7,085	2 548,758	88	19,446
1902	15,684	10,890,615	142	1,099,188	7,193	2,616,538	42	21,387
1901	16,299	10,613,564	247	237,445	7,757	2,854,759	134	30,207
1900	17,321	11,669,806	307	499,184	8,440	3,110,543	121	39,840
1899	18,216	11,067,664	291	324,628	9,392	2,988,853	124	34,798
1898	19 526	12,001,075	283	281,142	10,514	3,547,554	117	32.943

*Including 1 Iron & Steel Co., for $1,500,000 and 14 Lumbermen for $372,542. †Including 1 Pulp Mill for $2,000,000 and 9 Lumbermen for $350,622 § Including 1 Manufacturer for $2,000,000, 3 Construction Cos. for $1,202,631 and 1 Cement Co for $1,000,000. ‡ Including 205 Hotels for $1,048,382. ‖ Including 1 Manufacturer for $1,000,000.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1907

PART III---MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

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PART III.—MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND MUNICIPAL DEBT.

The following statement is compiled from the summarized tables and gives population, total assessment, amount of taxes imposed, the amount of debenture and floating debt, of all municipalities of the Province for the twenty-two years, 1886-1907.

Year.	Population.	Total assessment.	Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.			† Debenture debt for all purposes.		Floating debt.
			Total.	Rate per head.	Mills on the dollar.	Total.	Rate per head.	
		$	$	$ c.		$	$ c.	$
1907..	2,200,363	1,148,980,112	19,529,258	8 88	17.00	*	*	*
1906..	2,142,746	1,103,504,688	18,021,428	8 41	16.33	77,898 323	36 35	12,566,149
1905..	2,101,260	1,036,910,130	16,589,522	7 90	16.00	73,590,591	35 02	10,671,987
1904..	2,076,970	906,105,659	15,553,950	7 49	17.17	68,195,775	32 83	9,509,932
1903..	2,056,516	888,495,028	14,764,032	7 18	16.62	63,927,539	31 09	8,526,493
1902..	2,037,267	859,943,263	14,146,831	6 94	16.45	61,179,468	30 03	7,760,872
1901..	2,028,889	835,697,607	13,341,355	6 58	15.96	59,496,650	29 32	7,223,781
1900..	2,013,860	822,435,670	12,992,821	6 45	15.80	57,172,802	28 39	7,768,033
1899..	2,010,748	816,765,473	12,535,284	6 23	15.35	56,389,603	28 04	6,302,266
1898..	2,001,350	809,184,833	12,222,966	6 10	15.11	54,506,372	27 11	6,883,735
1897..	1,990,977	803,625,377	12,206,325	6 13	15.19	53,577,475	26 91	6,482,953
1896..	1,972,286	814,917,633	12,122,785	6 15	14.88	52,948,275	26 85	6,261,394
1895..	1,957,390	821,466,166	12,316,429	6 29	14.99	51,895,991	26 51	5,834,129
1894..	1,936,219	826,179,370	12,320,312	6 36	14.91	49,724,587	25 68	6,669,567
1893..	1,910,059	825,530,052	12,512,660	6 56	15.17	48,083,243	25 17	6,796,422
1892..	1,909,527	825,211,127	11,803,570	6 18	14.30	47,166,962	24 70	6,469,899
1891..	1,922 121	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14 37	43,888,853	22 83	7,629,730
1890..	1,917,544	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.65	40,720,985	21 24	8,387,186
1889..	1,906,901	761,905,816	10,249,198	5 37	13.45	38,988,332	20 41	6,493,519
1888..	1,880,145	748,654,570	9,919,962	5 28	13.25	34,729,527	18 47	6,437,363
1887..	1,848,457	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	12.97	31,943,320	17 28	5,645,208
1886..	1,828,495	694,380,659	9,009,385	4 93	12.97	29,924,863	16 37	4,841,717

* Statistics of debts for 1907 are not yet complete.
† The amount accumulated in Sinking Funds on Dec. 31, 1906, was $14,281,901.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

Summary Statement showing the totals for all townships in Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the ten years ending December 31st, 1897-1906.

Schedule.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from the previous year	743,074	751,708	725,947	723,041	678,905	574,557	502,223	539,813	541,624	444,150
Ordinary municipal revenue:										
Municipal and school taxes	6,459,742	5,939,729	5,567,974	5,297,520	4,983,382	4,943,362	4,812,372	4,675,154	4,462,288	4,598,830
Licenses (liquor and other)	44,547	38,419	40,843	45,248	42,194	47,507	41,736	41,878	43,019	46,723
Fees, rents, fines, etc	13,249	14,265	14,652	10,741	14,848	14,601	14,265	13,811	12,716	12,423
Refund of loans, investments and deposits	273,899	280,971	272,523	219,361	152,856	121,817	207,790	164,532	505,476	199,050
Interest and dividends	60,080	63,538	61,317	61,927	57,794	55,847	55,170	55,332	75,461	72,385
Loans:										
Money borrowed for current expenses	1,049,985	901,851	910,303	699,904	598,030	640,063	542,259	514,505	456,217	450,533
Money borrowed on debentures for—										
Schools	80,104	106,320	118,239	79,673	79,296	81,459	57,886	69,572	69,597	56,673
Drainage	397,494	428,621	355,049	305,589	199,541	251,639	227,323	229,131	261,022	293,924
Other purposes	69,067	108,819	136,504	27,773	73,687	41,448	31,200	59,975	48,438	20,800
Premiums on debentures sold	3,570	7,433	4,031	6,354	5,578	3,841	5,406	6,966	7,690	11,525
Grants from county for roads, etc	19,648	31,088	19,059	18,941	17,916	17,877	16,814	15,337	15,895	22,879
Miscellaneous	146,214	170,823	133,769	148,561	106,211	108,529	79,874	106,081	123,393	78,621
Total	9,360,673	8,843,585	8,360,210	7,644,633	7,010,238	6,902,547	6,594,318	6,492,087	6,622,836	6,308,516
DISBURSEMENTS.										
Expenses of Municipal Government:										
Allowances, salaries and commissions	355,340	349,263	335,165	323,391	316,203	310,451	309,162	300,387	294,313	292,206
Law costs, including salaries	65,414	59,225	55,538	40,916	55,095	58,316	49,098	43,372	43,690	51,865
Other expenses of municipal gover't	121,243	114,919	114,212	109,842	102,842	97,903	99,468	105,323	96,166	93,321
Construction works:										
Roads and bridges	1,432,122	1,406,018	1,383,143	1,191,534	963,577	962,400	894,104	881,068	772,947	706,091
Buildings and other works	38,159	34,636	60,571	17,805	23,256	18,177	15,844	19,896	15,381	21,891
Drainage works	578,527	579,732	517,172	350,090	219,891	312,305	284,553	327,578	311,311	275,869
Support of the poor and other charities	51,779	53,345	54,157	52,777	55,565	54,948	54,417	55,943	59,871	58,763
County treasurer for levy	1,312,185	1,147,378	1,006,880	986,269	944,223	937,934	953,191	976,863	910,094	958,975

NOTE.—As the municipality of Blind River became a town in 1906, its financial statistics since its organization in 1901 have been transferred from this Table to the Table for Villages and Towns.

Payments on schools and education	2,619,450	2,460,878	2,362,041	2,220,707	2,119,463	2,071,590	1,984,747	1,960,373	1,926,978	1,935,503
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	41,215	37,759	48,616	69,669	92,509	29,842	79,947	69,128	114,112	89,621
Other investments and special deposits	168,993	221,454	229,695	206,278	78,025	144,171	80,341	72,897	121,068	160,427
Loans repaid:										
Debentures redeemed (principal)—										
School	78,098	69,081	74,118	70,942	67,138	59,378	67,215	63,834	60,969	66,140
Drainage	264,886	241,965	230,195	207,202	221,222	210,673	211,999	196,409	194,044	182,884
All other	75,748	117,839	58,377	58,935	55,268	55,798	99,006	131,549	390,029	72,186
Interest on loans, advances, debent's	180,873	171,237	151,995	143,053	144,829	139,604	143,441	145,803	177,617	168,620
Moneys borrowed for current expenses	1,011,986	881,259	756,883	695,141	628,856	585,982	558,236	498,661	430,588	518,518
Board of Health (including salaries)	38,125	30,904	36,228	62,243	65,836	46,860	24,378	25,391	17,979	17,449
Miscellaneous	116,584	123,619	133,516	111,892	133,399	127,310	110,614	115,389	145,866	96,563
Totals	8,550,727	8,100,511	7,608,502	6,918,686	6,287,197	6,223,642	6,019,761	5,989,864	6,083,023	5,766,892
ASSETS										
Cash in treasury	809,946	743,074	751,708	725,947	723,041	678,905	574,557	502,223	539,813	541,624
Taxes in arrears	1,494,402	1,489,899	1,415,301	1,312,290	1,278,210	1,191,743	1,285,700	1,383,475	1,438,023	1,412,171
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	*197,905	241,122	517,153	522,675	385,028	182,381	234,632	233,255	213,767	498,619
Other investments and special deposits	1,026,544	1,047,068	792,485	788,371	881,224	1,080,904	979,676	1,028,667	1,078,088	1,067,449
Land, buildings, and other property	593 890	547,885	523,948	483,497	465,572	438,951	429,001	409,171	414,704	403,904
Miscellaneous	1,270,597	1,215,211	1,137,925	994,865	1,013,723	1,093,559	918,667	892,919	619,615	615,822
Totals	5,393,284	5,284,259	5,138,520	4,827,645	4,746,798	4,666,443	4,422,233	4,449,710	4,304,010	4,539,589
LIABILITIES.										
County levy	329,742	431,779	444,802	388,561	369,977	372,468	380,823	413,738	428,262	438,311
Local school rates	355,748	289,265	293,966	300,001	283,875	271,587	278,484	281,551	299,667	292,071
Debentures outstanding (principal) for—										
Aid to railways	354,229	381,163	433,437	433,090	449,291	500,384	509,475	584,608	621,053	984,196
Schools	582,722	580,716	543,285	499,164	490,433	481,026	458,945	468,180	462,438	454,119
Drainage	*1,937,844	1,804,809	1,617,727	1,492,873	1,392 053	1,414,042	1,370,076	1,355,452	1,322,734	1,253,902
Other purposes	400,866	380,613	340,380	262,600	279,624	207,412	215,671	208,344	243,473	224,874
Due Sinking Funds	*36,936	41,820	26,420	34,110	33,618	13,063	15,143	14,515	20,171	20,857
Loans for current expenses and interest	*518,636	453,183	447,522	290,100	291,076	343,873	288,931	303,855	281,720	257,215
Miscellaneous	275,958	276,065	254,460	269,631	187,110	189,255	199,947	179,821	208,691	167,768
Totals	4,792,681	4,639,413	4,401,999	3,970,130	3,777,057	3,793,110	3,717,495	3,810,064	3,888,209	4,093,313

*Changes in these items not otherwise accounted for are due to amendments of previous returns, and are as follows:—*Sinking Funds* (Assets) decrease of $50 in Matchedash tp. *Debentures* (Liabilities) increase of $427 in Caradoc tile drain debentures. *Due Sinking Fund* (Liabilities) increase of $2,555, accrued interest, Shuniah tp; and increase of $18,848 for Current Loans (Liabilities) being $1,000 in Tiny tp. and $17,848 in Osgoode tp. previously omitted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—VILLAGE AND TOWN MUNICIPALITIES.

Summary showing the Totals for all Villages and Towns in Ontario, of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the Years ending December 31st, 1897-1906.

	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	300,811	291,810	317,169	288,047	299,611	359,702	331,695	264,194	237,842	293,728
Ordinary Municipal revenue:										
Municipal and School taxes	3,872,512	3,503,298	3,195,221	3,098,359	2,808,365	2,642,910	2,517,770	2,443,989	2,368,408	2,304,281
Licenses (liquor and other)	163,698	138,131	129,786	134,677	128,287	133,539	111,054	123,412	120,842	124,973
Fees, rents, fines, etc.	90,276	83,607	77,736	78,736	73,154	67,783	65,717	63,372	57,568	54,140
Water rates, etc	893,113	773,240	651,195	567,407	446,571	363,507	308,217	270,143	208,384	172,063
Refund of loans and special deposits	427,119	341,140	307,649	258,031	229,800	174,558	172,156	196,518	174,726	274,712
Interest and dividends	103,728	101,606	75,691	67,722	56,800	59,669	56,086	56,736	34,488	39,043
Loans for current expenses	3,752,680	3,716,289	3,728,411	2,976,053	2,480,027	2,833,212	2,606,269	1,945,009	1,782,741	1,634,333
Money borrowed on debentures for Schools	280,566	311,420	138,800	33,282	70,572	39,513	45,456	70,533	36,350	56,193
Other purposes	1,638,928	2,090,715	1,709,570	1,636,159	1,343,527	1,291,157	1,274,909	1,316,533	856,009	803,874
Premium on debentures sold	16,923	23,451	10,757	6,906	10,815	13,426	11,042	41,986	30,945	38,267
County grants	8,948	6,273	4,529	5,641	5,891	5,009	966	2,099	4,357	4,401
Miscellaneous	218,124	140,147	152,716	166,231	117,708	79,000	78,602	67,223	54,455	69,398
Totals	11,767,426	11,521,127	10,499,230	9,317,251	8,071,128	8,062,985	7,579,939	6,861,747	5,967,115	5,869,406
DISBURSEMENTS.										
Expenses of Municipal Government:										
Allowances, salaries and commissions	203,080	199,361	188,090	174,633	169,618	157,964	146,239	144,770	137,539	140,804
Street lighting, water supply, fire protection	884,388	846,221	790,284	647,841	557,114	486,372	459,283	415,070	349,382	320,629
Law costs (including salaries)	44,669	42,807	48,086	33,020	31,327	34,819	42,671	35,006	36,247	26,645
Other expenses of government	193,134	140,144	126,540	119,439	111,579	111,779	104,948	105,694	94,654	94,229
Construction works:										
Streets, bridges and parks	1,113,630	881,674	968,204	857,303	712,341	669,017	744,918	594,363	431,376	382,992
Buildings and other property	99,325	154,270	103,213	142,996	124,343	86,139	37,309	50,551	84,019	114,036
Water and electric light works	1,074,529	1,163,380	1,165,233	870,806	666,132	727,344	664,433	532,030	387,836	353 008
Support of the poor and other charities	40,759	42,210	41,938	34 314	34,162	36,631	43,305	34,914	36,859	34,476
Administration of justice, police services	117,981	102,002	100,755	93,843	84,943	78,185	74,730	73,618	77,176	75,358
County Treasurer for levy	210,813	176,658	156,737	149,912	137,537	134,095	128,825	127,467	126,557	128,904
Payments for schools and education	1,436,245	1,314,119	1,086,523	971,660	889,132	868,627	842,758	847,143	802,345	810,622

Sinking Fund investments and deposits	268,848	170,200	195,909	218,759	195,399	173,758	122,368	148,368	136,467	215,515
Other investments and special deposits	468,093	424,051	327,449	337,360	152,065	210,650	201,408	147,006	125,143	36,230
Debentures redeemed—Schools	83,619	56,713	66,713	69,423	53,244	49,940	64,022	70,102	65,626	77,314
All others	655,626	588,310	509,243	434,274	349,463	394,379	405,999	583,383	407,931	537,109
Interest on loans and debentures	888,420	804,426	727,453	689,203	601,165	579,747	538,707	480,276	488,933	468,677
Money borrowed for current expenses	3,311,631	3,855,425	3,283 070	2,776,346	2,519,543	2,631,189	2,313,200	1,930,941	1,753,970	1,574,630
Board of Health	36,164	31,244	28,866	47,682	51,952	40,665	17,568	17,055	12,146	13,397
Miscellaneous	216,547	227,101	293,114	331,268	342,022	292,074	267,546	192,295	148,715	226,989
Totals	11,347,501	11,220,316	10,207,420	9,000,082	7,783,081	7,763,374	7,220,237	6,530,052	5,702,921	5,631,564
ASSETS.										
Cash in Treasury	419,925	300,811	291,810	317,169	288,047	299,611	359,702	331,695	264,194	237,842
Taxes in arrears	957,257	973,603	857,757	755,891	771,265	750,907	699,422	742,632	819,301	826,554
Sinking Fund, investments and deposits	*1,229 404	1,117,564	1,063,368	965,171	901,521	827,305	699,649	639,462	678,035	660,830
Other investments and special deposits	*1,669,161	1,501,201	1,294,692	1,179,305	926,020	874,087	796,182	729,902	604.170	544,312
Waterworks and electric light plant	8,165,519	7,560,705	6,969,554	6,190,912	5,325,118	4,957,483	4,350,455	3,821,922	3,377,206	3,024,703
Other buildings and property	4,304,891	3,990,462	3,705,070	3,627,032	3,548,881	3,383,249	3,284,979	3,166,971	3,078,588	2,945,862
Miscellaneous	2,184,795	2,060,715	1,744,008	1,343,310	1,214,067	1,141,173	1,035,123	721,470	534,646	601,051
Totals	18,930,952	17,505,061	15,926,259	14,378,790	12,974,919	12,233,815	11,225,512	10,154,054	9,356,140	8,841,154
LIABILITIES.										
County levy	41,010	63,969	70,963	55,789	52,257	52,551	56,565	53,227	50,573	52,294
Local school rates	262,566	277,625	260,361	268,622	269,035	242,196	235,247	218,770	237,063	225,005
Debentures outstanding for—										
Aid to railways	431,198	453,974	489,310	534,302	456,746	497,282	525,038	508,231	530,634	636,211
Schools	1,454,195	1,257.248	1,002,341	930,178	966,319	948,991	959,418	974,054	969,891	999,067
Other purposes	16,128,969	15,120,657	13,580,590	12,324,271	11,201,290	10,166,590	9,243,319	8,395,146	7,645,019	7,087,201
Due Sinking Funds	57,157	31,484	34,162	36,127	35,420	34,024	38,779	37,745	43,032	38,602
Loans for current expenses and interest	2,065,166	1,628,245	1,765,282	1,317,168	1,115,820	1,155,695	952,373	658,143	638,317	615,898
Miscellaneous	362,399	280,117	264,294	191,470	203,109	225,392	199,154	183,629	148,481	218,615
Totals	20,802,660	19,113,319	17,467,303	15,657,927	14,299,996	13,322,721	12,209,893	11,028,945	10,263,010	9,872,893
No. of Town and Villages	249	246	244	240	236	235	232	231	230	230

This comparative summary is for the towns and villages as at present organized. The statistics of those cities which were towns in the earlier years have been transferred to the comparative table for the nineteen cities. Previous to incorporation most of the towns and villages formed portions of township municipalities. It is impossible to transfer statistics as in the case of the cities, so that in this summary we have 230 towns and villages in 1897, increased to 249 in 1906.

*The following decreases not otherwise noted, have been made in these assets for 1906 :—Fenelon Falls, $15,000 written off Furniture Co. stock ; Listowel, $500 written off Chair Co. Loan, and Point Edward, $176 Sinking Funds previously overstated.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—ONTARIO

Summary Statement showing for all Municipalities in Ontario (including counties, townships, and Liabilities for the ten years

Schedule.		1906.	1905.	1904.
RECEIPTS.		$	$	$
Balance from previous year	*a*	1,794,358	1,783,091	1,736,751
Ordinary municipal revenue:				
Municipal and school taxes	*b*	18,170,927	16,528,555	15,544,148
Licenses (liquor and other)	*a*	563,090	367,774	358,243
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	*a*	1,068,783	1,010,352	854,759
Water rates, electric light or gas rates, etc	*c*	2,723,002	2,396,917	2,019,763
Surplus fees from Registrar	*d*	22,283	18,572	16,795
Rates from local municipalities	*d*	1,529,950	1,320,461	1,180,799
Subsidies and refunds:				
Received from Legislature on account of—				
Schools	*d*	198,212	142,464	138,341
Administration of justice	*d*	185,966	161,477	168,108
Refund of loans, investments and special deposits	*a*	4,434,072	2,869,165	5,014,690
Interest and dividends	*a*	638,418	628,587	617,958
Loans:				
Money borrowed for current expenses	*a*	10,131,946	8,871,179	9,072,489
Money borrowed on debentures (face value) for—				
School purposes	*a*	717,607	601,999	509,618
Other purposes	*a*	6,762,526	6,888,250	7,374,796
Non-resident taxes collected	*d*	37,839	33,589	28,120
Towns or cities separated from counties	*d*	80,255	64,159	74,557
Miscellaneous	*a*	1,376,761	1,070,824	1,029,301
Totals		50,435,995	44,757,415	45,739,236
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Expenses of municipal government:				
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	*d*	54,203	48,526	54,358
Allowances, salaries and commissions	*a*	998,358	929,516	873,859
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	*c*	2,467,053	2,312,618	2,305,688
Law costs (including salaries)	*a*	195,103	187,117	202,028
Other expenses of municipal government	*a*	1,157,986	873,600	607,112
Construction works:				
Roads, bridges streets and parks	*a*	6,293,307	5,461,136	5,271,546
Grants to minor municipalities for roads	*d*	92,960	80,045	132,130
Water and electric light works	*c*	2,673,152	2,904,694	2,309,910
Buildings and other works	*a*	998,319	903,022	629,052
Drainage works	*e*	578,527	579,732	517,172
Administration of justice, gaols, police, etc	*f*	1,416,958	1,322,055	1,262,586
Support of the poor and other charities	*a*	693,369	511,583	473,614
County treasurer for levy	*a*	1,522,998	1,324,036	1,163,617
Payments on account of schools and education	*a*	6,652,508	6,211,424	5,526,701
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	*a*	4,358,643	3,023,711	4,245,798
Other investments and special deposits	*a*	2,001,785	1,209,864	1,017,906

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

cities, towns, and villages), the total of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets ending December 31st, 1897-1906.

1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
2,046,125	1,578,195	1,413,467	1,645,145	1,849,739	1,641,559	1,728,747
14,939,761	14,297,780	13,644,383	13,203,140	12,669,127	12,217,687	12,178,312
375,233	347,740	356,352	322,151	338,142	331,603	337,530
755,232	728,062	683,629	575,683	533,076	501,409	483,134
1,866,174	1,688,811	1,444,789	1,349,986	1,401,458	1,289,755	1,242,235
17,929	14,520	12,614	16,131	11,716	10,957	13,292
1,115,242	1,114,766	1,060,743	1,099,357	1,110,356	1,047,924	1,097,689
185,600	137,792	144,370	142,954	149,361	147,418	149,606
90,283	140,288	122,330	147,437	144,228	146,726	180,877
2,156,043	2,186,385	2,257,041	1,444,024	2,695,613	2,451,302	2,232,984
525,450	548,181	502,929	514,873	500,273	493,578	451,879
8,241,547	7,085,441	6,260,577	6,807,547	5,525,298	5,205,349	4,892,579
230,055	497,068	173,272	165,842	156,105	338,993	162,866
4,548,817	3,261,285	4,442,646	3,031,113	4,079,658	4,267,653	3,785,949
32,525	34,604	36,861	42,540	55,524	73,120	81,235
68,729	93,019	90,186	89,910	81,535	79,175	97,267
887,306	739,626	677,752	458,722	567,932	677,370	660,422
38,082,051	34,493,563	33,323,941	31,056,555	31,869,141	30,921,578	29,776,603
47,504	42,768	41,407	39,616	44,548	38,934	43,443
838,869	817,406	794,462	773,736	772,441	709,169	717,526
2,077,426	1,855,821	1,709,301	1,623,999	1,449,992	1,490,255	1,346,008
137,526	161,833	165,563	157,984	137,986	149,569	156,287
607,458	482,473	597,345	529,808	503,775	467,339	445,967
4,613,946	3,823,574	3,564,315	3,741,106	3,325,856	2,657,522	2,654,732
105,007	23,657	19,873	23,829	20,620	18,252	26,244
1,607,030	1,318,909	1,171,264	1,358,820	1,195,405	812,117	824,418
633,277	627,171	368,549	334,133	529,596	713,208	719,966
350,090	219,891	312,305	284,553	327,578	311,311	275,869
1,202,552	1,143,062	1,157,413	1,084,909	1,072,526	1,066,013	1,066,070
446,204	418,343	400,945	405,953	381,554	365,071	363,608
1,139,361	1,083,203	1,073,442	1,083,298	1,105,537	1,043,123	1,093,505
5,188,486	4,937,354	4,685,150	4,694,876	4,380,777	4,434,194	4,258,034
2,329,689	2,046,632	1,963,474	1,266,082	2,675,969	2,473,950	2,501,517
1,296,803	611,050	757,113	753,507	501,007	436,681	393,364

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—ONTARIO

Summary Statement showing for all Municipalities in Ontario (including counties, townships, and Liabilities for the ten years

Schedule.		1906.	1905.	1904.
		$	$	$
Loans repaid :				
Debentures redeemed (principal)—				
School	*b*	195,755	176,562	185,372
All other	*a*	3,014,307	1,917,880	3,441,882
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	*a*	3,253,246	3,115,762	2,961,166
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	*a*	8,738,266	8,759,211	9,435,267
Non-resident taxes paid	*d*	37,493	30,889	28,790
Board of Health (including salaries)	*b*	243,454	202,187	201,976
Miscellaneous	*a*	864,648	877,887	1,108,615
Totals		48,502,398	42,963,057	43,956,145
ASSETS.				
Cash in treasury (exclusive of Sinking Funds)	*a*	1,933,597	1,794,358	1,783,091
Taxes in arrears	*b*	4,106,898	4,102,479	3,943,057
Rates due from local municipalities	*d*	438,060	579,976	579,103
Sinking Fund investments and deposits	*a*	14,281,901	13,336,823	12,516,290
Other investments and special deposits	*a*	5,376,207	4,430,001	3,883,220
Waterworks and electric light plant	*c*	24,701,688	22,752,069	21,106,360
†Other buildings and property	*a*	25,976,658	24,765,171	23,798,114
Miscellaneous	*a*	12,270,710	11,002,097	9,519,195
Totals		89,085,719	82,762,974	77,128,430
LIABILITIES.				
County levy	*g*	370,752	495,748	515,765
School rates and grants unpaid	*a*	686,254	611,098	597,570
Debentures outstanding (principal) for—				
Aid to railways	*a*	3,631,283	3,712,231	3,674,259
Schools	*b*	5,849,474	5,327,622	4,901,793
All other purposes	*a*	68,417,566	64,550,738	59,619,723
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	*a*	6,591,242	4,917,791	4,820,258
Local municipalities for non-resident taxes	*d*	8,913	8,567	5,867
Miscellaneous	*a*	4,908,988	4,638,783	3,570,472
Totals		90,464,472	84,262,578	77,705,707

† Exclusive of school property.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

cities, towns, and villages), the total of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets ending December 31st, 1897-1906.—*Concluded.*

1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
179,700	208,271	166,868	181,157	163,722	216,858	183,014
1,850,123	1,873,592	2,123,937	2,231,993	2,188,816	3,463,746	3,131,278
2,784,757	2,762,612	2,709,953	2,652,749	2,508,955	2,633,762	2,553,988
7,677,580	6,596,080	6,660,448	5,429,438	6,057,300	4,689,474	4,301,229
46,584	34,835	40,847	42,272	70,386	66,343	83,313
214,381	238,717	198,002	128,250	118,111	100,750	102,430
970,947	1,120,184	1,063,770	821,020	691,539	714,200	893,234
36,345,300	32,447,438	31,745,746	29,643,088	30,223,996	29,071,839	28,135,044
1,736,751	2,046,125	1,578,195	1,413,467	1,645,145	1,849,739	1,641,559
3,829,618	3,916,407	4,159,807	4,252,611	4,329,972	4,614,387	4,652,431
527,890	482,437	610,246	489,635	533,868	531,222	550,055
12,099,680	11,044,846	10,442,683	10,104,879	9,821,918	9,395,774	8,994,790
4,070,337	3,698,117	3,835,209	3,741,275	3,593.175	3,557,079	3,542,472
18,981,162	17,804,397	16,995,522	16,203,624	15,312,773	16,085,883	14,137,268
22,896,172	22,674,469	22,139,669	21,986,563	21,660,123	19,974,122	20,912,711
9,293,238	8,232,626	7,472,707	7,004,484	6,584,596	5,918,589	5,745,594
73,434,848	69,899,424	67,234,038	65,196,538	63,421,570	61,926,795	60,176,880
444,350	422,234	425,019	437,388	466,965	478,835	491,415
609,447	590,801	541,491	565,055	536,240	589,389	562,262
3,733,760	3,697,804	3,740,675	3,689,546	3,837,041	3,944,744	4,523,719
4,577,471	4,527,116	4,241,070	4,169,382	4,180,673	4,194,554	4,072,628
55,616,308	52,954,548	51,514,905	49,313,874	48,371,889	46,367,074	44,981,128
5,178,828	4,670,123	4,190,162	4,602,864	3,191,709	3,720,632	3,219,853
6,537	20,192	7,308	11,295	11,027	25,889	19,112
2,287,331	2,057,522	2,059,801	2,151,431	2,096,325	2,068,990	2,190,311
72,454,032	68,940,340	66,720,431	64,940,835	62,691,869	61,390,107	60,060,428

(*a*) All municipalities; (*b*) townships, cities, towns and villages; (*c*) cities, towns and villages; (*d*) counties; (*e*) townships; (*f*) counties, cities, towns and villages; (*g*) townships, towns and villages.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

Summary statement for the Province of Ontario, of the Population, as shown by the assessment rolls, and of the assessed values and amount of Taxes imposed, as shown by the collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of population assessed as resident, and rate in mills on the dollar of total assessed value for the ten years, 1898 to 1907, classified as *rural* (townships) *urban* (towns and incorporated villages) and *cities*.

Municipalities.	No. organized.	Population.	Assessed Values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real Property.	Business assessment.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c	$
1907.									
Rural	529	1,045,640	587,621,089	4,616,170	2,832,831	595,070,090	6,820,673	6 52	11.46
Urban	256	499,957	156,150,793	17,326,597	4,644,311	178,121,701	4,203,284	8 41	23.60
Cities	19	654,766	321,518,357	40,230,783	14,039,181	375,788,321	8,505,301	12 99	22.63
Total	804	2,200,363	1,065,290,239	62,173,550	21,516,323	1,148,980,112	19,529,258	8 88	17.00
1906.									
Rural	527	1,051,837	582,292,716	4,945,772	1,398,716	588,637,204	6,399,282	6 08	10 87
Urban	249	477,704	147,652,862	17,449,942	4,485,890	169,588,694	3,871,161	8 10	22.83
Cities	19	613,205	293,640,164	37,098,604	14,540,022	345,278,790	7,750,985	12 64	22.45
Total	795	2,142,746	1,023,585,742	59,494,318	20,424,628	1,103,504,688	18,021,428	8 41	16.33
1905.									
Rural	521	1,059,428	566,051,995	4,517,222	1,036,491	571,605,708	5,974,339	5.64	10.45
Urban	246	460,829	140,435,290	15,188,009	3,843,337	159,466,636	3,576,979	7.76	22.43
Cities	19	581,003	271,762,040	26,317,346	7,758,400	305,837,786	7,038,204	12 11	23.01
Total	786	2,101,260	978,249,325	46,022,577	12,638,228	1,036,910,130	16,589,522	7 90	16.00
1904.									
Rural	519	1,067,330	477,490,927	2,331,930	259,315	480,082,172	5,625,639	5 27	11.72
Urban	244	452,289	123,800,792	10,309,511	1,577,489	135,687,792	3,268,502	7 23	24.09
Cities	19	557,351	258,397,930	24,730,158	7,207,607	290,335,695	6,659,809	11 95	22.94
Total	782	2,076,970	859,689,649	37,371,599	9,044,411	906,105,659	15,553,950	7 49	17.17

1905 is the first year for business assessment. The figures for previous years are for personal property.

1903.									
Rural	510	1,076,907	475,572,961	2,245,626	305,153	478,123,740	5,333,674	4 95	11.16
Urban	240	441,699	119,250,591	9,342,595	1,708,786	130,301,972	3,050,671	6 91	23.41
Cities	19	537,910	250,761,864	20,842,043	8,465,409	280,069,316	6,379,687	11 86	22.78
Total	769	2,056,516	845,585,416	32,430,264	10,479,348	888,495,028	14,764,032	7 18	16.62
1902.									
Rural	507	1,084,010	463,759,086	2,182,408	274,014	466,215,508	5,040,990	4 65	10 81
Urban	236	433,274	112,652,255	9,116,792	1,675,179	123,444,226	2,834,175	6 54	22.96
Cities	19	519,983	241,467,961	20,676,702	8,138,866	270,283,529	6,271,666	12 06	23.20
Total	762	2,037,267	817,879,302	31,975,902	10,088,059	859,943,263	14,146,831	6 94	16.45
1901.									
Rural	504	1,091,691	456,266,258	2,155,858	241,670	458,663,786	4,861,498	4 45	10.60
Urban	235	425,816	107,537,348	8,736,989	1,583,112	117,857,449	2,644,757	6 21	22.44
Cities	19	511,382	232,594,749	18,901,061	7,680,562	259,176,372	5,835,100	11 41	22.51
Total	758	2,028,889	796,398,355	29,793,908	9,505,344	835,697,607	13,341,355	6 58	15.96
1900.									
Rural	501	1,095,222	451,535,483	2,422,994	228,576	454,187,053	4,696,255	4 29	10.34
Urban	232	419,797	104,162,454	8,270,058	1,538,781	113,971,293	2,479,370	5 91	21.75
Cities	19	498,841	229,842,843	17,262,900	7,171,581	254,277,324	5,817,196	11 66	22.88
Total	752	2,013,860	785,540,780	27,955,952	8,938,938	822,435,670	12,992,821	6 45	15.80
1899.									
Rural	499	1,109,806	447,964,611	2,779,272	209,065	450,952,948	4,621,803	4 16	10 25
Urban	231	413,287	102,620,196	7,924,190	1,529,343	112,073,729	2,450,150	5 93	21.86
Cities	19	487,655	227,523,683	18,692,316	7,518,747	253,734,746	5,463,514	11 20	21.53
Total	749	2,010,748	778,108,490	29,395,778	9,257,155	816,761,423	12,535,467	6 23	15 35
1898.									
Rural	498	1,110,894	445,877,275	2,696,084	236,701	448,810,060	4,461,474	4 02	9.94
Urban	230	411,266	100,955,845	7,673,011	1,571,053	110,199,909	2,361,923	5 74	21.43
Cities	19	479,190	224,550,231	17,198,901	8,425,732	250,174,864	5,399,569	11 27	21.58
Total	747	2,001,350	771,383,351	27,567,996	10,238,486	809,184,833	12,222,966	6 11	15.11

ELECTRIC AND OTHER STREET LIGHTING PLANTS OWNED AND OPERATED BY MUNICIPALITIES IN 1906.

The following cities of Ontario owned and operated Gas or Electric Light Plants in 1906, aggregating in value $1,810,646.

	Value.		Value.
Belleville	$101,126	Ottawa	$225,000
Chatham	18,500	Port Arthur	†393,170
Fort William	*159,000	St. Thomas	259,690
Guelph	214,230	West Toronto	15,000
Kingston	222,741	Windsor	27,000
Niagara Falls	108,000	Woodstock	67,189

The following villages and towns in the Province of Ontario owned and operated Gas or Electric Light Plants in the year 1906, having an aggregate value of $2,065,901.

	Value.		Value.
Acton	$ 8,200	Mitchell	$ 15,000
Alexandria	13,000	Morrisburg	58,648
Almonte	38,000	Mount Forest	13,000
Amherstburg	3,500	Napanee	37,000
Aylmer	27,000	Newmarket	11,400
Barrie	71,240	Niagara	15,000
Beeton	6,200	North Toronto	9,000
Berlin	285,018	Orillia	250,000
Blenheim	12,000	Owen Sound	141,637
Bobcaygeon	22,000	Palmerston	14,000
Bothwell	6,200	Paris	46,353
Bracebridge	65,000	Parry Sound	66,434
Brockville	135,085	Perth	13,000
Campbellford	18,000	Picton	35,000
Clifford	2,750	Port Colborne	725
Collingwood	50,838	Port Perry	7,379
Dresden	10,000	Port Stanley	250
Dundalk	6,000	Prescott	19,000
East Toronto	15,494	Preston	31,564
Fort Frances	350	St. Marys	20,000
Goderich	36,645	Springfield	75
Gore Bay	250	Strathroy	18,891
Gravenhurst	30,000	Sudbury	34,500
Hagersville	684	Thamesville	6,250
Hespeler	11,730	Thessalon	10,883
Huntsville	21,689	Thorold	25,000
Iroquois	10,000	Tilbury	1,100
Kenora	68,520	Tottenham	6,000
Kincardine	17,609	Trenton	9,000
Kingsville (Natural Gas)	1,275	Waterloo	15,800
Leamington (" ")	15,000	Weston	7,000
Madoc	10,000	Whitby	23,909
Markham	4,000	Wingham	30,000
Midland	35,000	Woodbridge	68
Milton	13,858	Woodville	600
Milverton (Acet. gas)	200	Wroxeter	100

* Including $15,000 for Telephone System.

† Including Street Railway $195,657, Telephone System $37,139, and Power Plant $117,285.

STATISTICS

OF

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES

1906

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1906.						
	Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Adelaide, Middlesex	7,608	14,404	75	.....	41	.....	500
2. Adjala, Simcoe	1,264	12,778	90	.....	.....	.....	3,650
3. Admaston, Renfrew	917	7,766	54	6	140	.....	.....
4. Adolphustown, Lennox & Add.	61	4,078	....	18	120	.....	600
5. Albemarle, Bruce	739	7,112	179	.....	6	155	1,400
6. Alberton, Rainy River	392	1,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
7. Albion, Peel	.....	15,019	135	.....	.....	.....	3,675
8. Aldborough, Elgin	13,503	38,836	606	19	276	1,924	17,544
9. Alfred, Prescott	79	10,215	336	61	.....	.....	.....
10. Algona, S. Renfrew	107	1,754	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Alice and Fraser, Renfrew	124	5,111	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Alnwick, Northumberland	234	4,243	68	51	.....	.....	835
13. Amabel, Bruce	4,126	13,601	34	.....	76	.....	.....
14. Amaranth, Dufferin	728	13,453	....	.....	.....	.....	992
15. Ameliasburg, Prince Edward	151	12,125	....	6	857	.....	3,169
16. Amherst Island, Lennox & Add.	851	3,986	48	5	.....	.....	.....
17. Ancaster, Wentworth	1,873	21,438	108	59	1,322	8,683	.....
18. Anderdon, Essex	.....	11,365	95	.....	42	.....	2,946
19. Anson and Hindon, Haliburton	222	1,050	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Armour, Parry Sound	1,331	3,503	....	.....	15	.....	198
21. Arran, Bruce	870	14,359	46	2	14	.....	3,717
22. Artemesia, Grey	2,642	17,237	....	49	.....	3,947	2,000
23. Arthur, Wellington	747	17,868	50	12	1	.....	5,000
24. Ashfield, Huron	781	21,680	196	.....	12	.....	2,900
25. Asphodel, Peterborough	13	10,260	30	28	.....	.....	2,720
26. Assiginack, Manitoulin	1,060	4,251	45	12	.....	.....	.....
27. Athol, Prince Edward	249	5,118	.....	6	48	61	400
28. Atwood, Rainy River	163	2,846	....	.....	.....	.....	1,250
29. Augusta, Grenville	2,960	16,649	105	11	796	148	.....
30. Bagot and Blithefield, Renfrew	927	3,762	210	26	18	.....	.....
31. Balfour, Algoma	61	5,334	105	85	.....	.....	1,900
32. Bangor, W., & McClure, Hastings	138	2,611	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Barrie, Frontenac	30	1,551	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Barton, Wentworth	3,776	19,098	216	486	172	3,010	.....
35. Bastard and Burgess, S. Leeds	.....	13,674	107	63	405	.....	700
36. Bathurst, Lanark	1,259	9,145	....	.....	28	.....	.....
37. Bayham, Elgin	5,967	25,312	248	1	51	.....	22,000
38. Beckwith, Lanark	975	8,080	55	.....	381	124	.....
39. Bedford, Frontenac	23	6,909	49	5	47	.....	275
40. Belmont & Methuen, Peterborough	558	7,077	....	.....	6	.....	1,000
41. Bentinck, Grey	481	15,934	98	6	65	.....	.....
42. Bertie, Welland	2,471	20,225	338	5	.....	.....	1,200
43. Beverly, Wentworth	.....	23,603	129	1	570	5,100	3,470
44. Bexley, Victoria	33	4,634	98	.....	151	.....	.....
45. Biddulph, Middlesex	3,387	14,182	101	.....	.....	.....	4,118
46. Billings, Manitoulin	220	1,477	48	8	.....	.....	.....
47. Binbrook, Wentworth	1,681	9,412	....	5	.....	.....	1,200
48. Blandford, Oxford	1,970	10,061	48	132	56	.....	.....
49. Blanshard, Perth	5,788	18,497	....	.....	22	.....	5,229
50. Blenheim, Oxford	1,423	26,119	204	571	29	.....	3,946
51. Blezard, Nipissing	.....	609	54	.....	.....	.....	1,200
52. Bonfield, Nipissing	845	5,581	129	.....	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.

Receipts, 1906.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridge.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	212	22,840	736	.....	182	2,388	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	171	17,953	747	62	194	3,936	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	91	8,974	436	7	150	1,193	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	34	4,911	149	.....	.....	431	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	127	9,718	671	.....	253	1,078	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2,628	196	28	55	511	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	212	19,041	694	15	252	2,928	.....	7
.....	6,221	3,783	....	200	453	83,365	1,882	461	2,084	12,312	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	11	10,702	519	40	124	1,626	10	9
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1,861	155	5	64	3	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	408	5,643	295	.....	92	569	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	....	10	20	5,461	350	5	95	979	.....	12
600	.....	.....	....	.....	177	18,614	987	203	302	2,298	.....	13
.....	507	.....	....	.....	176	15,856	696	456	135	2,016	.....	14
400	.....	.....	....	.....	278	16,986	652	149	250	2,039	203	15
.....	.....	.....	....	797	.....	5,687	72	.....	49	613	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	103	33,586	1,176	2	406	3,580	.....	17
.....	837	.....	....	.....	1,037	16,322	558	191	242	1,401	41	18
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1,302	152	.....	55	54	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	5,048	431	13	95	1,412	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	153	19,161	712	45	144	1,866	3	21
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1,160	27,035	979	18	739	2,628	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	....	11	611	24,300	910	543	164	4,031	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	....	12	189	25,770	849	284	149	6,278	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	....	8	23	13,082	495	.....	135	3,245	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3	5,371	290	.....	87	448	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	35	5,917	213	26	96	367	.....	27
700	.....	3,610	....	.....	965	9,534	533	.....	52	4,467	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	20,669	1,313	247	180	2,653	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	20	4,963	369	10	90	271	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	7,485	807	15	268	431	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	....	260	.....	3,054	233	.....	43	322	128	32
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1,621	252	.....	97	114	.....	33
9,800	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	36,558	1,354	227	793	3,226	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	17	14,966	722	.....	160	1,643	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	8	10,440	447	96	139	516	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	223	53,802	1,143	78	557	5,403	1,107	37
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	35	9,650	479	4	118	1,268	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	7,308	259	6	61	541	.....	39
800	.....	.....	....	.....	516	9,957	367	10	125	346	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	167	16,751	578	14	162	1,880	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1,072	25,311	891	71	307	9,361	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	136	33,009	967	54	382	2,380	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	34	4,950	304	6	116	324	60	44
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	171	21,959	700	3	215	6,221	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1,753	202	.....	43	194	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	6	12,304	514	6	133	3,175	.....	47
3,000	2,866	.....	..	413	119	18,665	660	65	143	2,737	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	....	375	427	30,338	752	30	212	7,532	.....	49
.....	2,466	.....	10	1,068	317	36,153	1,311	170	300	6,801	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1,863	265	.....	3	455	.....	51
800	.....	.....	15	.....	10	7,380	427	2	190	414	.....	52

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Adelaide	57	5	5,158	4,431	909	.....	.....
2. Adjala	5	27	3,234	4,118	.....	.....	.....
3. Admaston	13	109	1,417	4,097	.....	.....	.....
4. Adolphustown	.....	151	1,339	1,500	.....	.....	.....
5. Albemarle	20	125	179	4,144	10	158	.....
6. Alberton	.....	5	.....	747	.....	.....	.....
7. Albion	15	37	3,427	6,520	.....	.....	.....
8. Aldborough	186	246	5,012	9,743	3,112	2,974	400
9. Alfred	50	17	1,268	5,709	355	.....	.....
10. Algona	11	.....	400	1,031	.....	.....	.....
11. Alice and Fraser	3	29	989	3,641	.....	.....	.....
12. Alnwick	29	54	914	1,723	.....	.....	3
13. Amabel	106	57	1,622	6,404	.....	.....	.....
14. Amaranth	.....	5	2,169	6,951	1,635	.....	.....
15. Ameliasburg	512	381	2,665	6,760	.....	1,067	78
16. Amherst Island	.....	115	2,688	1,404	.....	.....	.....
17. Ancaster	200	189	7,506	8,531	.....	.....	10,508
18. Anderdon	34	.....	1,685	4,344	1,915	.....	.....
19. Anson and Hindon	.....	5	100	862	.....	.....	.....
20. Armour	2	12	.....	1,329	.....	.....	.....
21. Arran	71	.....	3,135	4,914	1,559	.....	.....
22. Artemesia	600	55	2,490	8,603	42	319	61
23. Arthur	35	12	3,322	8,447	105	.....	.....
24. Ashfield	10	16	3,798	7,200	.....	.....	.....
25. Asphodel	.....	32	2,845	3,765	.....	.....	.....
26. Assiginack	11	41	.....	3,274	.....	.....	.....
27. Athol	.....	246	1,132	2,627	.....	.....	72
28. Atwood	.....	.....	.....	630	.....	.....	.....
29. Augusta	36	20	3,361	7,928	461	166	897
30. Bagot and Blithefield	13	181	765	2,509	.....	.....	.....
31. Balfour	10	35	.....	2,160	.....	.....	.....
32. Bangor, Wicklow and McClure	17	28	236	1,528	.....	.....	.....
33. Barrie	.....	24	131	850	.....	.....	.....
34. Barton	191	211	3,835	17,429	.....	.....	3,433
35. Bastard and Burgess	104	31	2,356	7,288	.....	.....	.....
36. Bathurst	100	19	2,997	5,031	.....	.....	.....
37. Bayham	72	86	6,022	8,703	173	.....	.....
38. Beckwith	20	10	2,268	4,192	.....	.....	.....
39. Bedford	25	49	1,432	3,597	.....	.....	.....
40. Belmont and Methuen	1,493*	178	875	4,517	.....	.....	.....
41. Bentinck	21	4	2,849	6,429	.....	.....	.....
42. Bertie	64	72	3,291	6,789	822	.....	.....
43. Beverly	46	256	8,665	7,746	.....	.....	5,079
44. Bexley	41	6	779	2,354	.....	576	.....
45. Biddulph	35	109	5,568	4,526	494	.....	.....
46. Billings	1	5	.....	999	.....	.....	.....
47. Binbrook	35	293	2,944	3,712	.....	.....	.....
48. Blandford	31	10	2,053	3,146	894	.....	3,000
49. Blanshard	64	85	4,686	5,325	.....	.....	.....
50. Blenheim	49	56	5,258	10,235	2,640	.....	.....
51. Blezard	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
52. Bonfield	1	57	.....	3,422	.....	.....	.....

*Including $1 424 expenses re small-pox visitation.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. 1906.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*								Assets on December 31, 1906			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	500	5	.....	117	14,488	8,352	16	.....	1
83	.....	.....	3,679	105	.....	124	16,314	1,639	1,783	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	7,511	1,463	1,995	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	600	19	.....	77	4,266	645	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	2,400	105	.....	122	9,265	453	1,567	311	5
300	.....	.....	300	24	.....	1	2,167	461	824	.....	6
118	.....	.....	3,849	189	.....	17	18,061	980	.....	.....	7
1,200	3,233	.....	22,837	2,691	.....	400	68,773	14,592	6,513	13,520	8
.....	.....	.....	200	13	.....	57	9,988	714	4,751	.....	9
44	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	1,726	135	430	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5,631	12	1,445	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	835	22	.....	158	5,167	294	148	.....	12
394	.....	972	.....	834	.....	238	14,417	4,197	360	.....	13
.....	320	.....	992	30	.....	65	15,470	386	1,788	.....	14
100	.....	.....	1,200	848	.....	82	16,986	.....	4,167	13,599	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	67	5,010	677	1,670	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	32,323	1,263	3,809	.....	17
.....	553	608	3,946	371	.....	433	16,322	.....	10,679	.....	18
29	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1,264	38	669	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	198	12	.....	278	3,782	1,266	2,458	.....	20
222	.....	.....	3,116	102	.....	111	16,000	3,161	.....	.....	21
3,874	.....	.....	2,000	554	.....	48	23,010	4,025	122	2,722	22
353	.....	.....	5,000	181	.....	156	23,259	1,041	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	2,900	41	.....	244	21,769	4,001	1,118	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	2,500	53	.....	12	13,082	.....	301	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	4,209	1,162	128	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	43	5,222	695	2	.....	27
.....	.....	68	1,715	221	.....	305	7,991	1,543	1,583	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	1,650	278	.....	385	19,575	1,094	3,385	1,536	29
.....	.....	.....	500	44	.....	3	4,755	208	1,017	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	2,550	125	.....	163	6,564	921	1,505	.....	31
261	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	14	2,869	185	3,679	.....	32
.....	.....	44	.....	27	.....	.....	1,539	82	237	.....	33
1,000	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	259	32,058	4,500	961	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	1,671	66	.....	41	14,082	884	105	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	9,388	1,052	265	.....	36
100	397	1,725	20,500	1,474	.....	811	48,351	5,451	4,679	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	8,485	1,165	261	.....	38
161	.....	226	510	73	.....	25	6,965	343	520	.....	39
518	.....	.....	1,000	238	.....	176	9,843	114	3,056	.....	40
99	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	32	12,130	4,621	820	.....	41
787	235	.....	1,200	263	.....	245	24,398	913	3,618	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	4,691	.....	.....	303	30,569	2 440	972	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	4	4,920	30	1,633	5,177	44
.....	.....	.....	4,000	84	.....	4	21,959	.....	69	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1,472	281	776	.....	46
134	.....	....	1,200	39	.....	106	12,291	13	166	.....	47
.....	853	.....	.....	312	54	51	14,009	4,656	255	.....	48
117	.....	.....	5,454	175	.....	159	24,591	5,747	168	.....	49
563	375	.....	3,946	376	.....	153	32,233	3,920	385	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	700	18	.....	55	1,500	363	1,948	.....	51
137	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	595	5,285	2,095	1,480	.....	52

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Assets on December 31, 1906.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
1. Adelaide		1,500	652	10,520
2. Adjala			917	4,339
3. Admaston		1,130		4,588
4. Adolphustown	3,000	750		4,395
5. Albemarle		2,552	564	5,447
6. Alberton			400	1,685
7. Albion		900	2,256	4,136
8. Aldborough	400	2,700	4,472	42,197
9. Alfred		2,500	100	8,065
10. Algona		350	188	1,103
11. Alice and Fraser				1,457
12. Alnwick	28	1,300	75	1,845
13. Amabel		356	1,493	6,406
14. Amaranth		1,000	92	3,266
15. Ameliasburg	25,890	5,720	607	49,983
16. Amherst Island		225		2,572
17. Ancaster	28,208	5,400		38,680
18. Anderdon		1,100	521	12,300
19. Anson and Hindon			193	900
20. Armour		302		4,026
21. Arran		800	1,823	5,784
22. Artemesia	61	1,030	5,904	13,864
23. Arthur		1,200	1,255	3,496
24. Ashfield		325		5,444
25. Asphodel		1,700	358	2,359
26. Assiginack		730		2,020
27. Athol	1,392	1,245		3,334
28. Atwood			4,654	7,780
29. Augusta	17,617	2,500		26,132
30. Bagot and Blithefield		1,000		2,225
31. Balfour		1,675		4,101
32. Bangor, Wicklow and McClure		200	1,827	5,891
33. Barrie		300		619
34. Barton	16,395	2,250	2,000	26,106
35. Bastard and Burgess	12,050	2,500		15,539
36. Bathurst		750	1,013	3,080
37. Bayham		2,300	1,195	13,625
38. Beckwith	8,336	1,340		11,102
39. Bedford		500	24	1,387
40. Belmont and Methuen		400	2,824	6,394
41. Bentinck			1,140	6,581
42. Bertie		5,150	820	10,501
43. Beverly	13,979	3,200		20,591
44. Bexley		250	438	7,528
45. Biddulph		1,300	1,238	2,607
46. Billings		250		1,307
47. Binbrook		450	290	919
48. Blandford	3,000	215	55	8,181
49. Blanshard		900	3,104	9,919
50. Blenheim		1,175	4,289	9,769
51. Blezard				2,311
52. Bonfield			1,763	5,338

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31, 1906.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
5,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	5,329	1
3,321	58	.....	917	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	4,396	2
1,417	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	1,612	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
451	60	.....	875	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	1,578	5
.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	460	6
.....	.....	.....	2,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	2,346	7
4,733	1,730	7,000	18,600	18,858	3,783	14,560	4,184	544	73,992	8
1,526	2,611	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	4,162	9
218	150	.....	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	10
789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	966	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	12
.....	.....	15,934	1,493	.....	1,297	.....	.....	.....	18,724	13
.....	142	.....	.....	4,031	.....	.....	.....	1,080	5,253	14
.....	.....	.....	600	.....	15,000	3,169	.....	113	18,882	15
.....	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	753	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
1,687	887	.....	.....	5,938	2,685	2,964	.....	1,340	15,501	18
.....	908	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	982	19
.....	2,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	2,729	20
.....	.....	.....	1,823	.....	.....	601	.....	.....	2,424	21
.....	366	.....	8,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,992	22
2,022	.....	.....	1,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	3,301	23
4,674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	4,791	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	220	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	513	.....	700	.....	3,542	3,550	.....	2,098	10,403	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	2,400	.....	.....	5,600	29
.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	242	30
.....	1,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	153	1,687	31
235	2,055	.....	1,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	353	4,470	32
.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	156	33
.....	690	.....	11,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	13,240	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	19,962	100	2,220	.....	8,000	.....	.....	30,282	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	83	.....	442	.....	189	275	.....	20	1,009	39
875	1,234	.....	2,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	4,711	40
.....	.....	.....	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,140	41
.....	.....	.....	820	2,462	.....	.....	.....	1,398	4,680	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,470	.....	160	3,630	43
.....	450	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,450	44
.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	70	212	45
.....	371	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	409	46
.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	47
.....	.....	.....	3,000	9,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,823	48
4,686	.....	.....	1,537	.....	.....	.....	.....	288	6,511	49
.....	263	.....	4,289	3,457	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,009	50
.....	734	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	1,234	51
.....	1,552	.....	1,763	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,319	52

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municiplities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1906.						
	Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
53. Bosanquet, Lambton	223	20,039	45	.....	7	.....	2,500
54. Brant, Bruce	2,547	18,556	206	3	118	.....	2,000
55. Brantford, Brant	1,476	33,840	249	50	3,183	2,550	.....
56. Brighton, Northumberland	1,567	11,842	....	11	.....	.....	5,033
57. Brock, Ontario	1,217	17,082	128	3	.....	.....	4,000
58. Bromley, Renfrew	631	8,674	157	4	.....	.....	800
59. Brooke, Lambton	534	39,971	56	.....	39	.....	13,566
60. Brougham, Renfrew	144	961	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
61. Bruce, Bruce	1,033	16,637	69	.....	92	1,445	2,500
62. Brudenell & Lynedoch, Renfrew	115	2,562	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
63. Brunel, Muskoka	559	2,841	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
64. Bucke, Nipissing	63	1,153	....	39	.....	.....	.....
65. Burford, Brant	2,196	26,003	30	18	104	.....	.....
66. Burgess N., Lanark	403	3,283	....	9	.....	.....	.....
67. Burleigh & Anstruther, Peterboro	.....	2,850	60	15	.....	.....	300
68. Burpee, Manitoulin	18	1,142	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69. Caistor, Lincoln	1,177	7,679	49	8	.....	.....	500
70. Caldwell, Nipissing	58	4,131	156	3	.....	.....	1,509
71. Caledon, Peel	868	20,410	315	28	31	66	4,500
72. Caledonia, Prescott	138	9,071	163	.....	.....	.....	.....
73. Calvin, Nipissing	70	1,535	....	.....	.....	.....	250
74. Cambridge, Russell	420	16,393	250	.....	.....	.....	3,000
75. Camden, Kent	97	18,749	....	3	.....	.....	4,682
76. Camden E., Lennox & Add	85	24,168	280	6	41	.....	4,149
77. Cameron, Nipissing	14	554	....	.....	.....	.....	125
78. Canborough, Haldimand	1,674	4,786	48	.....	.....	.....	300
79. Caradoc, Middlesex	2,169	27,735	104	41	21	.....	29
80. Carden, Victoria	34	3,268	....	.....	.....	.....	200
81. Cardiff, Haliburton	127	2,129	....	.....	.....	.....	500
82. Cardwell, Muskoka	1,477	1,473	....	6	.....	.....	.....
83. Carling, Parry Sound	427	970	....	.....	.....	.....	305
84. Carlow, Hastings	213	3,200	....	.....	.....	.....	700
85. Carnarvon, Manitoulin	281	3,403	38	.....	13	.....	300
86. Carrick, Bruce	1,823	19,582	369	27	145	.....	800
87. Cartwright, Durham	229	10,643	....	11	.....	.....	2,000
88. Cavan, Durham	14	17,424	....	.....	.....	.....	2,145
89. Cayuga N., Haldimand	347	8,452	96	.....	.....	.....	2,000
90. Cayuga S., Haldimand	277	3,178	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91. Chaffey, Muskoka	.....	3,314	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
92. Chandos, Peterborough	185	3,664	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93. Chapleau, Algoma	21	3,479	210	195	.....	30	.....
94. Chapman, Parry Sound	1,041	2,992	45	1	.....	.....	.....
95. Chapple, Rainy River	1	4,895	55	.....	1	.....	3,472
96. Charlottenburg, Glengarry	201	23,875	323	13	.....	.....	14,057
97. Charlotteville, Norfolk	.....	14,657	70	.....	402	1,091	2,408
98. Chatham, Kent	53	44,818	....	.....	.....	.....	26,653
99. Chinguacousy, Peel	.....	23,439	90	17	1,458	3,817	.....
100. Christie, Parry Sound	862	1,935	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
101. Clarence, Russell	1,847	17,962	340	.....	.....	.....	5,000
102. Clarendon and Miller, Frontenac	527	2,100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
103. Clarke, Durham	292	20,144	....	96	.....	.....	795
104. Clinton, Lincoln	.....	16,755	....	40	20	.....	3,867

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.

Receipts, 1906.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	470	.....	.....	....	102	23,386	981	46	273	3,822	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	140	23,570	860	8	187	5,081	17	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	787	42,135	2,398	1,708	798	5,182	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	67	18,520	690	15	191	4,851	.....	56
.....	.....	6,000	.....	....	640	29,070	1,211	24	514	3,817	7,133	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	178	10,444	374	19	92	973	.....	58
.....	6,285	.....	83	....	481	61,015	868	1,021	323	10,542	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	1,216	181	.....	50	53	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	209	328	22,313	746	24	284	4,440	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	5	2,790	297	.....	27	72	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3,404	277	.....	75	496	.....	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	231	1,486	403	134	67	298	.....	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	368	28,719	1,117	318	366	7,237	.....	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	8	3,703	285	33	93	353	....	66
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	338	3,563	222	.....	95	404	.....	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1,160	108	.....	14	14	.....	68
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	9,415	273	.....	128	1,624	.....	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	5,857	278	13	126	983	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	119	26,337	1,182	14	324	6,191	.....	71
1,000	.....	.....	.....	....	177	10,549	498	6	228	1,342	55	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	9	1,864	199	.....	44	43	.....	73
900	429	.....	.....	....	148	21,540	884	127	238	3,515	.....	74
.....	2,428	.....	.....	....	24	25,983	872	28	228	2,163	.....	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	224	28,953	1,018	125	383	5,125	.....	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	5	698	223	.....	20	2	.....	77
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	6,808	297	17	86	655	....	78
.....	2,675	.....	20	....	115	32,909	1,058	34	344	2,030	.....	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	57	3,559	245	114	53	187	.....	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	38	2,802	379	68	120	698	.....	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	263	3,219	289	.....	118	336	.....	82
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	23	1,725	110	2	54	59	.....	83
500	.....	.....	.....	210	42	4,865	276	70	86	725	.....	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	4,035	194	.....	38	813	.....	85
.....	.....	.....	.....	175	26	22,947	678	44	352	2,827	.....	86
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	21	12,904	397	2	145	1,497	.....	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	134	19,717	708	.....	264	4,274	.....	88
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	38	10,933	450	.....	145	2,494	.....	89
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3,455	180	.....	36	210	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	811	4,159	384	.....	104	1,446	.....	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	35	3,884	304	.....	73	134	.....	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3,935	318	.....	314	656	93	93
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	83	4,162	289	12	98	551	.....	94
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	9	8,433	513	12	125	2,116	.....	95
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	383	38,852	1,115	24	454	7,010	.....	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	66	18,694	731	3	68	4,860	.....	97
1,540	14,915	.....	17	100	134	88,230	3,948	729	1,000	6,081	.....	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	134	28,955	1,268	.....	232	4,494	.....	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	83	2,970	258	7	12	356	.....	100
3,000	.....	.....	.....	200	28	28,377	984	20	190	3,476	2,200	101
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2	2,630	200	.....	65	123	.....	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	64	21,391	969	151	501	3,207	.....	103
.....	.....	1,000	.....	....	24	21,706	497	623	148	6,196	.....	104

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund, investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
53. Bosanquet	40	199	3,396	6,599	1,881	29	.....
54. Brant	77	97	4,647	7,624	.....	.....	118
55. Brantford	170	777	4,661	16,109	.....	.....	2,550
56. Brighton	97	110	3,016	5,722	.....	.....	.....
57. Brock	269	69	3,920	7,076	.....	.....	.....
58. Bromley	13	83	1,849	3,753	124	.....	.....
59. Brooke	58	272	4,168	9,407	5,340	.....	.....
60. Brougham	69	70	171	568	.....	.....	.....
61. Bruce	34	22	3,668	6,546	65	643	.....
62. Brudenell and Lynedoch	.....	20	459	1,343	.....	.....	.....
63. Brunel	9	14	.....	1,393	.....	.....	.....
64. Bucke	2	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65. Burford	70	679	3,827	10,419	716	.....	79
66. Burgess, N.	.....	.....	1,021	1,760	15	.....	.....
67. Burleigh and Anstruther	465	.....	170	900	.....	.....	.....
68. Burpee	.....	.....	.....	404	.....	.....	.....
69. Caistor	.....	10	1,876	3,689	.....	.....	.....
70. Caldwell	.....	.....	.....	1,257	7	.....	.....
71. Caledon	71	257	4,191	8,974	.....	.....	.....
72. Caledonia	34	.....	926	5,993	1,089	.....	.....
73. Calvin	10	5	.....	681	.....	.....	.....
74. Cambridge	24	25	1,562	7,716	401	.....	.....
75. Camden	31	445	1,376	6,585	3,993	.....	.....
76. Camden East	48	336	6,875	10,541	.....	.....	.....
77. Cameron	61	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	.....
78. Canborough	2	260	1,385	2,957	.....	.....	.....
79. Caradoc	267	2	10,354	8,207	1,825	.....	.....
80. Carden	.....	98	474	1,694	.....	.....	.....
81. Cardiff	7	.....	127	767	.....	.....	.....
82. Cardwell	40	.....	.....	811	.....	.....	.....
83. Carling	.....	31	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
84. Carlow	40	.....	7	2,049	.....	.....	.....
85. Carnarvon	.....	.....	.....	1,081	.....	.....	.....
86. Carrick	62	97	4,373	10,419	.....	371	.....
87. Cartwright	161	140	2,621	3,825	.....	.....	.....
88. Cavan	50	68	4,371	6,625	431	.....	.....
89. Cayuga, N	12	10	1,069	4,306	.....	.....	.....
90. Cayuga, S.	14	30	1,000	1,572	.....	.....	.....
91. Chaffey	40	.....	.....	1,373	.....	.....	.....
92. Chandos	1,068*	55	400	1,459	.....	.....	.....
93. Chapleau	38	.....	.....	1,896	.....	.....	5
94. Chapman	1	.....	.....	1,964	.....	.....	.....
95. Chapple	42	5	.....	3,159	.....	77	.....
96. Charlottenburg	256	138	3,484	12,686	317	.....	.....
97. Charlotteville	23	66	2,660	6,728	377	.....	1,091
98. Chatham	214	1,297	4,876	14,425	12,598	.....	.....
99. Chinguacousy	46	23	8,128	10,074	.....	.....	3,740
100. Christie	.....	5	.....	1,154	.....	.....	.....
101. Clarence	73	10	2,656	11,211	324	.....	.....
102. Clarendon and Miller	.....	.....	241	1,443	.....	.....	.....
103. Clarke	290	414	4,957	8,947	.....	.....	.....
104. Clinton	2	15	3,878	5,465	.....	.....	30

*Increase due to visitation of small-pox and diphtheria.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*								Assets on December 31, 1906			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
197	1,778	.....	2,500	455	.....	418	22,614	772	84	119	53
247	.....	.....	2,000	122	.....	222	21,307	2,263	274	.....	54
1,014	211	.....	.....	525	.....	179	36,282	5,853	1,435	.....	55
.....	.....	.....	3,550	69	.....	209	18,520	.....	1,767	.....	56
152	.....	.....	3,500	85	128	506	28,404	666	851	.....	57
.....	230	.....	800	565	.....	96	8,971	1,473	1,023	.....	58
826	5,922	1,720	17,066	1,595	.....	1,865	60,993	22	13,692	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,162	54	117	.....	60
1,143	.....	.....	2,500	248	.....	228	20,591	1,722	15	643	61
225	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	2,478	312	1,247	.....	62
210	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	2,536	868	2,515	.....	63
76	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	4	1,199	287	1,085	.....	64
.....	850	90	.....	154	.....	751	26,673	2,046	479	.....	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,560	143	20	.....	66
.....	.....	259	371	135	.....	.....	3,021	542	781	.....	67
.....	.....	157	65	64	.....	.....	826	334	752	.....	68
.....	.....	.....	500	9	.....	250	8,359	1,056	1,298	.....	69
94	.....	.....	1,283	63	.....	548	4,652	1,205	3,171	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	4,500	103	.....	212	26,019	318	85	.....	71
89	77	.....	.....	32	.....	107	10,476	73	3,671	.....	72
150	.....	.....	344	52	.....	.....	1,528	336	1,325	.....	73
220	587	912	3,000	392	.....	51	19,654	1,886	3,445	.....	74
523	4,865	.....	3,404	1,315	.....	155	25,983	.....	9,264	.....	75
90	.....	.....	3,920	89	.....	403	28,953	.....	695	.....	76
.....	.....	.....	125	6	.....	12	686	12	237	.....	77
.....	.....	.....	300	9	.....	29	5,997	811	1,206	.....	78
1,080	1,131	.....	29	270	159	242	27,032	5,877	2,215	.....	79
330	.....	.....	200	65	.....	58	3,518	41	635	.....	80
141	.....	.....	300	50	.....	9	2,666	136	1,373	.....	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1,602	1,617	920	.....	82
54	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	1,341	384	2,106	.....	83
208	.....	.....	924	41	.....	26	4,452	413	1,378	.....	84
128	.....	.....	900	76	.....	18	3,248	787	1,879	.....	85
.....	.....	.....	800	373	.....	145	20,541	2,406	6	6,325	86
384	.....	204	2,667	287	.....	129	12,459	445	109	.....	87
130	.....	.....	2,145	114	.....	249	19,429	288	1,530	.....	88
.....	.....	.....	500	33	.....	57	9,076	1,857	174	.....	89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,042	413	289	.....	90
104	.....	.....	266	5	.....	41	3,763	396	2,060	.....	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	3,709	175	2,020	.....	92
156	.....	.....	200	246	.....	.....	3,922	13	806	.....	93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2,940	1,222	855	.....	94
27	.....	.....	790	234	.....	291	7,391	1,042	4,618	77	95
1,006	.....	684	8,133	881	.....	210	36,398	2,454	11,202	.....	96
.....	.....	1,456	132	168	.....	331	18,694	.....	1,119	.....	97
1,358	10,118	2,496	18,662	4,618	.....	*5,810	88,230	.....	43,663	.....	98
268	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	310	28,658	297	400	32,514	99
100	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	40	1,938	1,032	828	.....	100
309	72	.....	4,000	575	.....	338	26,438	1,939	10,340	.....	101
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,073	557	1,388	.....	102
232	.....	272	795	61	.....	223	21,019	372	2,324	.....	103
98	.....	.....	3,944	204	.....	129	21,229	477	68	.....	104

*Including $4,819 paid to other municipalities as share of drainage expenses.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Assets on 31st December, 1906.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
53. Bosanquet	.....	300	8,234	9,509
54. Brant	4,710	.....	2,800	10,047
55. Brantford	68,742	.....	8,205	84,235
56. Brighton	.....	1,175	.....	2,942
57. Brock	.....	9,340	724	11,581
58. Bromley	.....	680	.....	3,176
59. Brooke	.....	.....	2,290	16,004
60. Brougham	.....	.....	.....	171
61. Bruce	.....	1,200	3,827	7,407
62. Brudnell and Lynedoch	.....	650	129	2,338
63. Brunel	.....	1,000	890	5,273
64. Bucke	.....	200	2,284	3,856
65. Burford	2,667	900	.....	6,092
66. Burgess N	.....	600	.....	763
67. Burlington and Anstruther	.....	2,100	300	3,723
68. Burpee	.....	104	.....	1,190
69. Caistor	.....	1,000	.....	3,354
70. Caldwell	.....	262	212	4,850
71. Caledon	230	2,000	.....	2,633
72. Caledonia	.....	800	1,088	5,632
73. Calvin	.....	.....	529	2,190
74. Cambridge	50	1,050	900	7,331
75. Camden	.....	800	7,101	17,165
76. Camden East	.....	4,600	85	5,380
77. Cameron	.....	.....	.....	249
78. Canborough	.....	.....	155	2,172
79. Caradoc	.....	2,800	1,546	12,438
80. Carden	50	.....	1,070	1,796
81. Cardiff	.....	.....	692	2,201
82. Cardwell	.....	.....	.....	2,537
83. Carling	.....	150	401	3,041
84. Carlow	.....	60	1,011	2,862
85. Carnarvon	.....	.....	516	3,182
86. Carrick	.....	2,800	3,226	14,763
87. Cartwright	.....	2,000	1,247	3,801
88. Cavan	.....	5,700	1,943	9,461
89. Cayuga, N.	.....	22	3	2,056
90. Cayuga, S.	.....	1,200	.....	1,902
91. Chaffey	.....	.....	.....	2,456
92. Chandos	.....	.....	.....	2,195
93. Chapleau	5	600	3,829	5,253
94. Chapman	.....	220	.....	2,297
95. Chapple	.....	40	2,617	8,394
96. Charlottenburg	.....	1,050	5,317	20,023
97. Charlotteville	8,764	837	.....	10,720
98. Chatham	.....	2,500	48,932	95,095
99. Chinguacousy	327	1,000	1,020	35,558
100. Christie	.....	1,085	.....	2,945
101. Clarence	.....	2,600	9,801	24,680
102. Clarendon and Miller	.....	.....	.....	1,945
103. Clarke	.....	6,350	500	9,546
104. Clinton	30	400	2,379	3,354

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31, 1906.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	68	.....	483	6,415	.....	.....	.....	1,026	7,992	53
.....	.....	.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	3,100	54
.....	.....	.....	6,863	1,454	.....	.....	.....	3,334	11,651	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,483	.....	.....	1,483	56
.....	318	.....	516	.....	6,000	500	.....	2,042	9,376	57
1,849	.....	.....	.....	7,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,153	58
.....	.....	.....	1,455	14,624	4,940	5,500	.....	.....	26,519	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	60
.....	.....	.....	3,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	4,019	61
.....	796	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	925	62
.....	948	.....	890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,838	63
.....	141	.....	2,284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,425	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	832	179	.....	.....	1,101	2,112	65
.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	66
.....	305	.....	.....	.....	1,324	565	.....	855	3,049	67
.....	514	.....	.....	.....	1,117	.....	.....	.....	1,631	68
1,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	1,986	69
.....	1,674	.....	99	.....	.....	1,034	.....	300	3,107	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
462	680	.....	1,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,230	72
.....	806	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	1,310	73
1,151	826	.....	900	3,265	2,582	.....	.....	.....	8,724	74
.....	1,326	.....	3,770	15,227	.....	4,682	.....	666	25,671	75
.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	200	76
.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	52	77
1,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	309	.....	.....	1,568	78
.....	.....	.....	996	3,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,778	79
.....	.....	.....	1,070	.....	.....	180	.....	25	1,275	80
207	641	.....	692	.....	.....	200	.....	18	1,758	81
.....	793	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	1,048	82
.....	433	.....	401	.....	.....	305	.....	.....	1,139	83
207	1,027	.....	1,011	.....	.....	415	.....	156	2,816	84
.....	1,365	.....	516	.....	.....	300	.....	48	2,229	85
.....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	7,200	86
.....	.....	3,886	1,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,133	87
.....	.....	.....	1,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	948	2,193	88
1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	2	2,502	89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	585	91
.....	809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1,109	92
.....	118	.....	3,782	.....	.....	.....	.....	692	4,592	93
.....	1,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	1,481	94
.....	1,952	.....	1,800	.....	.....	2,682	.....	121	6,555	95
.....	.....	.....	3,542	.....	4,887	14,057	.....	.....	22,486	96
.....	.....	1,522	.....	.....	.....	2,408	.....	.....	3,930	97
4,984	1.687	.....	6,950	68,466	10,262	26,653	.....	*11,251	130,253	98
.....	.....	.....	1,020	.....	.....	.....	327	63	1,410	99
.....	393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	490	100
2,454	6,181	.....	7,996	974	.....	3,000	.....	.....	20,605	101
204	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	352	102
.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	103
.....	58	.....	2,332	.....	1.000	....	.....	25	3,415	104

*Due on drains and statute labour divisions

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1906. Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
105. Cockburn Island, Manitoulin	168	1,785	....	....	....	....	....
106. Colborne, Huron	2,291	11,239	51	....	9	....	1,500
107. Colchester N., Essex	793	20,123	....	2	16	....	14,000
108. Colchester S., Essex	11,923	25,142	219	17	430	....	3,747
109. Coleman, Nipissing	....	7,452	621	....	29	....	14,926
110. Collingwood, Grey	1,736	19,270	....	....	....	....	3,819
111. Cornwall, Stormont	5,705	24,879	380	1	....	....	16,496
112. Cramahe, Northumberland	128	12,499	64	57	....	....	1,000
113. Crosby N., Leeds	679	8,048	10	3	....	2,507	100
114. Crosby S., Leeds	466	7,598	94	8	123	172	1,300
115. Crowland, Welland	481	6,107	54	16	....	....	400
116. Culross, Bruce	1,748	13,298	53	2	28	....	....
117. Cumberland, Russell	1,161	17,089	205	....	....	....	2,916
118. Dalhousie, Sherbrooke N., Lanark	1,084	6,175	3	3	....	....	....
119. Dalton, Victoria	232	1,620	....	....	....	....	....
120. Darling, Lanark	422	1,794	....	5	15	....	....
121. Darlington, Durham	2,057	22,498	....	....	24	....	2,608
122. Dawn, Lambton	108	34,250	....	23	18	....	11,000
123. Day and Bright Add., Algoma	591	1,436	....	....	....	....	....
124. Delaware, Middlesex	4,864	11,032	48	4	42	....	4,742
125. Denbigh, Ab. & Ash., Len. & Ad.	256	2,058	....	....	....	....	250
126. Derby, Grey	2,222	10,549	....	2	26	....	7,903
127. Dereham, Oxford	9,927	29,606	....	535	69	....	....
128. Dorchester N., Middlesex	743	33,824	130	....	15	....	2,000
129. Dorchester S., Elgin	....	14,976	....	7	8	....	367
130. Douro, Peterborough	1,787	8,484	....	....	31	....	1,500
131. Dover, Kent	9,402	34,611	441	....	98	....	1,920
132. Downie, Perth	2,097	20,230	144	32	43	111	5,250
133. Draper, Muskoka	428	2,744	57	....	....	....	300
134. Drummond, Lanark	1,140	10,566	109	....	435	7,895	....
135. Drury, Denison & Graham, Alg.	2,290	4,773	162	2	....	....	1,000
136. Dumfries N., Waterloo	1,047	13,872	79	57	....	....	800
137. Dumfries S., Brant	1,232	20,485	96	8	....	....	4,880
138. Dummer, Peterborough	1,168	7,700	....	30	29	....	....
139. Dungannon, Hastings	251	3,120	45	....	....	....	....
140. Dunn, Haldimand	472	4,060	84	....	6	....	....
141. Dunwich, Elgin	5,163	22,647	135	12	26	....	5,000
142. Dymond, Nipissing	378	3,469	....	187	....	300	145
143. Dysart, Guilford, etc., Haliburton	1,921	2,569	30	46	18	....	700
144. Easthope N., Perth	3,267	14,138	149	....	62	....	....
145. Easthope S., Perth	911	11,482	320	1	146	....	1,500
146. Eastnor, Bruce	25	9,642	209	94	8	2,516	2,858
147. Edwardsburg, Grenville	....	14,910	54	63	701	....	4,055
148. Egremont, Grey	836	17,708	4	1	143	....	....
149. Ekfrid, Middlesex	....	20,999	141	....	....	....	....
150. Elderslie, Bruce	1,662	12,794	....	....	41	....	900
151. Eldon, Victoria	1,028	12,322	260	7	....	....	1,700
152. Elizabethtown, Leeds	....	19,790	54	770	107	7,000	9,335
153. Ellice, Perth	526	25,604	277	....	301	....	8,000
154. Elma, Perth	10,290	29,440	5	....	406	223	2,000
155. Elmsley N., Lanark	683	4,703	....	....	....	....	....
156. Elmsley S., Leeds	38	4,209	25	....	....	....	....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1906.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and Commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,953	218	.....	48	365	20	105
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	15,124	506	200	189	3,090	.....	106
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,518	36,452	863	42	639	1,449	.....	107
.....	9,713	.....	127	.....	157	51,475	834	654	704	2,873	.....	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	25,028	1,251	675	462	11,165	994	109
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	24,968	1,091	14	676	3,890	.....	110
.....	17,745	.....	683	.....	*5,796	71,685	1,266	20	279	6,274	.....	111
2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	15,813	565	1	326	1,915	.....	112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,241	12,588	314	7	87	537	.....	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,761	407	....	94	1,226	.....	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512	7,570	343	30	136	1,109	.....	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	15,153	669	20	166	1,929	.....	116
800	.....	.....	.....	.....	328	22,499	1,072	.....	114	3,659	.....	117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	7,303	367	.....	115	754	.....	118
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1,897	196	10	27	313	.....	119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	2,284	176	.....	69	300	.....	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	27,233	789	51	231	4,811	.....	121
.....	5,451	.....	7	.....	5	50,862	1,105	82	309	1,972	13	122
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,027	237	.....	264	94	68	123
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	21,090	484	58	174	3,941	.....	124
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	2,631	299	.....	69	64	.....	125
.....	2,034	.....	.....	.....	274	23,010	608	2	270	4,876	.....	126
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,041	1,005	42,183	1,466	520	397	9,979	1,206	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	370	37,082	1,169	108	243	9,579	.....	128
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265	16,623	911	2	121	5,079	275	129
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	11,963	479	9	123	1,488	.....	130
.....	20,621	.....	.....	100	*4,872	72,065	2,343	64	817	4,314	520	131
.....	.....	.....	.....	413	118	28,438	925	142	222	7,015	.....	132
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	3,797	369	.....	81	1,242	100	133
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,330	21,475	390	.....	190	1,840	.....	134
300	.....	.....	.....	.....	648	9,175	670	187	162	1,915	44	135
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,345	17,200	866	55	237	1,825	.....	136
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	404	27,205	871	2	276	6,505	880	137
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8,939	487	.....	228	1,095	.....	138
.....	.....	.....	.....	235	52	3,703	262	.....	30	343	.....	139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4,628	241	.....	61	165	.....	140
.....	1,607	.....	.....	200	543	35,333	1,098	62	345	7,179	.....	141
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,479	393	.....	133	1,837	18	142
650	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	5,959	344	.....	122	1,928	.....	143
.....	1,061	.....	.....	324	915	19,916	750	56	232	4,578	.....	144
.....	8,426	.....	.....	195	33	23,014	575	140	259	2,982	.....	145
.....	5,400	2,870	263	.....	232	24,117	696	466	189	2,517	.....	146
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,783	796	.....	247	2,667	.....	147
.....	4,314	1,000	.....	.....	612	24,618	876	280	249	4,057	.....	148
1,500	6,149	.....	.....	.....	341	29,130	908	55	289	4,250	2	149
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	402	15,799	681	.....	147	2,884	.....	150
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	15,442	803	.....	189	2,638	41	151
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	37,062	1,114	40	342	6,296	.....	152
.....	25,553	.....	.....	332	1,054	61,647	1,248	1,036	454	6,842	.....	153
.....	10,528	.....	.....	451	*2,300	55,643	1,132	2,259	488	5,158	.....	154
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	5,413	269	5	80	985	.....	155
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	4,375	256	66	51	369	.....	156

* From other municipalities as share of drainage expenses.
† Including $4,819 from other municipalities as share of drainage expenses.
‡ Including $2,244 from other municipalities as share of drainage expenses.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund, investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
105. Cockburn Island	.....	10	.....	1,062	.....	.....	.....
106. Colborne	7	5	2,555	4,555	.....	.....	.....
107. Colchester, N	.....	159	1,313	4,149	3,933	.....	.....
108. Colchester, S	164	259	5,178	7,654	16,556	.....	.....
109. Coleman	3	37	.....	1,650	553	.....	.....
110. Collingwood	415	372	2,945	9,565	.....	.....	.....
111. Cornwall	153	321	2,672	10,115	44,617	.....	.....
112. Cramahe	26	83	2,787	8,345	.....	.....	.....
113. Crosby, N	.....	.....	1,920	2,985	.....	.....	.....
114. Crosby, S	.....	.....	1,240	4,249	.....	.....	.....
115. Crowland	17	.....	1,398	2,780	.....	.....	.....
116. Culross	34	2	3,457	2,761	314	.....	.....
117. Cumberland	59	142	1,704	8,619	894	.....	.....
118. Dalhousie and Sherbrooke, N	39	10	1,152	3,500	.....	.....	.....
119. Dalton	.....	.....	136	1,019	.....	.....	.....
120. Darling	2	14	214	1,317	.....	.....	.....
121. Darlington	317	496	6,223	10,394	.....	.....	.....
122. Dawn	254	213	2,689	7,427	7,947	.....	.....
123. Day and Bright additional	2	.....	.....	938	.....	.....	.....
124. Delaware	35	122	2,730	3,689	1,111	.....	670
125. Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	12	10	188	1,702	.....	.....	.....
126. Derby	380	68	1,550	3,757	160	.....	.....
127. Dereham	37	72	5,648	8,350	5,738	.....	.....
128. Dorchester, N	30	88	11,589	8,470	1,267	.....	.....
129. Dorchester, S	.....	13	2,828	4,580	1,855	.....	.....
130. Douro	32	99	2,473	3,489	1,549	.....	.....
131. Dover	304	781	3,400	7,339	40,837	.....	.....
132. Downie	114	147	4,752	5,947	186	.....	.....
133. Draper	.....	110	.....	1,483	.....	.....	.....
134. Drummond	148	5	3,153	4,302	5,965	.....	3,391
135. Drury, Denison and Graham	47	.....	.....	3,905	.....	.....	.....
136. Dumfries, N	108	90	3,414	5,335	.....	.....	.....
137. Dumfries, S	92	262	3,028	7,842	.....	.....	.....
138. Dummer	8	141	1,729	3,672	.....	.....	.....
139. Dungannon	.....	.....	157	1,816	.....	.....	.....
140. Dunn	4	177	1,192	2,200	.....	.....	.....
141. Dunwich	153	40	5,170	7,262	902	.....	.....
142. Dymond	5	5	.....	1,139	.....	.....	.....
143. Dysart, Guilford, etc	.....	62	.....	3,060	.....	.....	.....
144. Easthope, N	14	110	4,055	4,785	1,804	.....	.....
145. Easthope, S	26	63	2,435	4,362	7,769	.....	.....
146. Eastnor	138	56	656	3,209	1,429	.....	.....
147. Edwardsburg	.....	112	3,150	9,184	351	.....	.....
148. Egremont	2	77	3,100	8,252	1,494	.....	.....
149. Ekfrid	49	102	8,144	6,860	4,044	.....	101
150. Elderslie	30	13	3,314	5,560	.....	.....	.....
151. Eldon	45	105	3,956	5,199	94	.....	.....
152. Elizabethtown	21	153	3,531	9,696	1,011	201	.....
153. Ellice	294	183	4,145	6,346	10,653	.....	.....
154. Elma	45	122	5,642	9,116	7,213	454	.....
155. Elmsley, N	27	8	1,535	2,251	.....	.....	.....
156. Elmsley, S	6	.....	872	2,211	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*							Assets on December 31, 1906				
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	1,843	110	1,938	.....	105
.....	.....	.....	1,500	114	.....	79	12,800	2,324	103	.....	106
74	5,199	619	12,417	3,013	.....	2,032	35,901	551	18,094	.....	107
253	4,375	1,681	2,247	2,616	.....	*2,380	48,428	3,047	19,430	.....	108
.....	.....	.....	7,625	398	.....	215	25,028	.....	4,900	.....	109
143	.....	109	3,819	203	.....	272	23,514	1,454	195	.....	110
457	833	.....	.....	1,012	.....	617	68,636	3,049	2,895	.....	111
.....	.....	.....	1,000	19	.....	588	15,655	158	2,386	.....	112
113	.....	2,500	2,840	312	.....	7	11,622	966	705	.....	113
.....	.....	.....	1,892	11	.....	94	9,213	548	.....	.....	114
.....	.....	.....	400	12	.....	7	6,232	1,338	785	.....	115
95	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	36	9,518	5,635	1	.....	116
495	1,068	106	2,000	815	.....	720	21,467	1,032	10,998	.....	117
.....	.....	180	.....	66	.....	24	6,207	1,096	501	.....	118
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	1,742	155	262	.....	119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,094	190	250	.....	120
163	.....	.....	2,608	74	.....	251	26,408	825	1,225	.....	121
447	8,654	110	15,000	2,339	.....	†2,197	50,758	104	29,149	.....	122
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,603	424	732	.....	123
.....	228	.....	3,000	63	.....	222	16,527	4,563	.....	.....	124
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	2,444	187	468	.....	125
83	226	.....	10,460	326	31	162	22,959	51	4	.....	126
.....	4,523	.....	.....	1,123	.....	531	39,590	2,593	.....	.....	127
.....	416	.....	2,000	237	.....	170	35,366	1,716	417	.....	128
.....	.....	.....	303	260	.....	396	16,623	.....	525	.....	129
51	115	.....	1,500	226	.....	13	11,646	317	283	.....	130
563	7,679	.....	.....	2,389	.....	715	72,065	.....	15,463	.....	131
.....	662	.....	5,250	247	.....	191	25,800	2,638	.....	.....	132
220	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	59	3,710	87	2,329	.....	133
.....	340	.....	.....	376	.....	182	20,282	1,193	26	.....	134
.....	.....	.....	1,000	30	.....	46	8,006	1,169	2,955	.....	135
.....	.....	1,920	2,400	381	.....	305	16,936	264	1,102	.....	136
336	.....	.....	4,000	339	.....	319	24,752	2,453	88	.....	137
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	7,458	1,481	312	.....	138
50	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	16	2,686	1,017	2,101	.....	139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4,070	558	5	.....	140
113	2,359	.....	5,000	389	.....	824	30,896	4,437	2,807	.....	141
266	.....	.....	445	150	.....	.....	4,391	88	1,424	.....	142
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	5,529	430	5,836	.....	143
.....	1,143	.....	.....	125	.....	45	17,697	2,219	41	.....	144
.....	392	.....	1,500	204	.....	23	20,730	2,284	36	.....	145
70	3,427	622	8,740	1,038	.....	439	23,692	425	3,727	.....	146
.....	.....	.....	2,715	98	.....	463	19,783	.....	5,059	.....	147
888	223	81	.....	620	.....	41	20,040	4,578	32	.....	148
459	2,460	.....	413	467	.....	195	28,798	332	9,935	.....	149
278	.....	.....	900	203	.....	67	14,077	1,722	.....	.....	150
259	.....	.....	1,700	110	.....	54	15,193	249	1,048	.....	151
.....	.....	7,000	7,321	242	.....	94	37,062	.....	5,559	.....	152
364	2,178	.....	13,500	1,192	.....	23	48,458	13,189	445	.....	153
711	3,180	1,055	2,000	2,208	379	949	42,111	13,532	335	454	154
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	5,230	183	174	.....	155
.....	.....	.....	400	21	.....	21	4,273	102	571	.....	156

*Including $1,928 paid to other municipalities as share of cost of drains, etc.
†Including $1,223 for refunds and transfers on collection rolls of 1905 and 1906.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31st, 1906.—*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
105. Cockburn Island	.....	1,000	200	3,248
106. Colborne	.....	1,500	.....	3,927
107. Colchester, N	.....	1,300	8,999	28,944
108. Colchester, S	.....	3,075	3,171	28,723
109. Coleman	.....	10,693	1,186	16,779
110. Collingwood	.....	1,500	1,018	4,167
111. Cornwall	.....	3,600	20,457	30,001
112. Cramahe	.....	4,700	.....	7,244
113. Crosby, N	.....	500	4,296	6,467
114. Crosby, S	3,691	1,400	.....	5,639
115. Crowland	.....	725	.....	2,848
116. Culross	.....	275	1,003	6,914
117. Cumberland	.....	5,725	2,692	20,447
118. Dalhousie and Sherbrooke, N	.....	800	.....	2,397
119. Dalton	.....	.....	45	462
120. Darling	200	60	.....	700
121. Darlington	.....	580	1,172	3,802
122. Dawn	.....	1,350	25,900	56,503
123. Day and Bright additional	.....	.....	.....	1,156
124. Delaware	670	1,640	.....	6,873
125. Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	.....	.....	.....	655
126. Derby	.....	2,200	4,818	7,073
127. Dereham	.....	1,700	7,637	11,930
128. Dorchester, N	.....	.....	3,755	5,888
129. Dorchester, S	.....	1,000	2,376	3,901
130. Douro	.....	400	1,402	2,402
131. Dover	.....	1,000	11,150	27,613
132. Downie	.....	800	79	3,517
133. Draper	.....	346	803	3,565
134. Drummond	3,391	800	.....	5,410
135. Drury, Denison and Graham	.....	450	300	4,874
136. Dumfries, N	.....	950	.....	2,316
137. Dumfries, S	.....	1,990	5,009	9,540
138. Dummer	.....	1,000	12	2,805
139. Dungannon	252	200	150	3,720
140. Dunn	.....	950	.....	1,513
141. Dunwich	.....	350	582	8,176
142. Dymond	400	15	1,688	3,615
143. Dysart, Guilford, etc	.....	2,575	1,144	9,985
144. Easthope, N	.....	680	46	2,986
145. Easthope, S	.....	130	2,253	4,703
146. Eastnor	200	2,096	1,240	7,688
147. Edwardsburg	17,877	.....	622	23,558
148. Egremont	.....	.....	7,583	12,193
149. Ekfrid	101	800	3,041	14,209
150. Elderslie	.....	1,500	3,827	7,049
151. Eldon	.....	125	3,055	4,477
152. Elizabethtown	.....	2,400	1,100	9,059
153. Ellice	.....	.....	2,279	15,913
154. Elma	.....	.....	71,505	85,826
155. Elmsley, N	.....	400	.....	757
156. Elmsley, S	.....	500	.....	1,173

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31st, 1906.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	203	105
2,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	2,800	106
1,580	4,714	.....	1,526	29,858	648	7,083	.....	1,447	46,856	107
.....	6,818	1,636	1,602	45,542	.....	7,500	.....	6,875	69,973	108
.....	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,301	.....	*10,252	18,703	109
.....	.....	.....	1,018	.....	1,088	.....	.....	70	2,176	110
.....	40	.....	826	32,808	.....	23,183	.....	1,888	58,745	111
.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	2,075	112
.....	.....	.....	4,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,296	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	668	.....	.....	668	114
.....	1,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,621	115
.....	3,907	.....	782	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4,694	116
2,514	3,307	.....	2,692	8,005	1,838	2,000	.....	.....	20,356	117
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,480	.....	.....	.....	1,480	118
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	315	119
.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	156	120
.....	.....	.....	347	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	447	121
2,579	9,107	.....	2,476	27,553	496	1,000	.....	3,909	47,120	122
.....	875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875	123
.....	.....	.....	.....	523	.....	4,742	.....	.....	5,265	124
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	224	474	125
.....	.....	.....	474	4,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,767	126
.....	.....	.....	.....	19,361	.....	.....	.....	2,877	22,238	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,081	128
2,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	.....	294	3,332	129
.....	.....	.....	1,401	3,047	.....	.....	.....	236	4,684	130
2,720	1,678	.....	1,912	61,875	.....	1,920	.....	7,215	77,320	131
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,525	.....	.....	.....	462	3,987	132
.....	1,680	.....	540	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	2,520	133
.....	.....	.....	.....	9,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,066	134
.....	1,265	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	1,601	135
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,234	.....	.....	100	6,334	136
.....	.....	.....	5,009	.....	.....	880	.....	.....	5,889	137
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	138
.....	1,604	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,754	139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
4,883	.....	.....	114	7,890	.....	.....	.....	629	13,516	141
.....	.....	.....	1,422	.....	.....	400	.....	353	2,175	142
1,374	2,677	.....	650	.....	.....	704	.....	.....	5,405	143
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,082	144
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,034	.....	.....	.....	1,280	9,314	145
.....	2,190	.....	1,240	13,112	2,748	.....	.....	207	19,497	146
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,255	.....	170	6,425	147
.....	.....	.....	7,583	4,091	919	.....	.....	.....	12,593	148
3,119	2	.....	2,652	9,363	.....	.....	.....	4,214	19,350	149
.....	.....	.....	3,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	3,913	150
.....	174	.....	3,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	913	4,142	151
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,319	.....	.....	4,319	152
.....	.....	.....	2,239	34,039	.....	.....	.....	225	36,503	153
.....	32	9,978	2,272	47,855	.....	.....	.....	10,858	70,995	154
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155
.....	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	156

*Being $8,290 for gas and steam fire-engines, and $1,962 for outstanding cheques.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1906.						
	Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
157. Elzevir and Grimsthorpe, Hastings	.....	4,864	45	.....	.....	.....	2,037
158. Emily, Victoria	880	13,383	.....	.....	10	.....	1,200
159. Emo, Rainy River	345	5,198	155	.....	.....	.....	1,800
160. Enniskillen, Lambton	2,828	37,071	.....	115	552	.....	.....
161. Ennismore, Peterborough	33	5,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
162. Eramosa, Wellington	5,587	15,144	158	1	42	.....	.....
163. Erin, Wellington	651	15,867	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
164. Ernestown, Lennox and Addington	32	18,174	105	5	688	2,200	1,600
165. Escott Front, Leeds	.....	6,651	173	.....	4	.....	1,500
166. Esquesing, Halton	1,086	17,692	180	6	1,555	304	1,535
167. Essa, Simcoe	.....	16,314	248	9	.....	.....	3,980
168. Etobicoke, York	6,116	28,167	195	.....	452	52	.....
169. Euphemia, Lambton	.....	21,038	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
170. Euphrasia, Grey	2,147	16,149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
171. Evanturel, Nipissing	453	1,137	.....	101	.....	.....	.....
172. Faraday, Hastings	716	2,262	.....	.....	.....	.....	191
173. Fenelon, Victoria	229	12,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	942
174. Ferris, Nipissing	601	2,540	53	3	.....	.....	.....
175. Finch, Stormont	.....	18,854	227	20	.....	.....	11,702
176. Fitzroy, Carleton	844	13,532	112	41	.....	.....	.....
177. Flamboro E., Wentworth	2,346	9,387	279	20	.....	.....	1,930
178. Flamboro W. Wentworth	1,888	15,028	200	28	601	107	500
179. Flos, Simcoe	12,443	21,203	245	5	218	.....	.....
180. Foley, Parry Sound	1,330	1,383	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
181. Fredericksburg N., Lennox and Add.	968	6,833	.....	2	123	.....	500
182. Fredericksburg S., Lennox and Add.	113	6,582	.....	.....	40	.....	550
183. Fullarton, Perth	742	15,900	48	136	.....	.....	6,050
184. Gainsborough, Lincoln	183	11,311	.....	1	.....	.....	1,650
185. Galway and Cavendish, Peterborough	101	1,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
186. Garafraxa E., Dufferin	729	10,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500
187. Garafraxa W., Wellington	243	24,325	.....	1	20	.....	1,985
188. Georgina, York	10	7,001	61	.....	.....	.....	800
189. Glamorgan, Haliburton	7	1,223	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
190. Glanford, Wentworth	1,424	8,871	72	52	380	.....	.....
191. Glenelg, Grey	2,241	10,346	52	7	32	.....	500
192. Gloucester, Carleton	784	30,055	327	61	.....	.....	7,500
193. Goderich, Huron	4,979	13,663	.....	5	.....	.....	3,270
194. Gordon, Manitoulin	664	2,748	.....	.....	.....	50	100
195. Gosfield N., Essex	118	16,846	.....	14	79	.....	.....
196. Gosfield S., Essex	30	21,039	37	.....	3	.....	1,950
197. Goulbourn, Carleton	51	17,049	102	.....	229	.....	1,000
198. Gower N., Carleton	1,492	11,819	153	.....	61	.....	770
199. Gower S., Grenville	992	4,334	10	.....	.....	464	.....
200. Grantham, Lincoln	1,539	10,845	48	6	33	.....	.....
201. Grattan, Renfrew	156	5,900	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
202. Greenock, Bruce	2,683	13,628	233	5	42	171	3,500
203. Grey, Huron	.....	25,356	141	5	608	35,508	.....
204. Griffith and Matawatchan, Renfrew	34	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
205. Grimsby N., Lincoln	1,332	10,009	.....	153	9	.....	.....
206. Grimsby S. Lincoln	2,167	7,479	.....	.....	23	.....	.....
207. Guelph, Wellington	292	14,381	53	4	337	2,050	6,770
208. Gwillimbury E., York	1,839	15,776	159	4	524	.....	536
209. Gwillimbury N., York	349	7,125	110	.....	.....	.....	334

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1906.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	6,946	545	22	111	344	51	157
.....	.....	.....	....	....	247	15,720	813	10	139	1,895	.....	158
.....	.....	.....	....	....	18	7,516	537	.....	192	1,295	.....	159
.....	1,590	.....	....	....	112	42,268	1,506	68	951	8,850	.....	160
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	5,869	284	.....	88	229	.....	161
.....	.....	.....	....	....	94	21,026	746	61	825	3,559	.....	162
.....	.....	.....	....	....	107	16,776	633	.....	116	2,197	.....	163
.....	.....	.....	....	....	58	22,862	784	.....	271	2,775	.....	164
.....	.....	.....	....	....	226	8,554	427	26	79	2,017	33	165
.....	.....	.....	....	....	267	22,625	1,209	110	308	4,565	.....	166
.....	.....	.....	....	....	460	21,011	1,076	182	207	3,992	.....	167
....	.....	676	....	....	948	36,606	2,235	121	626	14,133	.....	168
.....	883	.....	....	....	145	24,566	609	556	238	2,748	.....	169
.....	.....	.....	....	....	111	18,407	805	.....	289	2,542	.....	170
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	1,691	172	.....	40	238	.....	171
.....	.....	.....	....	260	192	3,621	296	73	102	534	.....	172
.....	.....	.....	....	....	23	13,228	517	14	116	1,842	.....	173
.....	.....	.....	....	....	9	3,206	434	2	99	204	.....	174
.....	5,750	10,000	100	....	*3,871	50,524	1,540	25	518	6,844	75	175
.....	.....	.....	....	395	83	15,007	728	172	289	2,905	.....	176
.....	.....	.....	....	....	31	13,993	865	.....	242	2,732	.....	177
.....	1,651	.....	....	....	357	20,360	996	16	285	2,269	.....	178
.....	.....	.....	....	....	955	35,069	1,168	.....	599	2,762	.....	179
.....	.....	.....	....	....	24	2,879	252	.....	54	243	.....	180
.....	.....	.....	....	....	20	8,446	463	11	113	1,304	.....	181
.....	.....	.....	....	61	.....	7,346	245	.....	63	629	.....	182
.....	.....	.....	....	329	555	23,760	731	35	238	6,112	.....	183
.....	.....	.....	....	....	614	13,759	475	16	146	1,750	256	184
.....	.....	.....		125	392	2,246	203	.....	54	8	.....	185
.....	.....	.....	....	....	16	12,548	546	28	162	1,821	.....	186
.....	.....	.....	....	....	114	26,688	764	5	149	3,895	.....	187
.....	.....	.....	....	....	11	7,883	416	76	180	1,438	.....	188
.....	.....	.....	....	....	8	1,253	140	34	55	133	.....	189
.....	.....	.....	....	....	206	11,005	227	.....	220	464	.....	190
.....	.....	.....	....	....	258	13,436	783	76	174	2,416	235	191
.....	.....	.....	....	....	776	39,503	2,260	5	463	8,539	1,524	192
.....	.....	.....	....	....	215	22,132	1,113	112	270	4,024	.....	193
.....	.....	.....	....	....	500	4,062	342	.....	74	1,031	.....	194
.....	4,673	.....	35	....	1,658	23,423	715	486	392	1,041	.....	195
.....	2,079	.....	....	....	106	45,244	1,192	526	337	2,630	.....	196
.....	.....	.....	....	....	221	18,652	990	.....	245	3,040	.....	197
.....	.....	.....	....	....	11	14,306	696	.....	145	794	.....	198
.....	1,331	.....	....	....	120	7,251	253	.....	63	349	.....	199
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	12,471	650	95	152	1,200	.....	200
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	6,062	327	.....	82	316	.....	201
.....	.....	5,000	....	250	214	25,726	737	72	256	9,060	.....	202
.....	5,503	.....	....	....	1,922	69,043	945	2,038	390	11,832	.....	203
.....	.....	.....	....	11	.....	1,495	210	.....	30	43	.....	204
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	11,503	614	30	190	2,508	25	205
.....	.....	.....	....	....	85	9,754	484	47	131	1,885	.....	206
.....	.....	.....	....	....	479	24,366	872	222	319	4,427	.....	207
.....	.....	962	....	....	149	19,949	834	45	311	7,063	.....	208
.....	.....	.....	....	....	2	7,920	452	.....	153	1,306	45	209

*Including $2,500 grant from Ontario Government for Payne River bridges.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
157. Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	.....	123	652	3,405	.....	.....	.....
158. Emily	34	35	4,682	5,490	.....	.....	.....
159. Emo	10	5	.....	2,229	.....	.....	.....
160. Enniskillen	91	722	4,203	12,517	6,114	.....	.....
161. Ennismore	7	10	2,252	2,436	.....	.....	.....
162. Eramosa	69	70	7,102	7,008	.....	.....	.....
163. Erin	28	25	4,488	8,593	.....	.....	.....
164. Ernestown	14	191	5,664	7,740	.....	.....	2,200
165. Escott F.	19	100	933	3,083	.....	.....	.....
166. Esquesing	66	512	3,169	8,797	.....	.....	81
167. Essa	55	43	.....	7,182	.....	.....	.....
168. Etobicoke	282	77	3,404	10,618	.....	91	.....
169. Euphemia	8	.....	1,722	4,636	200	.....	.....
170. Euphrasia	639	48	2,730	8,820	.....	.....	.....
171. Evanturel	3	.....	.....	775	.....	.....	.....
172. Faraday	.....	73	345	1,839	.....	.....	.....
173. Fenelon	74	5	5,273	4,163	.....	.....	.....
174. Ferris	1	.....	.....	1,324	.....	.....	.....
175. Finch	23	214	1,741	8,564	1,329	.....	.....
176. Fitzroy	62	109	4,830	5,458	.....	.....	.....
177. Flamboro E.	95	288	4,885	4,705	.....	.....	.....
178. Flamboro W.	123	613	4,410	5,888	1,720	.....	98
179. Flos	25	128	9,259	10,433	549	146	.....
180. Foley	149	10	.....	678	.....	.....	.....
181. Fredericksburg N.	26	261	2,200	2,742	.....	.....	.....
182. Fredericksburg S.	22	77	2,234	3,085	.....	.....	40
183. Fullarton	42	103	4,110	4,646	849	.....	.....
184. Gainsborough	41	5	3,954	5,092	.....	.....	.....
185. Galway and Cavendish	.....	10	245	1,369	.....	.....	.....
186. Garafraxa E.	120	5	1,644	5,105	.....	.....	.....
187. Garafraxa W.	36	.....	7,189	9,476	286	.....	.....
188. Georgina	.....	52	1,395	3,349	.....	.....	.....
189. Glamorgan	23	.....	181	616	.....	.....	.....
190. Glanford	73	237	3,341	4,593	.....	.....	152
191. Glenelg	96	40	1,643	5,426	.....	.....	.....
192. Gloucester	323	17	5,517	12,569	25	.....	.....
193. Goderich	30	29	7,783	5,283	.....	.....	.....
194. Gordon	.....	22	.....	1,402	.....	.....	.....
195. Gosfield N.	28	313	1,580	3,927	3,068	.....	.....
196. Gosfield S.	8	107	4,877	5,369	2,333	.....	.....
197. Goulbourn	8	9	2,386	6,128	.....	.....	18
198. Gower N.	28	153	3,698	4,473	870	.....	272
199. Gower S.	.....	47	1,853	1,728	1,987	.....	.....
200. Grantham	15	10	4,060	4,752	.....	.....	.....
201. Grattan	27	15	1,075	3,090	.....	.....	.....
202. Greenock	91	.....	3,127	6,342	.....	.....	122
203. Grey	38	48	6,967	7,119	10,269	.....	21,701
204. Griffith and Matawatchan	.....	.....	244	746	.....	.....	.....
205. Grimsby N.	15	47	2,886	2,910	.....	.....	.....
206. Grimsby S.	29	10	1,418	4,111	.....	.....	.....
207. Guelph	108	106	6,509	5,174	242	.....	2,050
208. Gwillimbury E.	40	82	3,012	8,251	.....	.....	.....
209. Gwillimbury N.	.....	15	1,548	3,469	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*								Assets on December 31, 1906			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
234	.....	.....	1,348	68	.....	43	6,946	.....	3,505	.....	157
113	.....	203	1,200	75	.....	4	14,693	1,027	.....	.....	158
369	.....	.....	2,000	151	.....	62	6,850	666	2,619	.....	159
50	5,608	.....	.....	828	.....	253	41,761	507	33,235	.....	160
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	71	5,385	484	3,610	.....	161
.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	73	19,575	1,451	3,585	.....	162
320	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	29	16,487	289	2,121	.....	163
.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	323	21,562	1,300	2,944	.....	164
.....	.....	.....	1,500	36	.....	42	8,295	259	114	.....	165
.....	.....	.....	1,400	31	.....	562	20,810	1,815	.....	.....	166
159	.....	.....	4,372	145	.....	55	17,468	3,543	2,947	.....	167
1,216	.....	626	.....	795	.....	859	35,083	1,523	5,151	239	168
.....	303	901	6,263	522	.....	1,624	20,330	4,236	3,895	.....	169
136	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	65	16,081	2,326	1,055	.....	170
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,228	463	1,503	.....	171
181	.....	.....	.....	178	.....	.....	3,621	.....	2,244	.....	172
316	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	192	12,650	578	4,164	.....	173
93	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	64	2,249	957	2,704	.....	174
130	3,454	.....	20,755	2,258	.....	505	47,975	2,549	4,550	.....	175
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	14,779	228	6,724	.....	176
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	176	13,993	.....	7,413	.....	177
.....	.....	.....	700	36	.....	147	17,301	3,059	1,218	.....	178
295	546	1,468	.....	1,340	.....	49	28,767	6,302	2,307	1,861	179
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,386	1,493	621	.....	180
.....	.....	.....	500	22	.....	4	7,646	800	.....	.....	181
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	6,430	916	2,331	.....	182
.....	.....	.....	6,050	191	.....	154	23,261	499	.....	.....	183
.....	.....	.....	1,650	44	.....	180	13,609	150	865	.....	184
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1,918	328	198	.....	185
.....	.....	526	1,500	123	.....	7	11,587	961	.....	.....	186
132	.....	.....	2,085	72	.....	66	24,155	2,533	4,945	.....	187
.....	.....	.....	800	27	.....	59	7,792	91	58	.....	188
47	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	16	1,253	.....	2,495	.....	189
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	9,441	1,564	533	.....	190
.....	.....	.....	500	6	.....	11	11,406	2,030	.....	.....	191
470	888	134	5,000	820	.....	217	38,771	732	29,229	.....	192
303	.....	.....	2,994	87	.....	104	22,132	.....	97	.....	193
89	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	167	3,165	897	791	.....	194
370	5,475	.....	3,000	2,066	.....	221	22,682	741	11,978	.....	195
.....	3,747	1,092	21,400	1,156	.....	421	45,195	49	12,049	.....	196
.....	.....	.....	1,300	130	.....	295	14,549	4,103	2,331	.....	197
.....	631	.....	1,311	150	.....	365	13,586	720	609	.....	198
.....	132	.....	375	86	.....	100	6,973	278	459	.....	199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	11,133	1,338	588	.....	200
114	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	5,053	1,009	1,887	.....	201
176	.....	168	3,500	255	263	293	24,462	1,264	373	.....	202
.....	2,673	1,175	.....	3,590	188	70	69,043	.....	5,534	.....	203
.....	.....	102	.....	25	.....	17	1,417	78	393	.....	204
112	170	.....	.....	153	.....	640	10,300	1,203	1,256	.....	205
92	.....	302	.....	141	.....	69	8,719	1,035	.....	.....	206
.....	.....	.....	3,961	346	.....	30	24,366	.....	7,760	.....	207
.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	267	19,949	.....	414	.....	208
500	.....	.....	300	99	.....	33	7,920	.....	68	.....	209

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1906.—*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
157. Elzevir and Grimsthorpe		2,617	1,581	7,703
158. Emily		350	50	1,427
159. Emo		1,300	1,781	6,366
160. Enniskillen		300	24,274	58,316
161. Ennismore		1,200		5,294
162. Eramosa			3	5,039
163. Erin			1,010	3,420
164. Ernestown	23,100	830	153	28,327
165. Escott F.		600		973
166. Esquesing	39,069	250		41,134
167. Essa			917	7,407
168. Etobicoke	13,092	1,050	9,766	30,821
169. Euphemia		600	5,348	14,079
170. Euphrasia		1,000		4,381
171. Evanturel				1,966
172. Faraday			822	3,066
173. Fenelon		125	2,323	7,190
174. Ferris		240	389	4,290
175. Finch		800	3,345	11,244
176. Fitzroy		1,200		8,152
177. Flamboro E.		1,900		9,313
178. Flamboro W.	15,354	4,500		24,131
179. Flos		80	3,507	14,057
180. Foley		100		2,214
181. Fredericksburg N.	3,500	400		4,700
182. Fredericksburg S.	1,381	800		5,428
183. Fullarton		800		1,299
184. Gainsborough		400	76	1,491
185. Galway and Cavendish				526
186. Garafraxa E.			17	978
187. Garafraxa W.		750	1,145	9,373
188. Georgina		150		299
189. Glamorgan			88	2,583
190. Glanford	7,152	3,780		13,029
191. Glenelg		1,950	35	4,015
192. Gloucester		6,950	4,416	41,327
193. Goderich			416	513
194. Gordon	450		760	2,898
195. Gosfield N.		1,650	4,385	18,754
196. Gosfield S.			3,929	16,027
197. Goulbourn	7,709	200	69	14,412
198. Gower N.	1,986	1,500	200	5,015
199. Gower S.				737
200. Grantham			17	1,943
201. Grattan		400	25	3,321
202. Greenock	122			1,759
203. Grey	26,843	1,151	217	33,745
204. Griffith and Matawachan				471
205. Grimsby N.		1,400	402	4,261
206. Grimsby S.		200	1,179	2,414
207. Guelph	14,000		101	21,861
208. Gwillimbury E.	12,974	50		13,438
209. Gwillimbury N.		40	1,500	1,608

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31, 1906.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
703	.....	.....	1,381	.....	.....	2,037	.....	.....	4,121	157
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	895	.....	.....	.....	895	158
.....	1,807	.....	1,781	.....	.....	600	.....	50	4,238	159
.....	2,534	.....	.....	26,307	.....	.....	.....	1,223	30,064	160
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	700	161
.....	3,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	3,532	162
.....	4	.....	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	964	163
3,599	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	3,783	164
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	.....	69	204	166
5,108	242	.....	917	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	6,618	167
.....	.....	.....	9,738	.....	5,238	.....	.....	1,282	16,258	168
1,940	862	.....	.....	2,095	7,075	.....	.....	1,211	13,183	169
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	110	170
.....	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	418	171
14	1,254	.....	642	.....	2,700	191	.....	.....	4,801	172
.....	2,391	.....	2,323	.....	.....	942	.....	285	5,941	173
.....	2,164	.....	389	.....	.....	69	.....	22	2,644	174
1,798	12	.....	130	29,963	10,000	425	.....	3,226	45,554	175
.....	1,942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,942	176
.....	3,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,930	.....	.....	5,674	177
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,651	.....	1,233	.....	.....	2,884	178
.....	1,561	11,928	3,123	7,916	3,222	.....	.....	.....	27,750	179
.....	767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	767	180
2,376	647	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,023	181
2,500	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	3,393	182
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	1,500	183
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	77	184
.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	1,085	185
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,728	.....	.....	116	1,844	186
.....	1,782	.....	1,057	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,410	5,249	187
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	108	188
163	1,068	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	405	1,702	189
.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	294	1 246	190
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191
3,172	12,328	.....	4,255	3,734	786	7,531	.....	500	32,306	192
.....	.....	.....	316	.....	.....	277	.....	.....	593	193
.....	350	.....	760	.....	.....	263	.....	7	1,380	194
2,081	468	.....	794	38,646	.....	.....	.....	350	42,339	195
.....	.....	1,141	.....	14,697	.....	9,000	.....	1,825	26,663	196
2,769	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	50	5,189	197
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,088	198
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,199	199
.....	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	431	200
.....	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	201
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,832	.....	.....	197	10,029	202
.....	.....	4,832	.....	57,558	28,993	.....	.....	90	91,473	203
4	254	.....	.....	.....	453	.....	.....	34	745	204
3,063	.....	.....	240	1,175	.....	.....	.....	30	4,508	205
.....	.....	1,366	1,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,545	206
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,770	4,000	417	7,187	207
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	962	536	1,851	.....	3,349	208
.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	1,534	209

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS.

Township Municipalities and County in which located.	Receipts, 1906. Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
210. Gwillimbury, W., Simcoe	606	12,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
211. Hagar, Nipissing	.....	780	108	.....	.....	.....	350
212. Hagarty, Jones, etc., Renfrew	548	6,707	324	11	12	.....	.....
213. Hagerman, Parry Sound	26	1,635	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
214. Haldimand, Northumberland	527	19,817	.....	104	27	.....	4,000
215. Hallam, Algoma	1,675	1,005	20	139	.....	.....	.....
216. Hallowell, Prince Edward	2,632	13,394	.....	52	11	.....	.....
217. Hamilton, Northumberland	627	24,827	203	2	.....	.....	3,000
218. Hanmer, Nipissing	43	2,122	54	65	.....	.....	200
219. Harley, Nipissing	256	1,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
220. Harvey, Peterborough	28	5,518	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
221. Harwich, Kent	1,415	37,191	47	.....	475	.....	4,984
222. Hawkesbury, E., Prescott	78	12,844	331	.....	.....	.....	393
223. Hawkesbury, W., Prescott	260	9,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500
224. Hay, Huron	1	19,246	162	24	7	681	1,300
225. Head, Clara and Maria, Renfrew	106	909	166	.....	.....	.....	.....
226. Hibbert, Perth	10,859	17,705	176	6	195	.....	1,036
227. Hillier, Prince Edward	.....	6,575	45	16	2	.....	3,061
228. Hilton, Algoma	1,218	1,809	46	4	.....	17	63
229. Himsworth, N., Parry Sound	458	2,157	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
230. Himsworth, S., Parry Sound	793	4,663	84	1	.....	.....	500
231. Hinchinbrooke, Frontenac	814	5,840	80	44	.....	.....	.....
232. Holland, Grey	.....	15,427	68	28	5	93	....
233. Hope, Durham	.....	16,640	.....	.....	1,561	.....	1,802
234. Horton, Renfrew	6,156	4,315	.....	1	209	170	.....
235. Houghton, Norfolk	335	9,049	40	26	.....	.....	2,075
236. Howard, Kent	6,159	26,681	45	5	155	.....	.....
237. Howe Island, Frontenac	520	1,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
238. Howick, Huron	3,311	26,887	180	54	711	1,474	6,800
239. Howland, Bid. & Sheg., Manitoulin	584	3,768	83	5	.....	80	.....
240. Hudson, Nipissing	158	1,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
241. Hullett, Huron	36	20,068	.....	13	26	1,879	1,500
242. Humberstone, Welland	1,118	10,583	405	19	.....	.....	.....
243. Humphrey, Parry Sound	286	3,250	127	10	.....	.....	600
244. Hungerford, Hastings	259	15,196	94	24	.....	.....	.....
245. Huntingdon, Hastings	.....	10,967	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
246. Huntley, Carleton	1,783	11 343	101	.....	.....	.....	1,000
247. Huron, Bruce	38	18,606	132	16	66	694	1,680
248. Innisfil, Simcoe	3,240	21,325	135	1	56	2,606	.....
249. Jocelyn, Algoma	293	1,801	.....	15	20	.....	.....
250. Johnson, Tarbutt, etc., Algoma	325	5,158	.....	.....	8	.....	450
251. Joly, Parry Sound	192	743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
252. Kaladar and Anglesea, Lennox & Ad.	128	2,841	40	10	.....	.....	.....
253. *Keewatin, Rainy River	.....	8,825	389	136	.....	.....	184
254. Kennebec, Frontenac	660	3,248	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
255. Kenyon, Glengarry	.....	21,660	134	27	.....	116	.....
256. Keppel, Grey	4,338	15,682	22	6	134	519	600
257. Kerns, Nipissing	523	2,357	2	.....	14	.....	500
258. Kincardine, Bruce	1,200	17,155	47	5	100	.....	1,400
259. King, York	.....	29,592	271	.....	1,800	.....	.....
260. Kingston, Frontenac	6,958	16,780	59	6	80	.....	.....
261. Kinloss, Bruce	1,952	10,428	52	3	23	.....	.....
262. Kitley, Leeds	16	9,594	147	16	.....	383	.....

*Changed to town April 14th, 1908.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906 —*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1906.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, and bridges.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	....	....	21	13,195	427	20	160	1,553	.....	210
.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	1,239	214	.....	88	8	42	211
164	.....	.....	....	75	37	7,878	502	.....	170	467	.....	212
.....	.....	.....	....	....	182	1,889	262	.....	87	128	.....	213
.....	.....	.....	....	....	99	24,574	1,038	15	431	5,158	383	214
.....	.....	.....	....	....	4	2,843	276	.....	79	85	.....	215
.....	.....	.....	....	27	63	16,179	497	10	241	1,438	.....	216
.....	.....	.....	....	10	211	28,880	1,054	147	279	7,061	.....	217
600	.....	.....	....	....	.....	3,084	306	.....	185	138	.....	218
600	.....	.....	....	....	250	2,999	238	18	103	680	.....	219
.....	.....	.....	....	....	74	5,622	431	.....	102	290	.....	220
3,400	12,177	.....	174	....	1,140	61,003	2,088	461	710	6,812	1,000	221
.....	.....	.....	....	500	5	14,151	410	100	167	1,879	.....	222
.....	.....	.....	....	....	1,161	15,336	325	49	83	3,567	972	223
.....	.....	.....	....	....	395	21,816	717	85	293	3,739	.....	224
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	1,181	298	21	37	.....	.....	225
.....	2,123	.....	....	330	1,041	33,471	762	28	198	4,574	.....	226
.....	.....	.....	....	....	3	9,702	356	6	168	676	315	227
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	3,157	278	.....	84	572	.....	228
.....	.....	.....	....	....	32	2,762	243	10	80	131	.....	229
.....	.....	.....	....	....	147	6,188	496	47	123	335	.....	230
.....	.....	.....	....	....	122	6,900	386	.....	186	871	.....	231
.....	.....	.....	....	....	48	15,669	910	67	184	1,812	106	232
.....	.....	.....	....	....	87	20,090	911	5	349	2,971	.....	233
.....	.....	.....	....	....	32	10,883	284	80	89	682	.....	234
.....	.....	.....	....	....	117	11,642	646	17	188	2,667	.....	235
.....	5,174	.....	....	....	*2,987	41,206	1,123	38	487	4,367	485	236
.....	.....	.....	....	....	13	2,637	108	.....	40	502	.....	237
.....	.....	1,600	....	....	232	41,249	1,028	29	503	6,419	1,995	238
.....	.....	.....	....	....	26	4,546	340	.....	98	585	118	239
.....	.....	.....	....	....	50	2,003	179	.....	73	642	18	240
500	.....	4,000	....	....	62	28,084	792	20	196	7,326	.....	241
.....	1,329	.....	46	....	†4,007	17,507	683	18	461	1,794	.....	242
.....	.....	.....	....	....	11	4,284	464	7	151	887	.....	243
.....	.....	.....	....	....	64	15,637	761	.....	266	649	.....	244
.....	.....	.....	....	....	24	11,016	565	.....	102	258	.....	245
.....	.....	.....	....	....	70	14,297	594	16	305	3,632	.....	246
.....	.....	.....	....	461	278	21,971	915	40	414	6,017	132	247
800	.....	.....	....	....	59	28,222	1,157	100	356	3,285	.....	248
1,000	.....	.....	....	....	.....	3,129	198	.....	47	258	.....	249
.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	5,942	339	30	146	1,408	.....	250
.....	.....	.....	....	....	87	1,022	176	84	64	90	.....	251
.....	.....	.....	....	87	141	3,247	471	.....	140	352	.....	252
.....	.....	.....	....	....	430	9,964	1,075	.....	723	1,041	1,180	253
.....	.....	.....	....	....	12	3,963	281	4	90	296	.....	254
.....	.....	.....	....	....	71	22,008	657	45	390	6,757	.....	255
3,300	267	6	....	....	23	24,897	980	75	279	3,317	.....	256
500	.....	.....	....	....	47	3,943	350	.....	77	404	14	257
.....	.....	.....	....	40	274	20,221	781	15	219	3,963	3	258
.....	.....	.....	....	....	416	32,079	1,464	115	290	6,169	.....	259
.....	.....	.....	....	....	20	23,903	630	24	285	2,071	39	260
.....	.....	.....	....	541	183	13,182	644	.....	91	1,863	.....	261
.....	.....	.....	....	....	3	10,159	514	.....	89	860	.....	262

* Including $2,000 Gov't grant for McGrigor creek drain and $984 from other municipalities as share of drainage expenses.

†Being proceeds of sale of road to Empire Stone Company.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
210. Gwillimbury W	10	351	3,906	5,417	.....	.....	.....
211. Hagar	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	.....	.....
212. Hagarty, Jones, etc	162	39	791	4,231	.....	312	.....
213. Hagerman	10	5	.....	1,108	.....	.....	.....
214. Haldimand	93	174	4,168	8,786	.....	.....	.....
215. Hallam	10	12	.....	1,333	.....	.....	.....
216. Hallowell	50	477	6,176	6,354	.....	.....	.....
217. Hamilton	82	214	4,989	10,147	.....	.....	.....
218. Hanmer	.....	.....	.....	1,477	56	.....	.....
219. Harley	32	.....	.....	879	.....	.....	.....
220. Harvey	9	129	563	2,511	.....	.....	.....
221. Harwich	276	574	4,930	16,616	9,783	.....	.....
222. Hawkesbury E	114	10	2,545	8,190	.....	.....	.....
223. Hawkesbury W	.....	10	980	3,172	42	.....	.....
224. Hay	115	15	3,693	8,486	347	.....	.....
225. Head, Clara and Maria	.....	5	115	497	.....	.....	.....
226. Hibbert	81	91	4,129	4,970	9,189	.....	.....
227. Hillier	35	318	1,857	4,318	.....	.....	.....
228. Hilton	14	10	.....	650	.....	79	.....
229 Himsworth N	43	5	.....	1,520	.....	.....	.....
230. Himsworth S	149	5	.....	3,013	.....	.....	.....
231. Hinchinbrooke	34	27	1,550	3,092	.....	.....	.....
232. Holland	46	53	3,784	6,443	.....	.....	93
233. Hope	75	339	4,925	8,170	.....	.....	.....
234. Horton	.....	77	1,378	2,552	.....	.....	.....
235. Houghton	18	10	1,383	3,718	64	.....	.....
236. Howard	15	257	3,194	7,524	7,644	.....	.....
237. Howe Island	.....	.....	859	1,010	.....	.....	.....
238. Howick	80	73	4,400	7,858	242	2,845	.....
239. Howland, Bidwell & Sheguindah	18	5	.....	2,650	.....	.....	.....
240. Hudson	13	5	.....	326	.....	.....	.....
241. Hullett	30	10	4,628	7,040	55	.....	5,021
242. Humberstone	43	39	2,396	4,910	996	.....	.....
243. Humphrey	15	149	.....	1,516	.....	.....	.....
244. Hungerford	119	99	3,906	7,561	.....	.....	.....
245. Huntingdon	396	171	3,030	4,882	.....	.....	.....
246. Huntley	12	28	1,756	4,232	.....	.....	.....
247. Hudson	72	34	4,060	7,779	83	.....	.....
248. Innisfil	303	384	5,400	8,938	2,850	.....	2,510
249. Jocelyn	8	3	.....	1,890	.....	48	.....
250. Johnson, Tarbutt, etc	251	32	.....	2,723	.....	.....	.....
251. Joly	.....	5	.....	360	.....	.....	.....
252. Kaladar and Anglesea	.....	.....	224	1,778	.....	.....	.....
253. Keewatin	75	144	.....	4,225	.....	.....	.....
254. Kennebec	46	84	654	2,200	.....	.....	.....
255. Kenyon	98	43	1,941	8,812	171	.....	.....
256. Keppel	579	295	1,937	10,074	885	784	.....
257. Kerns	25	.....	.....	1,315	.....	.....	.....
258. Kincardine	236	32	3,576	7,389	.....	.....	.....
259. King	63	48	5,668	12,545	.....	.....	234
260. Kingston	39	69	7,046	5,769	362	.....	.....
261. Kinloss	23	29	2,823	4,879	.....	.....	.....
262. Kitley	.....	9	1,982	5,367	.....	.....	97

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Disbursements.—*Continued.*								Assets on December 31, 1906			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	11,937	1,258	720	.....	210
.....	.....	....	350	13	.....	.....	960	279	140	.....	211
80	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	340	7,245	633	1,358	1,112	212
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,603	286	1,151	.....	213
.....	.....	.....	4,000	124	.....	189	24,559	15	687	.....	214
183	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	470	2,577	266	201	.....	215
192	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	29	15,685	494	....	.....	216
.....	.....	.....	3,000	40	.....	263	27,276	1,604	1,581	.....	217
177	.....	.....	355	71	.....	.....	2,765	319	1,529	.....	218
.....	.....	.....	583	29	.....	4	2,566	433	1,540	.....	219
96	.....	65	.....	118	.....	137	4,451	1,171	2,450	.....	220
214	5,002	.....	4,984	1,508	.....	428	55,386	5,617	5,089	.....	221
92	.....	.....	400	159	.....	23	14,089	62	1,396	.....	222
315	74	1,006	2,500	492	.....	210	13,797	1,539	.....	.....	223
.....	2,496	.....	1,300	153	.....	210	21,649	167	918	.....	224
24	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	19	1,033	148	1,367	.....	225
.....	2,608	.....	1,036	789	.....	414	28,869	4,602	.....	.....	226
.....	.....	.....	1,579	31	.....	43	9,702	.....	1,774	.....	227
.....	.....	.....	176	62	.....	173	2,098	1,059	379	413	228
244	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	13	2,363	399	1,102	.....	229
167	.....	.....	500	130	.....	428	5,393	795	1,196	.....	230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	6,191	709	245	.....	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	13,536	2,133	1,048	.....	232
.....	.....	690	1,067	193	.....	395	20,090	.....	5,743	.....	233
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	5,169	5,714	1,233	.....	234
.....	.....	172	2,075	134	.....	189	11,281	361	1,190	.....	235
320	5,153	.....	....	718	41	344	31,710	9,496	2,650	.....	236
.....	.....	.....	100	3	.....	11	2,633	4	87	.....	237
513	.....	233	6,800	1,325	52	107	34,502	6,747	446	13,005	238
.....	.....	100	25	19	.....	77	4,035	511	239	.....	239
.....	.....	.....	500	14	.....	.....	1,770	233	672	.....	240
.....	774	134	1,500	354	86	85	28,051	33	101	.....	241
.....	781	.....	.....	146	.....	46	12,313	5,194	881	.....	242
.....	.....	.....	300	33	.....	185	3,707	577	1,646	.....	243
266	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	185	13,911	1,726	5,123	.....	244
217	.....	.....	1,238	75	.....	38	10,972	44	4,560	.....	245
137	.....	529	1,000	418	.....	112	12,771	1,526	1,379	.....	246
407	.....	.....	1,600	94	.....	324	21,971	.....	3,057	.....	247
589	676	.....	.....	306	.....	146	27,000	1,222	1,390	.....	248
.....	.....	.....	100	46	.....	49	2,647	482	1,814	523	249
100	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	3	5,122	820	1,970	.....	250
.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	19	839	183	676	.....	251
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	83	3,050	197	1,880	.....	252
181	124	357	58	583	.....	198	9,964	.....	1,198	.....	253
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	3,693	270	3,296	.....	254
.....	513	.....	767	325	.....	126	20,645	1,363	7,750	.....	255
148	348	16	600	416	6	106	20,845	4,052	2,066	2,191	256
219	.....	.....	500	97	.....	84	3,085	858	778	.....	257
742	.....	.....	1,400	372	.....	162	18,890	1,331	138	.....	258
.....	.....	.....	4,324	200	.....	241	31,361	718	1,426	36	259
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16,350	7,553	3,033	.....	260
280	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	25	10,758	2,424	3	.....	261
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8,920	1,239	.....	.....	262

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS: DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities	Assets.—*Continued.* All other investments and deposits.	Other Property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
210. Gwillimbury W.				1,978
211. Hagar		1,000		1,419
212. Hagarty, Jones, etc.	1,000	52	374	4,529
213. Hagarman		675	50	2,162
214. Haldimand		3,850	22	4,574
215. Hallam		280	2,408	3,155
216. Hallowell		3,100	5,275	8,869
217. Hamilton		2,000	152	5,337
218. Hanmer			423	2,271
219. Harley		660	677	3,310
220. Harvey			100	3,721
221. Harwich		3,000	5,652	19,358
222. Hawkesbury E.		1,250	508	3,216
223. Hawkesbury W.		3,300	3,797	8,636
224. Hay		1,825	39	2,949
225. Head, Clara and Maria			253	1,768
226. Hibbert		1,025		5,627
227. Hillier		1,500	86	3,360
228. Hilton		1,000	587	3,438
229. Himsworth N.		175	423	2,099
230. Himsworth S.			2,130	4,121
231. Hinchinbrooke		1,000		1,954
232. Holland		680		3,861
233. Hope	30,840	500		37,083
234. Horton	970	1,275		9,192
235. Houghton		2,000	1,591	5,142
236. Howard		1,500	3,915	17,561
237. Howe Island				91
238. Howick		2,630	7,193	30,021
239. Howland, Bidwell and Sheguindah		305	19	1,074
240. Hudson				905
241. Hullett	5,021		500	5,655
242. Humberstone		2,350	2,445	10,870
243. Humphrey		908		3,131
244. Hungerford		4,000	2,179	13,028
245. Huntingdon		500	1,003	6,107
246. Huntley		1,300	7,863	12,068
247. Huron		2,100	1,250	6,407
248. Innisfil	407		3,549	6,568
249. Jocelyn		1,250	1,077	5,146
250. Johnson, Tarbutt, etc.		120	2,550	5,460
251. Joly		47		906
252. Kaladar and Anglesea		350	9	2,436
253. Keewatin		10,592	4,102	15,892
254. Kennebec		600		4,166
255. Kenyon	5	1,500	194	10,812
256. Keppel		518		8,827
257. Kerns		250	1,039	2,925
258. Kincardine		700	7,036	9,205
259. King	39,245	1,975		43,400
260. Kingston	1,650	1,600	641	14,477
261. Kinloss		600	1,740	4,767
262. Kitley	97	2,000		3,336

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31, 1906.										No.
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	831	831	211
.....	.....	2,000	84	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,184	212
.....	799	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	799	213
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	214
.....	76	.....	2,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	2,533	215
.....	.....	.....	5,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,123	216
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	190	217
.....	1,433	.....	423	.....	.....	200	.....	63	2,119	218
.....	596	.....	600	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	1,396	219
592	900	2,645	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	4,637	220
.....	889	.....	3,400	28,759	.....	.....	.....	7,461	40,509	221
.....	.....	.....	508	.....	.....	1,700	.....	906	3,114	222
.....	.....	4,546	1,405	433	.....	2,000	.....	.....	8,384	223
640	.....	.....	.....	428	.....	.....	.....	47	1,115	224
115	333	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	774	225
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,592	226
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,629	.....	.....	1,629	227
.....	487	.....	1,000	.....	.....	100	63	.....	1,650	228
.....	775	.....	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	1,246	229
.....	1,416	.....	1,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	3,617	230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,141	1,532	.....	260	5,933	233
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234
.....	541	1,542	.....	.....	.....	317	.....	.....	2,400	235
.....	1,332	.....	1,059	14,607	.....	.....	.....	4,169	21,167	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2	18	237
6,087	.....	14,700	5,193	.....	1,767	.....	660	660	29,067	238
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	239
.....	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	391	240
.....	.....	3,866	500	2,538	.....	.....	.....	235	7,139	241
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,202	.....	.....	.....	10	2,212	242
.....	829	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	1,429	243
4,136	.....	.....	2,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	6,365	244
3,267	.....	.....	1,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4,282	245
2,041	.....	.....	7,863	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	10,454	246
.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	1,330	247
.....	.....	.....	898	3,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,699	248
.....	840	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	2,492	249
.....	416	.....	2,550	.....	.....	970	.....	405	4,341	250
.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	310	251
251	1,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	1,550	252
.....	.....	.....	4,102	3,976	6,697	184	.....	430	15,389	253
556	1,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	2,559	254
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,788	.....	7,280	.....	719	10,787	255
.....	807	3,000	3,940	4,896	565	.....	.....	13	13,221	256
.....	701	.....	1,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1,752	257
.....	.....	.....	7,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,026	258
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,281	187	3,468	259
7,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,810	8,856	260
.....	.....	.....	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,740	261
.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	262

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1906.						
	Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
263. Korah, Algoma	39	3,599					2,095
264. Laird, Algoma	672	2,202		4			
265. Lanark, Lanark	244	7,579					800
266. Lancaster, Glengarry	238	14,338	94	83			1,158
267. Lavallee, Rainy River	704	3,832	168				
268. Lavant, Lanark	277	2,199	56				
269. Laxton, Digby and Long., Victoria	545	5,569			3	95	
270. Leeds and Lansdowne, Front, Leeds	207	17,969	5	10			5,650
271. Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear, Leeds	129	12,461	109	5	57		1,988
272. Limerick, Hastings	64	1,904	45	6			
273. Lindsay, Bruce	339	3,289					1,900
274. Lobo, Middlesex	12,866	17,761	75		116		
275. Lochiel, Glengarry	151	16,142	156		63		
276. Logan, Perth	10,998	22,622	48	2	178		
277. London, Middlesex	11,587	50,402	547	36	116		4,000
278. Longueuil, Prescott	80	2,620	54				183
279. Loughborough, Frontenac	101	8,275	98	16			
280. Louth, Lincoln	262	12,275	48				1,200
281. Luther E., Dufferin	1,065	12,002			4		5,556
282. Luther W., Wellington	1,584	14,153	50	29		6	4,000
283. Lutterworth, Haliburton	94	1,305			2		
284. McDougall, Parry Sound	302	2,219					
285. McGillivray, Middlesex	1,211	17,858		27	22		2,400
286. McIrvine, Rainy River	104	1,198					
287. McKellar, Parry Sound	153	2,200	61	40			
288. McKillop, Huron	2,374	19,359	37		962	10,069	
289. McKim, Nipissing	503	2,689		5			2,100
290. McLean and Ridout, Muskoka	115	2,655	10	15		105	
291. McMurrich, Parry Sound	1,560	1,794	47				
292. McNab, Renfrew	8,203	9,354	5	47	147		
293. Macaulay, Muskoka	148	3,375	10	3			700
294. Macdonald and Meredith, Algoma	415	3,843		4			200
295. Machar, Parry Sound	638	3,839	127	17			
296. Madoc, Hastings	2,327	13,364		1			
297. Maidstone, Essex	3,471	22,102	188	1	108		
298. Malahide, Elgin	3,343	27,057	45		67		3,000
299. Malden, Essex	455	9,934	50				7,390
300. Manvers, Durham	1,449	15,560	140	7	24		1,768
301. Mara, Ontario	341	12,359	53				4,002
302. March, Carleton	1,169	4,610	101	6	48		
303. Mariposa, Victoria	1,172	29,224		19			4,840
304. Markham, York	2,644	28,593	21				
305. Marlborough, Carleton	2,067	14,885	51				3,994
306. Marmora and Lake, Hastings	49	9,005	68	40			
307. Martland Nipissing		130	54				
308. Maryborough, Wellington	5,568	20,362		84			1,800
309. Marysburgh N., Prince Edward	125	4,390			298	51	706
310. Marysburgh S., Prince Edward	683	4,368		6	455	30	
311. Matchedash, Simcoe	272	1,138					
312. Matilda, Dundas		19,544			272	707	21,687
313. Mattawan, Nipissing	220	426					
314. Mayo, Hastings	99	1,487					
315. Medonte, Simcoe	545	18,815	347	28	14		

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, 1906.

Receipts, 1906.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	5,826	616	16	158	1,875	135	263
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	2,943	222	7	91	494	213	264
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288	8,911	397	5	205	517	125	265
1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	18,026	778	.....	241	3,735	.....	266
300	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	5,060	330	26	49	381	.....	267
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2,535	286	.....	40	119	.....	268
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	6,334	347	.....	117	707	.....	269
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	23,987	912	4	262	6,243	.....	270
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,749	642	.....	182	3,239	.....	271
.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	2,229	286	.....	51	465	15	272
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	5,626	483	36	99	1,154	.....	273
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	31,253	857	26	243	2,643	.....	274
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,221	17,733	933	1,680	307	2,339	.....	275
.....	9,157	.....	28	379	113	43,525	1,033	11	329	7,042	.....	276
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	768	67,456	2,304	1,458	571	16,260	.....	277
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,937	227	2	41	358	.....	278
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,490	383	49	49	949	.....	279
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,512	15,297	685	25	194	3,863	.....	280
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	530	19,182	471	167	202	2,802	251	281
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	20,000	669	.....	226	2,457	.....	282
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,439	211	57	53	136	.....	283
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	2,704	239	.....	49	653	.....	284
.....	.....	.....	.....	742	263	22,523	775	.....	260	4,270	.....	285
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	1,539	274	.....	53	451	.....	286
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	2,612	244	.....	131	417	48	287
.....	211	.....	.....	.....	234	33,246	830	92	282	5,566	250	288
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	5,435	546	30	104	982	264	289
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	3,290	274	173	162	987	.....	290
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	3,890	328	24	73	473	.....	291
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	17,800	787	397	244	1,383	.....	292
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	4,414	281	31	76	886	.....	293
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	4,576	276	2	114	734	25	294
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508	5,129	294	2	130	192	.....	295
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	15,736	529	10	260	346	.....	296
.....	8,239	319	128	.....	59	34,615	994	423	545	2,896	250	297
.....	1,115	.....	.....	.....	185	34,812	1,300	2,959	450	3,495	.....	298
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	809	18,638	709	75	289	2,769	.....	299
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243	19,191	995	132	229	2,467	.....	300
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	16,915	910	.....	231	3,019	.....	301
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,934	320	.....	131	1,092	.....	302
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	35,519	1,076	64	403	5,998	.....	303
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	31,471	1,291	4	489	4,720	.....	304
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	19	21,116	677	.....	116	758	.....	305
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	9,178	441	.....	166	365	.....	306
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	39	.....	24	.....	.....	307
700	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	28,718	936	.....	297	3,152	.....	308
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	5,608	357	.....	65	485	254	309
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5,548	276	.....	170	144	.....	310
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	1,466	166	.....	28	7	.....	311
.....	2,841	.....	.....	.....	539	45,590	585	25	322	3,106	.....	312
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	646	223	.....	12	19	.....	313
.....	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	1,796	148	.....	70	248	.....	314
.....	.....	792	.....	.....	*6,098	26,639	982	56	320	5,026	.....	315

*Including $1,800 Gov't grant for drains and $3,900 from Orillia Township for share of cost of drains.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
263. Korah	.....	6	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
264. Laird	.....	10	.....	631	.....	.....	.....
265. Lanark	*558	5	1,935	3,762	.....	.....	.....
266. Lancaster	9	119	2,225	9,546	.....	.....	.....
267. Lavallee	1	21	.....	2,333	.....	.....	.....
268. Lavant	14	.....	256	1,490	.....	.....	.....
269. Laxton, Digby and Longford	33	16	591	3,052	.....	.....	.....
270. Leeds and Lansdowne Front	19	55	2,657	8,001	.....	.....	.....
271. Leeds and Lansdowne Rear	182	21	1,614	5,341	.....	.....	.....
272. Limerick	.....	153	239	658	.....	.....	.....
273. Lindsay	32	5	106	1,676	.....	.....	.....
274. Lobo	5	175	12,854	5,316	665	.....	.....
275. Lochiel	166	34	1,978	7,848	689	.....	.....
276. Logan	48	138	4,736	6,478	3,576	231	.....
277. London	185	135	13,883	17,311	.....	.....	.....
278. Longueuil	.....	.....	522	1,538	178	.....	.....
279. Loughborough	.....	62	2,495	4,061	.....	.....	.....
280. Louth	21	10	3,852	4,006	.....	.....	.....
281. Luther E	50	5	1,380	5,167	1,875	.....	.....
282. Luther W	52	5	2,692	5,848	872	24	.....
283. Lutterworth	.....	24	128	741	.....	.....	.....
284. McDougall	.....	5	.....	1,100	.....	.....	.....
285. McGillivray	8	9	4,564	7,063	183	.....	.....
286. McIrvine	.....	5	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
287. McKellar	28	5	.....	1,171	.....	.....	.....
288. McKillop	128	69	4,822	5,510	5,812	129	2,039
289. McKim	11	.....	.....	1,129	.....	.....	.....
290. McLean and Ridout	33	25	.....	938	.....	.....	.....
291. McMurrich	46	5	.....	1,275	.....	.....	.....
292. McNab	96	146	3,334	4,116	.....	.....	.....
293. Macaulay	49	56	.....	1,725	.....	.....	.....
294. Macdonald and Meredith	13	.....	.....	1,685	.....	.....	.....
295. Machar	.....	73	.....	2,673	.....	.....	.....
296. Madoc	12	57	3,357	6,214	.....	.....	.....
297. Maidstone	15	653	2,560	7,697	9,340	.....	.....
298. Malahide	13	23	4,785	9,341	1,506	.....	.....
299. Malden	11	46	3,276	3,360	4,030	.....	.....
300. Manvers	99	173	3,262	7,466	.....	.....	.....
301. Mara	68	56	2,013	5,101	160	.....	.....
302. March	21	8	1,260	2,234	.....	.....	.....
303. Mariposa	*466	35	8,961	10,438	1,743	.....	.....
304. Markham	62	237	6,948	12,355	.....	.....	.....
305. Marlborough	4	.....	2,460	3,505	7,710	.....	.....
306. Marmora and Lake	33	259	3,155	3,814	.....	.....	.....
307. Martland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
308. Maryborough	36	199	8,992	9,448	197	.....	.....
309. Marysburgh N	144	98	1,154	2,960	.....	.....	47
310. Marysburgh S	5	179	1,105	2,833	.....	.....	70
311. Matchedash	5	19	304	717	.....	.....	.....
312. Matilda	.....	312	3,044	8,531	7,710	.....	.....
313. Mattawan	5	.....	.....	316	.....	.....	.....
314. Mayo	.....	.....	116	1,004	.....	.....	.....
315. Medonte	23	173	3,510	9,297	4,767	.....	.....

*Increase due to smallpox outbreak.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*								Assets on December 31, 1906			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	1,000	78	.....	364	5,248	578	7,851	.....	263
140	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	31	1,878	1,065	350	.....	264
.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	4	7,638	1,273	447	.....	265
486	.....	.....	.....	161	.....	304	17,604	422	4,439	.....	266
100	.....	.....	.....	23	7	162	3,433	1,627	1,142	.....	267
100	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	2,320	215	89	.....	268
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	4,890	1,444	.....	7	269
.....	.....	.....	5,300	123	.....	253	23,829	158	277	.....	270
.....	.....	.....	1,988	33	.....	63	13,305	1,444	598	.....	271
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	1,904	325	1,533	.....	272
.....	.....	.....	1,754	63	.....	142	5,550	76	3,978	.....	273
159	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	214	23,239	8,014	633	.....	274
830	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	165	17,085	648	18,315	.....	275
259	1,866	.....	.....	742	.....	524	27,013	16,512	619	672	276
.....	.....	.....	4,000	14	.....	924	57,045	10,411	12,366	.....	277
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	62	2,937	.....	1,991	.....	278
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	49	8,109	381	3,884	.....	279
.....	.....	94	1,200	60	.....	95	14,105	1,192	799	.....	280
581	682	229	4,399	577	.....	344	19,182	.....	65	.....	281
461	641	.....	4,000	534	.....	336	18,817	1,183	742	380	282
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	1,393	46	772	.....	283
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2,061	643	1,268	.....	284
587	.....	.....	2,400	171	.....	157	20,447	2,076	5	.....	285
114	.....	.....	50	151	.....	50	1,268	271	1,065	.....	286
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	90	2,146	466	1,493	.....	287
.....	985	218	.....	715	.....	545	27,992	5,254	97	11,059	288
135	.....	.....	1,600	217	.....	260	5,278	157	978	.....	289
124	.....	163	.....	230	.....	94	3,203	87	2,153	.....	290
97	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	24	2,357	1,533	1,056	.....	291
1,734	.....	.....	.....	358	.....	4	12,599	5,201	6,145	.....	292
73	.....	.....	550	41	.....	34	3,802	612	540	.....	293
214	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	52	3,259	1,317	2,882	.....	294
259	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	26	3,778	1,351	2,946	.....	295
198	.....	1,391	.....	909	.....	42	13,325	2,411	5,061	.....	296
88	3,805	.....	3,049	1,168	.....	546	34,029	586	22,236	.....	297
.....	1,074	196	3,000	410	.....	255	28,807	6,005	1,241	.....	298
.....	469	.....	3,070	421	.....	113	18,638	.....	6,134	.....	299
558	.....	.....	1,768	265	.....	34	17,448	1,743	295	.....	300
136	.....	.....	4,002	248	.....	159	16,103	812	50	.....	301
.....	.....	469	.....	51	.....	7	5,593	341	2,497	.....	302
203	705	.....	4,000	498	.....	106	34,696	823	.....	.....	303
293	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	294	26,869	4,602	1,989	.....	304
.....	192	.....	3,300	359	.....	241	19,322	1,794	3,362	.....	305
215	.....	.....	298	59	.....	97	8,902	276	3,492	.....	306
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	121	348	.....	307
712	.....	130	1,800	160	.....	22	26,081	2,637	873	.....	308
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	5,608	.....	1,523	.....	309
.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	43	4,878	670	.....	.....	310
100	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	6	1,372	94	1,525	.....	311
.....	3,242	.....	17,100	1,332	.....	281	45,590	.....	4,081	.....	312
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	71	559	.....	313
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1,589	207	2,018	.....	314
460	247	157	.....	544	.....	91	25,653	986	5,688	.....	315

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Assets.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
263. Korah	150	425		9,004
264. Laird		314	530	2,259
265. Lanark		2,225		3,945
266. Lancaster			2,214	7,075
267. Lavallee			200	2,969
268. Lavant			200	504
269. Laxton, Digby and Longford		500		1,951
270. Leeds and Lansdowne Front		5,000	751	6,186
271. Leeds and Lansdowne Rear				2,042
272. Limerick		250		2,108
273. Lindsay			281	4,335
274. Lobo		1,660	2,424	12,731
275. Lochiel		70	1,470	20,503
276. Logan			2,597	20,400
277. London		2,000	3,018	27,795
278. Longueuil				1,991
279. Loughborough				4,265
280. Louth		205		2,196
281. Luther E		667	4,828	5,560
282 Luther W		800	6,840	9,945
283. Lutterworth			121	939
284. McDougall		37		1,948
285. McGillivray		1,000	1,728	4,809
286. McIrvine			2,863	4,199
287. McKellar		390	266	2,615
288. McKillop	8,068	350	11,716	36,544
289. McKim		661	3,885	5,681
290. McLean and Ridout		1,000		3,240
291. McMurrich		580	102	3,271
292. McNab		1,000	2,916	15,262
293. Macaulay		900	534	2,586
294. Macdonald and Meredith		125	3,194	7,518
295. Machar		1,075	2,395	7,767
296. Madoc		1,000	1,006	9,478
297. Maidstone		700	1,878	25,400
298. Malahide		250		7,496
299. Malden		800	833	7,767
300. Manvers			2,679	4,717
301. Mara		2,520	3,019	6,401
302. March	400	2,350	23	5,611
303. Mariposa		4,795	3,272	8,890
304. Markham		1,150		7,741
305. Marlborough		260	2,775	8,191
306. Marmora and Lake		1,200	806	5,774
307. Martland				469
308. Maryborough		530	1,067	5,107
309. Marysburg N	6,946	1,000	267	9,736
310. Marysburg S	10,137	850		11,657
311. Matchedash			300	1,919
312. Matilda		200	7,983	12,264
213. Mattawan				630
314. Mayo				2,225
315. Medonte		2,300	5,861	14,835

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31st, 1906.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,124	.....	479	2,603	263
.....	.....	.....	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	513	264
.....	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	829	.....	206	1,268	265
2,327	.....	.....	2,214	.....	.....	1,158	.....	1885	7,584	266
.....	1,349	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,549	267
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	331	268
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350	.....	95	1,445	270
.....	777	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	837	271
.....	755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	940	272
33	1,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,518	.....	.....	3,006	273
.....	.....	.....	1,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	1,810	274
2,088	10,480	.....	1,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	14,232	275
.....	.....	6,500	1,285	16,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,912	276
13,823	721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960	15,504	277
635	949	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	1,767	278
2,592	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	2,797	279
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	882	.....	.....	75	957	280
.....	.....	.....	3,501	4,494	.....	1,157	.....	142	9,294	281
.....	.....	.....	6,379	2,697	.....	923	.....	66	10,065	282
.....	619	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	679	283
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	157	284
.....	.....	.....	1,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,728	285
.....	445	.....	2,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,308	286
.....	474	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	686	287
.....	.....	5,371	.....	11,210	.....	.....	.....	64	16,645	288
.....	446	.....	3,885	.....	.....	500	.....	308	5,139	289
.....	1,128	.....	.....	.....	2,337	.....	.....	192	3,657	290
.....	1,255	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,357	291
.....	1,119	.....	2,916	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	4,240	292
.....	.....	.....	534	.....	.....	450	.....	165	1,149	293
.....	1,400	.....	3,194	.....	.....	200	.....	65	4,859	294
.....	1,479	.....	2,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	408	3,897	295
.....	.....	23,197	1,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,203	296
3,287	6,421	.....	749	26,711	319	.....	.....	3,743	41,230	297
.....	.....	2,283	.....	4,576	.....	.....	.....	200	7,059	298
.....	1,730	.....	.....	7,970	.....	6,990	.....	385	17,075	299
.....	.....	.....	2,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	2,705	300
.....	.....	.....	3,019	.....	.....	502	.....	.....	3,521	301
382	513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	927	302
.....	.....	.....	1,559	7,886	.....	840	.....	.....	10,285	303
6,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	7,501	304
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,259	.....	2,665	.....	1,844	9,768	305
1,717	447	.....	773	.....	.....	.....	.....	622	3,559	306
.....	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	326	307
.....	.....	.....	974	.....	1,245	.....	.....	354	2,573	308
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	500	13	719	309
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,455	.....	1,455	310
329	816	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,545	311
.....	.....	.....	.....	18,254	.....	10,887	.....	4,490	33,631	312
.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	235	313
128	1,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	417	1,965	314
.....	.....	.....	5,861	2,617	1,442	.....	.....	100	10,020	315

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1906. Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
316. Medora and Wood, Muskoka	1,737	7,877	148	76			
317. Melancthon, Dufferin	370	17,421		1	3		3,800
318. Mersea, Essex	7,952	32,347	74	5	648		
319. Metcalfe, Middlesex	5,861	18,219		7	40		3,000
320. Middleton, Norfolk	3,125	14,114	45	37	70		
321. Minden, Haliburton	78	3,289	36				
322. Minto, Wellington	2,493	19,996		28	43	1,033	6,000
323. Monoghan N., Peterborough	1,272	5,433	90	10			1,400
324. Monaghan S., Northumberland		5,631					281
325. Monck, Muskoka	1,574	4,367	7				
326. Monmouth, Haliburton	360	2,162			38		
327. Mono, Dufferin	2,365	17,435	102		35		1,950
328. Montague, Lanark	111	9,820	8	315			200
329. Monteagle and Herschel, Hastings	527	3,890	90				
330. Moore, Lambton	1,285	26,836		21	3		
331. Morley, Rainy River	196	3,828	96	10			600
332. Mornington, Perth	2,962	23,822	369	44	130		4,961
333. Morris, Huron	7,786	13,763	75		137		2,700
334. Morrison, Muskoka	712	2,214	14		9		
335. Mosa, Middlesex	517	17,274		155			5,429
336. Moulton, Haldimand		7,247			246		295
337. Mountain, Dundas		25,738	43	4		29,237	
338. Mulmer, Dufferin	282	16,598	51				3,200
339. Murray, Northumberland	2,177	12,761	96	6			800
340. Muskoka, Muskoka	1,539	2,767		10			
341. Nairn and Lorne, Algoma	69	1,247	89	27			75
342. Nassagaweya, Halton	1,298	9,161		18	500	45	
343. Neebing, Thunder Bay	907	3,974		547	233	1,523	
344. Neelon and Garson, Nipissing	88	753					100
345. Nelson, Halton	1,280	16,646	38		1,729	6,772	5,102
346. Nepean, Carleton	3,348	29,843	362	15	998		
347. Niagara, Lincoln	332	10,193					1,200
348. Nichol, Wellington	1,054	8,857	63		13		2,701
349. Nipissing, Parry Sound	253	1,653	43	14			
350. Nissouri E., Oxford	2,015	16,751		130	51		
351. Nissouri W., Middlesex	9,909	23,988	130	5	59		500
352. Normanby, Grey	227	22,735	452	45	5		3,685
353. Norwich N., Oxford	3,857	19,047			85		3,461
354. Norwich S., Oxford	258	13,472	99	17	43		3,500
355. Nottawasaga, Simcoe	8,506	27,654	44				3,000
356. Oakland, Brant	380	4,195	15		77	2,005	800
357. Oakley, Muskoka	398	1,043	16				
358. Olden, Frontenac	676	4,297	2	20			
359. Oliver, Thunder Bay	65	2,955		50	28		800
360. Oneida, Haldimand	1,085	9,381		15	12		1,200
361. Onondaga, Brant	1,468	6,532	96	8			
362. Ops, Victoria	900	17,510			300		3,000
363. Orford, Kent	7,554	21,305	90	19	57		9,000
364. Orillia, Simcoe	925	21,746	107				12,500
365. Oro, Simcoe	4,442	16,000	11	231	27		
366. Osgoode, Carleton		23,671	6	438			6,587
367. Osnabruck, Stormont	636	26,511	8	44			14,061
368. Oso, Frontenac	487	3,070	80	41			124

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.

Receipts—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County Grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	10,036	495	35	326	2,864	440	316
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21,616	804	544	282	2,898	.....	317
550	14,039	.....	155	....	737	56,507	1,490	223	575	3,059	.....	318
.....	166	.....	.....	1	165	27,459	627	297	151	5,684	.....	319
.....	1,330	.....	21	....	367	19,109	754	75	293	3,337	136	320
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,415	313	.....	101	464	.....	321
1,000	.....	.....	13	....	362	30,968	1,086	.....	160	6,981	.....	322
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8,216	357	20	116	1,087	.....	323
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	5,931	283	.....	79	918	.....	324
500	.....	.....	8	....	44	6,500	387	20	59	1,695	.....	325
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	2,633	211	25	65	102	.....	326
.....	.....	.....	....	30	3	21,920	795	104	512	4,085	.....	327
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10,458	577	3	213	800	67	328
1,100	.....	.....	....	285	67	5,959	349	.....	97	356	115	329
.....	12,163	.....	.....	...	122	40,430	1,298	100	439	6,519	.....	330
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	4,805	321	5	70	458	.....	331
.....	7,955	.....	33	361	34	40,671	1,038	218	315	5,428	.....	332
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	373	24,834	795	1,219	216	2,551	.....	333
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	8	2,957	244	.....	112	328	.....	334
.....	1,751	.....	.....	....	185	25,311	841	32	208	2,776	.....	335
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	176	7,964	514	31	162	820	.....	336
.....	4,970	.....	.....	....	128	60,120	593	400	497	4,845	.....	337
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	89	20,220	883	28	269	3,914	.....	338
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	64	15,904	637	50	154	1,863	68	339
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	12	4,328	447	33	81	398	68	340
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	31	1,538	439	1	89	.....	.....	341
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	62	11,084	662	5	268	1,954	.....	342
.....	.....	8,000	110	....	*3,889	19,183	834	108	694	6,991	320	343
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	941	235	.....	46	36	.....	344
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	209	31,776	1,104	335	321	6,758	.....	345
7,000	.....	.....	185	18	355	42,124	1,493	54	633	10,658	.....	346
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	392	12,117	556	50	265	2,398	.....	347
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	135	12,823	687	41	206	1,450	.....	348
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,963	221	31	46	181	.....	349
.....	399	.....	....	776	241	20,363	630	131	437	5,780	.....	350
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	30	34,621	1,006	255	199	3,619	.....	351
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	27,379	939	1,394	480	3,810	.....	352
4,500	1,353	.....	88	565	525	33,481	763	1,441	174	5,356	.....	353
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172	17,561	502	.....	326	3,995	.....	354
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	39,505	1,716	5	329	5,370	.....	355
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	7,504	316	22	128	786	.....	356
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	1,644	339	5	48	301	.....	357
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	5,019	402	22	123	312	.....	358
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3,909	311	202	70	957	.....	359
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	383	12,076	427	714	89	1,237	.....	360
.....	.....	2,080	.....	.....	.....	10,184	509	.....	134	2,335	.....	361
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	21,720	702	105	288	3,881	.....	362
.....	1,210	.....	.....	.....	95	39,330	1,367	9	1,989	2,764	1,600	363
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	35,378	1,094	140	734	5,814	.....	364
2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	23,327	931	7	301	1,859	.....	365
.....	14,235	3,395	.....	.....	†2,271	50,603	1,271	8	493	6,591	3,395	366
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606	41,866	820	438	540	5,645	25	367
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,802	311	.....	139	396	.....	368

*Including $2,473 from Paipoonge Tp. as share of debt and $1,136 for redemption of lands sold for taxes

†Including $1,061 refunds from sundry drain accounts to repay Bank advances previously omitted from returns.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
316. Medora and Wood	90	113	.....	2,981	.....	20	.....
317. Melancthon	*1,054	98	2,392	9,515	218	.....	.....
318. Mersea	242	603	3,352	10,004	15,893	.....	.....
319. Metcalfe	51	.....	3,621	3,542	719	.....	.....
320. Middleton	24	10	2,120	5,000	2,004	.....	.....
321. Minden	5	.....	311	1,495	.....	.....	.....
322. Minto	43	55	4,155	8,449	119	.....	1,705
323. Monoghan N	21	17	3,232	1,792	.....	.....	.....
324. Monoghan S	11	35	1,862	2,419	.....	.....	.....
325. Monck	.....	45	.....	2,510	.....	.....	.....
326. Monmouth	13	43	225	1,333	.....	58	19
327. Mono	68	5	2,449	9,810	267	.....	.....
328. Montague	21	3	2,201	5,100	.....	.....	.....
329. Monteagle and Herschel	18	5	265	3,978	.....	.....	.....
330. Moore	85	426	3,651	6,701	12,798	.....	.....
331. Morley	.....	10	.....	1,507	.....	.....	.....
332. Mornington	21	39	4,510	6,668	4,015	.....	.....
333. Morris	73	5	3,364	4,694	359	.....	.....
334. Morrison	.....	5	.....	1,480	.....	.....	.....
335. Mosa	121	.....	4,586	5,430	2,354	.....	.....
336. Moulton	25	81	1,108	2,842	743	.....	.....
337. Mountain	.....	281	.....	9,426	15,463	.....	.....
338. Mulmer	225	.....	3,326	7,802	.....	.....	.....
339. Murray	15	176	2,654	6,464	.....	.....	.....
340. Muskoka	.....	26	.....	1,465	.....	.....	.....
341. Nairn and Lorne	53	8	.....	504	.....	.....	.....
342. Nassagaweya	73	196	1,515	4,240	.....	.....	51
343. Neebing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,157	.....
344. Neelon and Garson	.....	.....	.....	455	.....	.....	.....
345. Nelson	20	579	2,215	5,504	.....	.....	7,040
346. Nepean	136	130	3,734	18,805	165	.....	.....
347. Niagara	24	50	3,864	2,713	22	.....	.....
348. Nichol	68	.....	4,770	4,562	.....	.....	.....
349. Nipissing	15	5	.....	1,068	.....	.....	.....
350. Nissouri E	65	10	3,856	6,098	635	.....	.....
351. Nissouri W	85	.....	13,180	8,807	56	.....	.....
352. Normanby	24	27	3,542	12,564	.....	.....	.....
353. Norwich N	92	71	2,793	10,636	1,803	.....	.....
354. Norwich S	.....	25	2,091	5,310	42	.....	.....
355. Nottawasaga	25	35	6,961	12,372	.....	.....	.....
356. Oakland	8	69	599	1,798	.....	.....	2,005
357. Oakley	.....	5	.....	336	.....	.....	.....
358. Olden	6	53	1,228	2,434	.....	.....	.....
359. Oliver	.....	10	.....	1,067	.....	28	.....
360. Oneida	35	162	2,189	4,334	.....	.....	.....
361. Onondaga	10	116	1,188	2,529	.....	.....	.....
362. Ops	80	52	5,553	5,194	.....	.....	.....
363. Orford	.....	391	2,290	6,743	3,916	.....	.....
364. Orillia	311	230	2,847	3,980	3,957	.....	.....
365. Oro	39	119	4,444	10,081	.....	.....	.....
366. Osgoode	91	203	3,428	10,242	15,446	.....	221
367. Osnabruck	67	345	2,861	10,169	6,675	.....	.....
368. Oso	188	150	2,248	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Increase due to smallpox outbreak.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906—*Continued.*

Disbursements—*Continued*								Assets on Dec. 31, 1906.			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	99	7,481	2,555	5,020	20	316
271	.....	.....	2,800	169	.....	65	21,110	506	593	.....	317
513	7,409	1,372	.....	3,754	.....	489	48,978	7,529	28,281	.....	318
.....	79	1,890	3,000	490	.....	110	20,261	7,198	1,645	.....	319
178	861	.....	.....	433	.....	183	15,408	3,701	1,534	.....	320
195	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	6	2,972	443	2,344	.....	321
.....	348	.....	6,000	377	.....	231	29,709	1,259	131	.....	322
.....	.....	.....	1,400	42	.....	44	8,128	88	40	.....	323
.....	.....	.....	295	6	.....	23	5,931	.....	195	.....	324
400	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	83	5,282	1,218	1,308	.....	325
50	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	2,204	429	1,629	356	326
100	.....	.....	1,950	40	.....	12	20,197	1,723	.....	.....	327
.....	.....	.....	1,023	181	.....	17	10,206	252	1,901	.....	328
263	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	5,562	397	3,600	.....	329
193	4,879	.....	.....	1,650	.....	902	39,641	789	23,959	.....	330
119	.....	.....	800	79	.....	264	3,633	1,172	1,197	.....	331
400	1,176	2,490	4,961	1,481	.....	*2,205	34,965	5,706	15	.....	332
200	399	122	2,700	400	.....	23	17,120	7,714	1,525	.....	333
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,169	788	779	.....	334
.....	1,275	.....	4,400	338	.....	289	22,650	2,661	10,187	.....	335
.....	.....	.....	1,353	246	.....	39	7,964	.....	.....	.....	336
225	3,561	.....	19,755	3,306	.....	1,050	59,402	718	3,537	.....	337
.....	.....	.....	3,200	68	.....	15	19,730	490	507	.....	338
.....	.....	.....	800	14	.....	488	13,383	2,521	2,288	.....	339
36	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	150	2,727	1,601	841	.....	340
.....	.....	.....	55	2	.....	.....	1,151	387	3,459	.....	341
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	9,198	1,886	2,403	.....	342
.....	.....	1,500	3,327	381	.....	1,435	17,747	1,436	6,826	4,895	343
.....	.....	.....	100	2	.....	.....	874	67	586	.....	344
.....	.....	.....	5,102	158	.....	134	29,270	2,506	1,098	.....	345
491	458	768	.....	988	.....	640	39,153	2,971	26,916	.....	346
.....	.....	.....	1,200	24	.....	393	11,559	558	620	.....	347
819	.....	.....	.....	137	.....	83	12,823	.....	3,657	.....	348
200	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	74	1,888	75	1,701	.....	349
212	128	.....	.....	319	10	144	18,455	1,908	19	.....	350
.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	188	31,395	3,226	3,802	.....	351
.....	.....	.....	3,685	60	.....	525	27,050	329	55	.....	352
.....	1,748	.....	3,461	345	.....	158	28,841	4,640	130	.....	353
.....	97	.....	4,000	124	.....	465	16,977	584	49	.....	354
134	.....	.....	3,000	196	.....	530	30,673	8,832	177	.....	355
.....	.....	600	800	60	.....	34	7,225	279	43	.....	356
54	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	24	1,135	509	984	.....	357
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	4,708	311	1,076	.....	358
52	.....	.....	600	125	.....	239	3,661	248	594	973	359
.....	.....	.....	1,400	21	.....	60	10,668	1,408	.....	.....	360
.....	.....	537	.....	27	.....	55	7,440	2,744	73	.....	361
.....	580	656	3,000	759	.....	7	20,857	863	667	.....	362
330	1,775	415	6,000	538	.....	1,159	31,286	8,044	3,859	.....	363
501	.....	.....	14,000	483	.....	34	34,125	1,253	1,326	.....	364
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	17,829	5,498	3,358	.....	365
419	3,155	334	2,773	2,476	.....	57	50,603	.....	22,327	.....	366
440	1,899	1,391	6,599	1,563	.....	352	39,829	2,037	5,705	.....	367
.....	.....	.....	124	15	.....	17	3,588	214	1,077	.....	368

*Including $2,130 paid to other municipalities as share of debt.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets—*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
316. Medora and Wood		1,700	315	9,610
317. Melancthon		1,200	1,549	3,848
318. Mersea		4,000	5,253	45,063
319. Metcalfe		800	714	10,357
320. Middleton		1,625	872	7,732
321. Minden			1,168	3,955
322. Minto	1,033	900	7,241	10,564
323. Monoghan N.		1,500	177	1,805
324. Monoghan S.			176	371
325. Monck			1,380	3,906
326. Monmouth	151	125	594	3,284
327. Mono			326	2,049
328. Montague		4,525	5,974	12,652
329. Monteagle and Herschel			1,506	5,503
330. Moore		5,900	48,930	79,578
331. Morley			850	3,219
332. Mornington			847	6,568
333. Morris		1,050	1,000	11,289
334. Morrison		175		1,742
335. Mosa				12,848
336. Moulton	4,212			4,212
337. Mountain		1,000	138	5,393
338. Mulmer		900		1,897
339. Murray		2,300		7,109
340. Muskoka		500	414	3,356
341. Nairn and Lorne		1,250		5,096
342. Nassagaweya	9,092	1,200	21	14,602
343. Neebing		*385	4,578	18,120
344. Neelon and Garson				653
345. Nelson	26,740	1,675	1,170	33,189
346. Nepean	9,500	5,051	9,973	54,411
347. Niagara		160	88	1,426
348. Nichol			1,332	4,989
349. Nipissing		100	686	2,562
350. Nissouri E.			4,376	6,303
351. Nissouri W.		360		7,388
352. Normanby		2,000	65	2,449
353. Norwich N.		120	4,516	9,406
354. Norwich S.		2,462	416	3,511
355. Nottawasaga		515	3,360	12,884
356. Oakland	4,544	2,750		7,616
357. Oakley			359	1,852
358. Olden		1,000		2,387
359. Oliver	1,250	1,700	1,167	5,932
360. Oneida		1,000		2,408
361. Onondaga		3,000		5,817
362. Ops		1,000	5,937	8,467
363. Orford		2,550	8,612	23,065
364. Orillia		1,400	7,775	11,754
365. Oro		1,650	2,500	13,006
366. Osgoode	15,221	7,300	814	45,662
367. Osnabruck		1,500	20,551	29,793
368. Oso		475	38	1,804

*Decrease in this item is due to Paipoonge Tp. withdrawing from united tps. and assuming ownership of town hall.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31st, 1906.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	1,700	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,332	4,332	316
.....	.....	.....	951	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,951	317
5,751	288	.....	3,834	73,424	3,848	.....	.....	15,166	102,311	318
3,606	.....	.....	.....	87	6,299	.....	.....	103	10,095	319
.....	962	.....	872	8,234	.....	.....	.....	404	10,472	320
316	1,814	.....	1,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	3,430	321
.....	8	.....	1,000	7,236	.....	.....	.....	8	8,252	322
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	323
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	81	324
.....	.....	.....	1,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,380	325
225	40	.....	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215	326
.....	.....	.....	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	581	327
.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,436	.....	746	3,582	328
275	3,083	.....	1,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	435	5,299	329
4,136	6,614	.....	1,098	45,880	.....	.....	.....	12,518	70,246	330
.....	1,040	.....	850	.....	.....	512	.....	129	2,531	331
.....	.....	22,214	847	16,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,461	332
4,485	.....	3,260	1,000	3,282	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,027	333
.....	710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	770	334
4,566	.....	.....	.....	4,764	.....	5,429	.....	152	14,911	335
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....	295	336
2,286	.....	.....	660	52,279	.....	6,504	.....	221	61,950	337
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	70	338
3,343	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3,531	339
.....	650	.....	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	1,266	340
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	175	341
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,500	.....	.....	4,712	23,212	343
.....	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	527	344
.....	1,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	2,319	345
4,331	11,715	.....	9,316	3,132	12,766	.....	.....	135	41,395	346
.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	347	2,447	347
.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	2,701	.....	196	3,797	348
.....	104	.....	686	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	790	349
.....	.....	.....	4,369	1,618	.....	.....	.....	832	6,819	350
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	500	351
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	104	352
.....	.....	.....	4,500	2,300	.....	1,000	.....	225	8,025	353
.....	12	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	214	327	354
6,933	152	.....	2,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,712	355
.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	1,300	356
.....	516	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	873	357
.....	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	335	358
.....	.....	.....	1,167	.....	2,000	200	.....	.....	3,367	359
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,080	.....	.....	900	2,980	361
.....	24	10,512	.....	5,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,242	362
1,832	4,311	1,300	1,092	5,282	1,007	3,000	.....	3,023	20,847	363
3,049	.....	.....	3,759	.....	.....	2,000	.....	264	9,072	364
4,718	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,218	365
4,195	760	.....	3,780	35,945	4,502	27,955	.....	6,687	83,824	366
2,935	168	.....	1,996	12,438	5,959	23,330	.....	1,008	47,834	367
504	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	963	368

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1906.						
	Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
369. Osprey, Grey	1,030	14,528	.....	1	.....	.....	1,000
370. Otonabee, Peterborough	1,554	20,434	.....	39	76	.....	.....
371. Oxford-on-Rideau, Grenville	3,201	12,564	102	12	103	.....	.....
372. Oxford E., Oxford	5,067	14,810	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
373. Oxford N., Oxford	984	8,040	.....	260	27	.....	.....
374. Oxford W., Oxford	238	12,198	.....	840	.....	.....	.....
375. Paipoonge, Thunder Bay	370	4,922	96	87	76	166	3,000
376. Pakenham, Lanark	1,223	10,684	168	6	.....	.....	.....
377. Palmerston and Canonto, Frontenac	106	2,501	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
378. Papineau, Nipissing	20	971	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
379. Peel, Wellington	.....	24,723	77	.....	.....	.....	5,243
380. Pelee Island, Essex	362	12,204	70	47	327	51	3,075
381. Pelham, Welland	545	13,144	.....	22	845	1,559	1,000
382. Pembroke, Renfrew	.....	2,814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
383. Percy, Northumberland	814	13,738	120	69	15	.....	2,800
384. Perry, Parry Sound	951	4,066	214	.....	8	.....	.....
385. Petewawa and McKay, Renfrew	.....	1,430	102	25	.....	.....	444
386. Pickering, Ontario	.....	35,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,128
387. Pilkington, Wellington	495	13,499	53	1	13	.....	500
388. Pittsburgh, Frontenac	7,461	16,103	141	30	13	.....	2,800
389. Plantagenet N., Prescott	830	12,862	548	14	.....	.....	1,000
390. Plantagenet S., Prescott	1,918	10,926	385	.....	12	.....	.....
391. Plummer Additional, Algoma	514	2,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
392. Plympton, Lambton	4,051	26,138	60	.....	175	.....	.....
393. Portland, Frontenac	1,576	12,168	129	26	45	.....	.....
394. Prince, Algoma	341	1,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
395. Proton, Grey	3,696	18,515	152	.....	156	.....	.....
396. Puslinch, Wellington	48	17,615	105	36	268	248	.....
397. Radcliffe, Renfrew	125	1,197	108	.....	.....	.....	.....
398. Raglan, Renfrew	403	2,326	.....	.....	.....	151	.....
399. Rainham, Haldimand	619	7,816	192	6	185	1,190	.....
400. Raleigh, Kent	.....	41,614	.....	25	1	.....	16,394
401. Rama, Ontario	104	5,858	1	.....	.....	.....	1,300
402. Ramsay, Lanark	2,152	12,673	185	.....	558	.....	.....
403. Ratter and Dunnett, Nipissing	12	2,769	187	57	.....	.....	.....
404. Rawdon, Hastings	1,034	16,528	.....	6	14	10	600
405. Rayside, Algoma	375	4,743	26	.....	.....	.....	2,542
406. Reach, Ontario	9	18,657	.....	58	.....	.....	6,391
407. Richmond, Lennox and Addington	344	10,489	47	6	588	4,903	2,697
408. Rochester, Essex	390	14,560	237	6	52	.....	.....
409. Rolph, B, and Renfrew	532	3,241	103	.....	19	7	.....
410. Romney, Kent	910	15,097	.....	.....	19	.....	6,323
411. Ross, Renfrew	574	9,670	.....	9	.....	.....	1,146
412. Roxborough, Stormont	.....	22,885	286	.....	28	530	14,904
413. Russell, Russell	12,182	19,077	436	.....	337	257	.....
414. Ryde, Muskoka	435	1,504	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
415. Ryerson, Parry Sound	704	2,682	4	.....	10	.....	401
416. St. Edmunds, Bruce	408	1,977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
417. St. Joseph, Algoma	173	4,129	116	15	.....	.....	.....
418. St. Vincent, Grey	1,727	18,817	.....	14	.....	.....	4,500
419. Salter, May and Harrow, Algoma	584	2,461	.....	.....	4	.....	150
420. Saltfleet, Wentworth	1,894	22,733	205	75	318	.....	4,000
421. Sandfield, Manitoulin	462	1,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1806.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	....	....	32	16,591	952	64	244	2,119	.....	369
.....	.....	.....	....	150	139	22,392	549	21	195	5,972	.....	370
.....	.....	.....	....	....	22	16,004	776	5	274	1,076	.....	371
.....	.....	.....	....	579	3	20,550	548	49	145	5,936	.....	372
.....	.....	.....	....	337	38	9,686	536	1	164	2,707	.....	373
.....	1,300	.....	....	840	22	15,438	852	85	322	5,444	.....	374
.....	.....	7,000	70	....	950	16,737	505	203	246	1,072	.....	375
.....	.....	.....	....	5	2	12,088	545	12	187	1,449	.....	376
.....	.....	.....	....	....	8	2,663	315	.....	97	296	.....	377
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	991	201	.....	20	7	.....	378
1,200	.....	.....	....	25	6	31,274	980	104	279	5,800	.....	379
.....	.....	.....	....	....	51	16,187	782	1,428	174	894	.....	380
.....	.....	.....	....	....	47	17,162	634	25	233	2,411	1,100	381
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	2,814	146	.....	30	94	.....	382
.....	.....	.....	....	....	102	17,658	598	.....	415	4,045	....	383
.....	.....	.....	....	....	95	5,334	316	.....	88	1,168	.....	384
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	2,001	216	7	84	85	.....	385
.....	.....	.....	....	....	587	49,855	1,540	259	693	10,770	.....	386
.....	.....	.....	....	100	34	14,695	588	40	172	2,396	.....	387
.....	.....	.....	....	....	210	26,758	678	23	300	5,302	.....	388
.....	.....	.....	....	....	96	15,350	797	154	329	2,816	.....	389
.....	.....	.....	....	250	39	13,530	786	23	282	2,891	35	390
.....	.....	.....	....	....	17	3,681	245	5	53	728	.....	391
1,300	4,166	.....	25	....	392	36,307	1,030	254	243	4,493	.....	392
.....	.....	.....	....	92	238	14,274	621	.....	148	2,616	10	393
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	1,387	238	.....	67	120	.....	394
.....	1,965	.....	156	....	271	24,911	855	83	226	2,732	.....	395
.....	.....	.....	....	....	493	18,813	888	52	170	4,930	.....	396
.....	.....	.....	....	....	1	1,431	215	11	45	133	.....	397
.....	.....	.....	....	....	511	3,391	187	2	74	168	.....	398
.....	.....	.....	....	....	3	10,011	378	21	102	896	.....	399
.....	14,999	.....	23	....	337	73,393	1,282	424	557	3,164	.....	400
.....	.....	.....	....	....	570	7,833	563	15	247	1,745	.....	401
.....	.....	.....	....	....	22	15,590	684	444	205	2,138	.....	402
.....	.....	.....	....	....	3	3,028	334	23	116	377	.....	403
.....	.....	.....	....	75	5	18,272	645	.....	198	1,343	.....	404
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	7,686	435	.....	91	730	.....	405
.....	.....	.....	....	....	197	25,312	1,043	.....	290	5,700	.....	406
.....	.....	.....	....	....	38	19,112	599	83	204	1,828	.....	407
.....	533	.....	....	....	138	15,916	927	142	352	1,945	.....	408
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	3,902	260	.....	78	77	.....	409
.....	3,344	917	34	....	206	26,850	1,244	8	301	2,010	212	410
.....	.....	.....	....	400	13	11,812	419	1	62	2,431	.....	411
.....	.....	.....	....	....	77	38,710	1,994	20	231	3 568	.....	412
.....	.....	.....	....	....	378	32,667	764	57	156	907	.....	413
.....	.....	.....	....	....	209	2,171	226	15	42	256	.....	414
.....	.....	.....	....	....	36	3,837	437	10	137	724	125	415
.....	.....	.....	....	....	54	2,439	323	10	106	308	72	416
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	4,433	370	56	219	551	.....	417
1,600	.....	.....	....	....	231	26,889	831	27	517	6,217	.....	418
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	3,199	271	.....	76	226	.....	419
.....	.....	.....	....	....	289	29,514	1,264	440	406	5,553	.....	420
.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	1,547	131	.....	43	40	.....	421

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
369. Osprey	324	55	2,168	6,643			
370. Otonabee	25	302	5,623	8,730			
371. Oxford-on-Rideau			2,673	6,464	2,243	28	
372. Oxford E.	54	10	2,965	4,824	2,086		
373. Oxford N.	40	25	1,803	3,139	35		
374. Oxford W.	39	203	2,257	4,245	803		
375. Paipoonge		10		2,676		578	
376. Pakenham	36	10	2,156	4,350			
377. Palmerston and Canonto	10	26		1,211			
378. Papineau	8			647			
379. Peel		37	5,940	11,760	63		
380. Pelee Island	12	10	331	1,784	1,885		
381. Pelham	27	49	2,687	5,696			1,088
382. Pembroke		6	542	1,355			
383. Percy	67	247	2,828	6,367			
384. Perry	77	27		2,749			
385. Petewawa and McKay	9	12	200	985			
386. Pickering	116	426	5,680	11,991			
387. Pilkington	47	10	4,587	4,802			
388. Pittsburgh	4	63	5,124	5,122	1,022		
389. Plantagenet N.	61	41	1,389	7,558	451		
390. Plantagenet S.	60		1,377	5,889	205	69	12
391. Plummer Additional	42	6		574			
392. Plympton	26	147	4,247	10,194	5,495		
393. Portland	36	176	3,774	4,400			
394. Prince		2		375			
395. Proton	404	5	2,570	7,162	4,349	238	
396. Puslinch	306	117	3,294	6,375			61
397. Radcliffe	5		212	663			
398. Raglan	43		274	1,825			
399. Rainham		100	2,109	3,963			1,191
400. Raleigh	176	302	8,344	8,613	9,928		
401. Rama	39	28	1,215	1,590	86		
402. Ramsay		50	3,150	5,366		1,153	
403. Ratter and Dunnett	25	11		1,896			
404. Rawdon	332	240	4,795	8,883			
405. Rayside		18		2,021	195		
406. Reach	49	218	3,510	7,670			
407. Richmond	17	343	3,201	6,729	39		4,901
408. Rochester	13	185	1,810	4,267	662		
409. Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie			742	1,644		118	7
410. Romney	54	90	1,116	3,128	4,439		
411. Ross	23	3	1,855	4,162	52		
412. Roxborough	156	248	300	6,639	5,649		
413. Russell	76	38	3,546	5,165	6,710	473	
414. Ryde	9	5		1,016			
415. Ryerson	35	5		1,694			
416. St. Edmunds		10	66	855			
417. St. Joseph	43	151		1,751	34	170	
418. St. Vincent	13	52	3,035	10,019			
419. Salter, May and Harrow				1,679		60	
420. Saltfleet	561	425	5,183	7,775		465	
421. Sandfield		20		881			

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906. *Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31st, 1906.			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
357	.....	.....	1,000	178	.....	121	14,225	2,366	286	.....	369
95	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	32	21,580	812	1,348	.....	370
.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	171	13,752	2,252	1,599	552	371
.....	789	.....	.....	216	.....	404	18,026	2,524	440	.....	372
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	232	8,683	1,003	.....	.....	373
.....	706	.....	.....	183	.....	232	15,371	67	.....	.....	374
.....	.....	.....	3,925	688	.....	*5,114	15,017	1,720	5,693	745	375
500	.....	648	.....	583	.....	123	10,599	1,489	923	.....	376
.....	.....	100	.....	50	.....	21	2,126	537	750	.....	377
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	887	104	669	.....	378
297	.....	462	5,216	324	.....	12	31,274	.....	34	.....	379
.....	1,890	948	4,000	1,576	.....	1	15,715	472	5,943	.....	380
.....	.....	.....	416	50	.....	43	14,459	2,703	811	.....	381
.....	.....	.....	422	.....	.....	.....	2,595	219	1,157	.....	382
.....	.....	.....	2,800	53	.....	92	17,512	146	705	.....	383
107	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	89	4,657	677	3,740	.....	384
.....	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	232	2,001	.....	527	.....	385
533	.....	1,000	15,603	529	.....	715	49,855	.....	2,107	.....	386
204	.....	.....	500	105	.....	136	13,587	1,108	1,131	.....	387
.....	.....	.....	2,910	97	.....	138	20,783	5,975	811	.....	388
204	.....	535	.....	284	.....	234	14,853	497	9,380	.....	389
.....	23	.....	500	111	.....	131	12,394	1,136	5,414	242	390
329	.....	.....	500	276	.....	20	2,778	903	631	.....	391
456	3,538	.....	.....	801	.....	107	31,031	5,276	8,987	.....	392
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	11,807	2,467	1,193	.....	393
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	802	585	2,399	.....	394
551	829	.....	.....	684	.....	156	20,844	4,067	1,107	2,670	395
.....	.....	.....	727	.....	.....	309	17,229	1,584	4,191	.....	396
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,284	147	1,334	.....	397
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,573	818	2,121	.....	398
.....	.....	.....	200	6	.....	180	9,146	865	.....	.....	399
.....	14,622	615	20,852	4,094	.....	420	73,393	.....	36,593	.....	400
.....	.....	.....	1,875	100	.....	2	7,505	328	1,570	.....	401
.....	.....	.....	.....	460	.....	70	13,720	1,870	179	7,445	402
137	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	18	3,018	10	1,357	.....	403
369	.....	.....	600	192	.....	46	17,643	629	6,265	.....	404
.....	.....	.....	2,709	25	.....	14	6,238	1,448	1,238	.....	405
.....	.....	.....	6,300	156	.....	249	25,185	127	225	.....	406
.....	.....	.....	1,000	83	.....	85	19,112	.....	5,897	.....	407
287	3,362	.....	.....	1,146	.....	105	15,203	713	14,625	.....	408
.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	11	2,993	909	2,869	757	409
189	5,935	1,266	4,628	2,025	.....	195	26,840	10	18,799	.....	410
.....	.....	163	896	100	.....	63	10,230	1,582	2,216	.....	411
53	7,190	.....	8,981	3,539	.....	142	38,710	.....	23,939	.....	412
.....	2,655	.....	.....	1,904	.....	†1,348	23,799	8,868	1,702	3,541	413
128	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	9	1,760	411	1,091	.....	414
38	.....	.....	432	16	.....	32	3,685	152	2,970	.....	415
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	1,873	566	2,327	.....	416
71	.....	.....	300	116	.....	40	3,872	561	2,782	670	417
476	.....	.....	4,500	281	.....	264	26,232	657	214	.....	418
.....	.....	.....	150	78	.....	5	2,545	654	268	870	419
.....	.....	820	4,000	580	.....	943	28,415	1,099	2,000	3,471	420
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,116	431	61	.....	421

*Including $3,955 sundry payments to Neebing Tp. as share of debt at separation.
†Amount reported by special auditors for which details are not given.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Assets on December 31st, 1906.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
369. Osprey			3,009	5,661
370. Otonabee		3,000	760	5,920
371. Oxford-on-Rideau		6,000		10,403
372. Oxford E.		600	5,969	9,533
373. Oxford N		200	96	1,299
374. Oxford W		500	1,308	1,875
375. Paipoonge		2,990	4,400	15,548
376. Pakenham		1,300		3,712
377. Palmerston and Canonto		200		1,487
378. Papineau				773
379. Peel			2,524	2,558
380. Pelee Island	5,064	250	*31,149	42,878
381. Pelham	17,529	5,670	1,078	27,791
382. Pembroke		150		1,526
383. Percy		8,460		9,311
384. Perry			496	4,913
385. Petewawa and McKay				527
386. Pickering		2,900	1,688	6,695
387. Pilkington			1,456	3,695
388. Pittsburgh		2,400	215	9,401
389. Plantagenet N		2,335	2,328	14,540
390 Plantagenet S	12	800	408	8,012
391. Plummer Additional		600	4,603	6,737
392. Plympton		1,450	17,059	32,772
393. Portland	1,750	1,000		6,410
394. Prince		50		3,034
395. Proton			5,078	12,922
396. Puslinch	10,067	2,500		18,342
397. Radcliffe				1,481
398. Raglan				2,939
399. Rainham	4,641	750		6,256
400. Raleigh		1,000	12,237	49,830
401. Rama		1,100		2,998
402. Ramsay	8,800	500		18,794
403. Ratter and Dunnett		225	1,376	2,968
404. Rawdon	10	1,200	3,358	11,462
405. Rayside		668		3,354
406. Reach		1,920	211	2,483
407. Richmond	17,515	3,100		26,512
408. Rochester			1,561	16,899
409. Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie	7	100	643	5,285
410. Romney		1,800	5,767	26,376
411. Ross		525		4,323
412. Roxborough	3,148	500	1,186	28,773
413. Russell		1,000		15,111
414. Ryde		2,175	778	4,455
415. Ryerson		250	229	3,601
416. St. Edmunds				2,893
417. St. Joseph		2,034	2,021	8,068
418. St. Vincent			4,204	5,075
419. Salter, May and Harrow		200	630	2,622
420. Saltfleet	6,000	2,800	6,529	21,899
421. Sandfield				492

*Including $30,000 advances on Big Marsh drainage system.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31st, 1906.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	3,009	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	3,209	369
.....	.....	.....	760	.....	.....	.....	.....	530	1,290	370
.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,604	.....	.....	.....	1,700	4,804	371
.....	5	.....	.....	5,090	.....	.....	.....	2,222	7,317	372
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075	2,075	373
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,917	.....	.....	.....	1,183	4,100	374
.....	1,600	.....	4,400	.....	7,000	.....	.....	3,619	16,619	375
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,499	.....	.....	.....	13,499	376
316	264	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	4	1,484	377
.....	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	457	378
.....	.....	1,528	2,503	.....	.....	243	.....	68	4,342	379
165	1,767	.....	.....	16,844	4,290	4,742	.....	319	28,127	380
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	84	1,084	381
521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	521	382
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	78	383
.....	2,600	.....	496	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	3,290	384
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444	.....	.....	444	385
.....	.....	.....	940	.....	.....	2,128	.....	.....	3,068	386
.....	728	.....	1,434	.....	.....	1,340	.....	660	4,162	387
5,124	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,126	.....	156	6,526	388
1,697	5,904	.....	2,328	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,584	12,513	389
1,604	3,874	.....	650	49	.....	.....	.....	365	6,542	390
.....	785	.....	4,571	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,356	391
.....	.....	.....	1,077	15,981	.....	.....	.....	175	17,233	392
3,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,660	393
.....	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	394
.....	.....	.....	4,624	9,754	.....	.....	215	256	14,849	395
3,425	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	3,724	396
.....	424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	628	1,052	397
.....	1,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255	1,983	398
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	900	399
.....	.....	6,438	.....	73,660	1,366	16,394	.....	6	97,864	400
346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	1,646	401
.....	325	.....	.....	.....	11,500	.....	.....	.....	11,825	402
.....	961	.....	1,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2,367	403
5,170	132	.....	3,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,648	404
.....	1,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	1,925	405
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	.....	244	608	406
3,583	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,697	2,200	500	8,113	407
2,425	4,599	.....	1,179	18,156	930	.....	.....	1,780	29,069	408
.....	1,500	.....	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	3,310	409
895	1,424	7,334	4,287	21,056	7,482	6,323	.....	4,830	53,631	410
1,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,837	873	.....	.....	4,565	411
4,856	5,043	.....	169	65,987	.....	23,102	.....	4,415	103,572	412
.....	.....	10,000	.....	36,142	.....	.....	.....	808	46,950	413
.....	700	.....	778	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,578	414
.....	1,258	.....	229	.....	.....	410	.....	232	2,129	415
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	102	416
.....	1,220	.....	2,021	.....	1,000	.....	100	91	4,432	417
.....	.....	.....	4,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	4,247	418
.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	419
.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	420
.....	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	169	421

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1906.						
	Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
422. Sandwich, E., Essex	444	15,987	789	2			4,900
423. Sandwich, S., Essex	280	11,050	95		217		
424. Sandwich, W., Essex	610	12,897	599	10			3,831
425. Sarawak, Grey	1,509	8,007		2	331	1,046	241
426. Sarnia, Lambton	4,493	19,144			39		
427. Saugeen, Bruce	2,537	9,173	60	3	38	91	2,100
428. Scarborough, York	151	20,949	257		596		432
429. Schreiber, Thunder Bay	178	2,567	111	11			450
430. Scott, Ontario	1,002	10,859	2		248		2,100
431. Scugog, Ontario	293	2,409		3			
432. Sebastopol, Renfrew	236	1,468	41	10			
433. Seneca, Haldimand	763	10,697	96	3	14		800
434. Seymour, Northumberland	450	16,907	36	16	6		3,975
435. Sheffield, Lennox and Addington	364	9,126	247	2			133
436. Sherborne, McClintock, etc., Halib'n	293	1,018	65	43	2		
437. Sherbrooke, Haldimand	355	1,207	61		60	150	350
438. Sherbrooke, S. Lanark	304	2,010	55	14			
439. Shuniah, Thunder Bay	813	2,614			249	230	2,000
440. Sidney, Hastings		27,114	214				2,500
441. Smith, Peterborough	1,180	15,104			62		
442. Snowdon, Haliburton	60	2,607					
443. Sombra, Lambton	813	26,682	287	55			
444. Somerville, Victoria		8,088	106	24	317	224	151
445. Sophiasburg, Prince Edward	448	9,469		38	107	103	100
446. Southwold, Elgin	5,348	27,313	63	21	28		4,000
447. Springer, Nipissing	927	3,144					6,605
448. Stafford, Renfrew	1,111	4,004		18			
449. Stamford, Welland	1,673	21,467	216	130	8		2,000
450. Stanhope, Haliburton	47	1,417					100
451. Stanley, Huron	1,271	16,360	106		9		1,815
452. Stephen, Huron	2,468	21,877	481	29	81		4,118
453. Stephenson, Muskoka	72	4,358	83	45	20	462	
454. Stisted, Muskoka	422	2,723	12	17			
455. Storrington, Frontenac	122	9,944		13			
456. Strong, Parry Sound	350	2,432	4				225
457. Sullivan, Grey	1,934	17,219	30	55			800
458. Sunnidale, Simcoe	2,930	10,957	78	338			2,050
459. Sydenham, Grey	1,041	19,927	1				9,355
460. Tarentorus, Algoma	460	7,531		5			1,472
461. Tay, Simcoe	5,258	17,303	108	5	146		
462. Tecumseth, Simcoe	3,495	21,244	90		57		1,650
463. Tehkummah, Manitoulin	1,051	1,218					
464. Thessalon, Algoma	965	2,853	4	15			
465. Thompson, Algoma	183	898	5	5			50
466. Thorah, Ontario	5	7,282		4	1,505		2,000
467. Thorold, Welland	1,071	8,407	216	4			
468. Thurlow, Hastings	2,257	19,408	180	2	41		3,750
469. Tilbury, E., Kent	257	37,922			181		26,559
470. Tilbury, N., Essex		22,069	101	1	33		85
471. Tilbury, W., Essex	1,801	15,698	217	138	173		
472. Tiny, Simcoe		18,942	48				3,500
473. Torbolton, Carleton		4,120					500
474. Toronto, Peel	4,503	29,461	225	6	1,369	14,716	5,000

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906—*Continued.*

Receipts, 1906—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Road and bridges.	Building and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	5,254	532	29	....	.....	27,937	970	.....	383	2,496	.....	422
.....	9,133	.....	114	....	374	21,263	716	84	320	1,171	.....	423
.....	3,139	.....	17	....	207	21,310	661	39	649	6,675	.....	424
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	108	11,244	515	146	130	1,150	.....	425
.....	2,366	.....	30	....	906	26,978	599	713	649	5,307	.....	426
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	274	14,276	500	1,132	93	3,135	.....	427
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	332	22,717	1,280	85	450	6,090	.....	428
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,317	149	.....	30	214	.....	429
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	157	14,368	850	21	381	2,642	.....	430
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,705	225	.....	69	318	.....	431
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	1,805	150	.....	33	60	.....	432
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	53	12,426	477	328	271	1,079	.....	433
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	20	21,410	849	65	233	4,635	.....	434
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	14	9,886	556	11	210	1,090	.....	435
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	231	1,652	230	38	135	339	.....	436
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,183	109	.....	44	70	.....	437
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	9	2,392	240	3	80	146	.....	438
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,010	6,916	711	125	349	2,205	.....	439
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	300	30,128	860	189	319	3,484	.....	440
400	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	16,746	634	4	127	1,847	.....	441
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	110	2,777	254	.....	86	197	.....	442
700	7,256	.....	51	200	60	36,104	1,271	808	390	4,828	.....	443
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	492	9,402	482	446	113	1,020	.....	444
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	6	10,271	477	.....	254	669	.....	445
1,400	1,621	.....	58	....	35	39,887	1,287	162	418	6,619	.....	446
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	84	10,760	287	.....	146	1,228	.....	447
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	11	5,144	248	.....	54	674	.....	448
.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	28,494	1,106	43	743	3,920	90	449
1,000	.....	.....	.....	....	87	2,651	237	25	79	239	.....	450
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	81	19,642	674	9	170	5,083	.....	451
6,000	5,950	.....	168	....	1,027	42,199	876	35	609	5,310	.....	452
800	.....	.....	.....	....	11	5,851	330	1	84	926	.....	453
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	175	3,349	301	22	116	746	.....	454
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	36	10,115	430	.....	120	976	.....	455
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	35	3,046	264	.....	90	953	259	456
.....	.....	.....	....	178	199	20,415	626	.....	170	2,804	.....	457
.....	1,150	.....	18	....	66	17,587	885	.....	114	2,144	17	458
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	182	30,506	1,076	32	364	8,558	.....	459
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	403	9,871	1,142	71	1,007	2,404	93	460
300	.....	.....	.....	....	4	23,124	1,098	24	233	2,316	.....	461
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	122	26,658	648	41	407	5,701	.....	462
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	2,269	124	.....	47	572	.....	463
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	3	3,840	331	.....	61	551	.....	464
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1,141	68	45	13	25	.....	465
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	358	11,154	683	20	130	2,800	.....	466
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	16	9,714	606	14	297	517	.....	467
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,638	777	.....	320	1,722	.....	468
.....	10,663	.....	91	....	*3,935	79,608	1,578	639	571	14,435	.....	469
.....	2,235	.....	20	....	159	24,703	953	162	374	1,186	.....	470
.....	6,068	2,525	79	....	†3,074	29,773	1,004	28	567	5,836	.....	471
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	302	22,792	1,097	2	200	4,261	.....	472
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,620	311	.....	58	960	.....	473
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	230	55,510	1,324	704	359	11,349	.....	474

*Including $3,000 Gov't grant in aid of Dauphin drainage works.

†Including $1,110 from Tilbury N. share of debt, $271 from L. and St. Clair Ry. surplus; and $462 from sundry rate-payers on account of errors, as per award of Provincial Auditor.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS.

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1906—*Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charieties.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits,	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
422. Sandwich E.	141	672	4,025	4,794	3,603	.....	.....
423. Sandwich S.	10	247	2,741	3,873	6,276	.....	.....
424. Sandwich W.	26	192	1,542	5,433	4,412	.....	.....
425. Sarawak	390	59	620	2,692	.....	982	7
426. Sarnia	73	206	2,090	4,490	7,268	.....	.....
427. Saugeen	12	.....	1,931	3,096	755	.....	.....
428. Scarborough	94	10	4,175	8,835	.....	.....	.....
429. Schreiber	.....	.....	.....	1,798	.....	.....	.....
430. Scott	58	149	2,176	4,862	.....	.....	.....
431. Scugog	.....	5	541	1,262	.....	.....	.....
432. Sebastopol	22	4	196	1,009	.....	.....	.....
433. Seneca	169	6	2,718	5,147	.....	.....	.....
434. Seymour	200	60	3,759	5,920	.....	.....	.....
435. Sheffield	39	124	1,980	4,000	.....	.....	.....
436. Sherborne, McClintock, etc.	19	5	4	434	.....	.....	.....
437. Sherbrooke	.....	5	370	827	.....	.....	195
438. Sherbrooke S.	73	15	381	1,223	.....	.....	.....
439. Shuniah	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	242	.....
440. Sidney	763	302	8,306	8,856	.....	.....	.....
441. Smith	64	327	4,482	7,149	.....	.....	.....
442. Snowdon	.....	15	623	1,518	.....	.....	.....
443. Sombra	618	581	2,485	9,098	8,587	.....	.....
444. Somerville	53	53	622	4,058	.....	692	.....
445. Sophiasburg	28	196	2,565	5,234	.....	.....	.....
446. Southwold	75	4	12,419	10,453	1,674	.....	.....
447. Springer	.....	.....	.....	1,557	.....	.....	.....
448. Stafford	5	.....	1,937	1,647	.....	.....	.....
449. Stamford	103	499	2,309	11,055	.....	.....	.....
450. Stanhope	.....	35	87	1,551	.....	.....	.....
451. Stanley	28	28	3,843	6,296	74	.....	.....
452. Stephen	27	55	3,695	14,540	3,646	.....	410
453. Stephenson	45	.....	.....	3,226	.....	20	.....
454. Stisted	178	.....	.....	1,328	.....	.....	150
455 Storrington	.....	33	3,994	3,563	.....	.....	.....
456. Strong	7	5	.....	1,049	.....	.....	.....
457. Sullivan	31	99	2,824	7,681	.....	.....	.....
458. Sunnidale	46	49	2,396	4,575	613	.....	.....
459. Sydenham	308	132	2,593	7,750	.....	.....	.....
460. Tarentorus	7	79	.....	2,431	361	.....	.....
461. Tay	38	201	2,562	11,303	.....	.....	.....
462. Tecumseth	7	90	6,020	8,293	.....	.....	.....
463. Tehkummah	.....	5	.....	847	.....	.....	.....
464. Thessalon	.....	10	.....	1,887	.....	.....	.....
465. Thompson	.....	.....	.....	,433	.....	.....	.....
466. Thorah	63	70	1,000	2,555	561	36	
467. Thorold	10	5	2,619	4,320	.....	.....	.....
468. Thurlow	395	1,417	8,066	7,011	.....	.....	.....
469. Tilbury E	44	137	2,401	6,642	7,876	.....	.....
470. Tilbury N	2	389	1,374	4,923	2,667	.....	.....
471. Tilbury W	20	207	1,234	5,683	3,173	.....	.....
472. Tiny	40	94	5,446	7,210	.....	.....	.....
473. Torbolton	15	.....	614	1,952	.....	.....	.....
474. Toronto	105	120	6,589	11,532	.....	.....	14,961

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*								Assets on December 31, 1906			No.
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	2,745	41	5,900	1,056	.....	104	26,930	1,007	15,683	.....	422
.....	2,134	.....	3,000	495	.....	11	21,078	185	11,839	.....	423
.....	704	.....	36	163	.....	331	20,863	447	13,664	.....	424
248	.....	897	200	689	.....	88	8,813	2,431	469	5,456	425
358	3,666	.....	.....	1,349	.....	154	26,922	56	2,747	.....	426
.....	54	.....	2,100	74	.....	127	13,009	1,267	18	.....	427
522	.....	.....	366	467	.....	181	22,555	162	1,350	.....	428
123	.....	.....	450	364	.....	.....	3,128	189	262	.....	429
.....	.....	....	2,100	57	.....	148	13,444	924	34	.....	430
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	2,464	241	7	.....	431
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,474	331	155	.....	432
.....	.....	.....	800	10	.....	118	11,123	1,303	32	.....	433
.....	.....	.....	3,975	66	.....	479	20,241	1,169	74	.....	434
.....	.....	361	133	272	.....	92	8,868	1,018	1,108	.....	435
63	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	6	1,321	331	454	.....	436
.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	5	1,975	208	297	.....	437
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2,163	229	701	.....	438
.....	.....	.....	2,230	424	.....	308	6,904	12	3,521	4,351	439
.....	.....	.....	2,678	106	.....	28	25,891	4,237	9,891	.....	440
67	.....	..	.....	18	.....	173	14,892	1,854	2,087	.....	441
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	2,742	35	1,979	.....	442
376	4,319	.....	.....	1,313	.....	857	35,531	573	28,008	.....	443
392	.....	.....	719	598	.....	130	9,378	24	6,789	9,610	444
.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	7	9,530	741	469	.....	445
.....	995	.....	4,000	282	.....	651	39,039	848	3,427	.....	446
.....	.....	134	6,325	107	.....	.....	9,784	976	4,134	.....	447
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,565	579	537	.....	448
456	.....	.....	2,000	229	.....	*3,522	26,075	2,419	1,940	.....	449
79	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	2,375	276	890	.....	450
.....	550	.....	2,130	172	.....	92	19,149	493	148	.....	451
70	.....	112	3,750	211	.....	92	33,438	8,761	1,066	.....	452
440	.....	.....	600	36	.....	46	5,754	97	956	298	453
30	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	2,886	463	1,169	.....	454
260	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	84	9,472	643	811	.....	455
.....	.....	.....	100	2	.....	24	2,753	293	1,230	.....	456
48	....	.....	800	25	.....	30	15,138	5,277	194	.....	457
83	258	.....	2,050	248	.....	55	13,533	4,054	.....	.....	458
148	.....	.....	8,855	287	.....	145	30,248	258	93	.....	459
.....	.....	.....	1,564	46	.....	131	9,336	535	5,360	.....	460
465	.....	.....	.....	144	....	148	18,532	4,592	10,398	.....	461
.....	397	.....	1,650	326	.....	110	23,690	2,968	749	.....	462
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,599	670	1,259	.....	463
103	.....	95	.....	168	.....	167	3,373	467	1,546	.....	464
.....	.....	.....	50	2	.....	18	654	487	845	.....	465
.....	.....	1,000	1,500	223	.....	408	11,049	105	947	224	466
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	8,552	1,162	4,023	.....	467
452	.....	.....	3,750	152	.....	30	24,092	1,546	7,521	.....	468
391	11,340	606	24,763	7,767	.....	157	79,347	261	44,030	.....	469
.....	3,404	.....	2,899	1,461	.....	496	20,290	4,413	4,121	.....	470
200	5,359	253	.....	1,094	.....	1,988	26,646	3,127	14,078	.....	471
.....	190	766	1,300	1,827	.....	126	22,559	233	5,287	.....	472
.....	.....	.....	209	.....	.....	2	4,121	499	2,500	.....	473
162	.....	.....	5,000	133	.....	692	53,030	2,480	998	.....	474

*Including $3,000 bonus to Canadian Ramapo Iron Works.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31st, 1906—*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
422. Sandwich E		500	11,665	28,855
423. Sandwich S		1,450	3,294	16,768
424. Sandwich W		1,000		15,111
425. Sarawak	2,421	1,536	1,414	13,727
426. Sarnia		2,000	19,211	24,014
427. Saugeen			659	1,944
428. Scarborough	13,129	1,110	5,808	21,559
429. Schreiber		150	5,652	6,253
430. Scott	4,761	930		6,649
431. Sengog		1,470		1,718
432. Sebastopol				486
433. Seneca		2,000		3,335
434. Seymour			453	1,696
435. Sheffield		2,000		4,126
436. Sherborne, McClintock, etc		900	931	2,616
437. Sherbrooke	1,998	500		3,003
438. Sherbrooke S				930
439. Shuniah	297		16	8,197
440. Sidney		1,000		15,128
441. Smith			933	4,874
442. Snowdon		162		2,176
443. Sombra		3,450	35,264	67,295
444. Somerville		250	2,403	19,076
445. Sophiasburg	3,418	3,500		8,128
446. Southwold		780	2,053	7,108
447. Springer		180	701	5,991
448. Stafford		525		1,641
449. Stamford		9,000	3,298	16,657
450. Stanhope			1,055	2,221
451. Stanley		1,240	427	2,308
452. Stephen	410	1,500	8,107	19,844
453. Stephenson		1,250	863	3,464
454. Stisted	150	250		2,032
455. Storrington		1,000		2,454
456. Strong		674		2,197
457. Sullivan		1,825	346	7,642
458. Sunnidale		600	1,052	5,706
459. Sydenham		550	1,940	2,841
460. Tarentorus		2,555		8,450
461. Tay		410	2,705	18,105
462. Tecumseth			6,867	10,584
463. Tehkummah				1,929
464. Thessalon		565	344	2,922
465. Thompson		250	3	1,585
466. Thorah	50,000	1,275		52,551
467. Thorold				5,185
468. Thurlow		2,000	966	12,033
469. Tilbury E		4,560	20,950	69,801
470. Tilbury N			458	8,992
471. Tilbury W		2,000	3,701	22,906
472. Tiny			4,887	10,407
473. Torbolton				2,999
474. Toronto	28,856	2,155	891	35,380

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.

Liabilities on December 31st, 1906.										
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railroad debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
2,418	5,000	.....	.....	15,292	1,008	2,000	.....	.....	25,718	422
87	2,570	.....	.....	16,260	.....	.....	.....	4,527	23,444	423
2,092	5,784	.....	.....	5,357	.....	3,795	.....	7,343	24,371	424
.....	.....	7,500	1,414	.....	6,215	1	240	20	15,390	425
.....	.....	.....	1,807	23,427	.....	.....	.....	400	25,634	426
.....	.....	.....	.....	871	.....	.....	.....	26	897	427
.....	.....	.....	5,808	.....	.....	432	.....	.....	6,240	428
.....	.....	.....	5,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,652	429
.....	.....	.....	.....	385	.....	.....	.....	.....	385	430
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431
196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	234	432
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	433
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	538	538	434
.....	635	.....	.....	.....	6,246	.....	.....	587	7,468	435
47	195	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	1,237	436
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437
.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	106	438
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	.....	3,925	127	11,552	439
8,955	2,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	11,604	440
.....	61	.....	933	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	1,060	441
300	1,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,780	442
2,755	8,854	.....	1,507	39,368	.....	.....	.....	3,385	55,869	443
897	3,053	10,000	2,047	.....	.....	.....	151	475	16,623	444
.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	219	445
.....	40	.....	1,400	4,650	.....	.....	.....	804	6,894	446
.....	1,785	.....	.....	.....	1,999	3,011	.....	76	6,871	447
.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	166	448
.....	980	.....	3,258	.....	3,000	.....	.....	99	7,337	449
.....	551	.....	1,030	.....	.....	103	.....	45	1,729	450
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200	.....	315	.....	.....	2,515	451
4,930	.....	.....	7,650	5,950	239	368	.....	.....	19,137	452
.....	572	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	1,798	453
.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	454
.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	455
.....	752	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	877	456
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	385	457
2,385	689	.....	952	3,419	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,445	458
.....	.....	.....	1,940	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	2,440	459
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	91	460
2,562	4,615	.....	2,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	10,182	461
181	.....	.....	.....	6,867	.....	.....	.....	110	7,158	462
.....	817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	899	463
.....	.....	.....	344	.....	2,814	.....	.....	.....	3,158	464
.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	69	549	465
.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	2,500	466
.....	2,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530	2,993	467
6,169	1,181	.....	966	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	8,431	468
1,816	5,194	3,220	854	142,385	3,700	26,559	.....	929	184,657	469
1,870	1,314	.....	.....	26,327	.....	.....	.....	962	30,473	470
1,813	3,207	.....	429	21,810	3,026	.....	.....	3,745	34,030	471
.....	.....	40,577	.....	1,826	.....	3,500	.....	.....	45,903	472
620	1,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	513	.....	362	2,742	473
.....	.....	.....	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	891	474

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts on December 31, 1906.						
	Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
475. Toronto Gore, Peel	12	7,879	45	.....	199	17	2,212
476. Tossorontio, Simcoe	438	8,466	189	.....	.....	.....	300
477. Townsend, Norfolk	2,641	20,297	.....	38	56	.....	.....
478. Trafalgar, Halton	13	18,002	.....	.....	2,242	900	6,400
479. Tuckersmith, Huron	148	19,379	107	.....	996	.....	4,984
480. Tudor and Cashel, Hastings	176	2,990	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
481. Turnberry, Huron	1,622	12,542	38	10	17	.....	1,100
482. Tyendinaga, Hastings	2,877	16,834	225	57	24	.....	.....
483. Usborne, Huron	4,682	22,090	53	4	.....	.....	450
484. Uxbridge, Ontario	2	12,078	140	39	533	.....	4,500
485. Van Horne, Rainy River	515	1,661	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
486. Vaughan, York	4,972	23,613	.....	.....	1,463	9,195	.....
487. Verulam, Victoria	1,972	10,964	.....	.....	.....	887	.....
488. Vespra, Simcoe	3,737	15,329	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
489. Wainfleet, Welland	140	15,673	100	417	845	.....	206
490. Wallace, Perth	2,027	14,024	55	9	370	8,683	698
491. Walpole, Haldimand	2,071	23,512	304	.....	52	.....	2,000
492. Walsingham N., Norfolk	1,321	11,010	80	10	.....	.....	500
493. Walsingham S., Norfolk	.....	12,126	80	28	.....	.....	4,177
494. Warwick, Lambton	170	24,452	.....	2	7	.....	3,500
495. Waterloo, Waterloo	1,737	33,685	490	13	1,441	16,246	7,081
496. Waters, Algoma	134	1,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
497. Watt, Muskoka	680	3,213	10	.....	.....	.....	200
498. Wawanosh E., Huron	3,405	10,088	.....	.....	15	.....	800
499. Wawanosh W., Huron	623	11,877	.....	.....	10	.....	2,687
500. Wellesley, Waterloo	2,431	26,989	827	.....	440	897	2,000
501. Westmeath, Renfrew	95	23,763	157	40	.....	.....	.....
502. Westminster, Middlesex	11,043	36,428	268	76	87	.....	5,400
503. Whitby E., Ontario	293	14,147	110	10	160	.....	3,900
504. Whitby, Ontario	52	13,760	111	.....	.....	.....	5,645
505. Whitchurch, York	1,836	19,541	.....	.....	658	182	6,972
506. Widdifield, Nipissing	.....	4,202	75	3	6	.....	4,600
507. Wilberforce and Algona N., Renfrew	1,131	6,475	104	.....	.....	.....	.....
508. Williams E., Middlesex	6,549	12,719	.....	.....	39	.....	1,621
509. Williams W., Middlesex	3,184	11,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,600
510. Williamsburg, Dundas	1,043	24,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
511. Willoughby, Welland	866	5,654	135	15	.....	.....	.....
512. Wilmot, Waterloo	1,362	24,425	578	15	.....	.....	2,500
513. Winchester, Dundas	351	21,557	.....	.....	1,067	40,680	12,742
514. Windham, Norfolk	1,932	19,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
515. Wolfe Island, Frontenac	266	12,897	88	.....	164	.....	.....
516. Wolford, Grenville	702	8,060	51	3	.....	.....	300
517. Wollaston, Hastings	101	2,920	45	17	.....	.....	.....
518. Woodhouse, Norfolk	2,737	10,200	10	.....	66	.....	.....
519. Woolwich, Waterloo	1,936	24,464	372	39	367	300	.....
520. Worthington and Blue, Rainy River	.....	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
521. Yarmouth, Elgin	.....	41,531	.....	40	17	.....	23,835
522. Yonge Front, Leeds	1,799	10,042	20	10	.....	.....	.....
523. Yonge and Escott Rear, Leeds	14	7,273	86	60	.....	.....	.....
524. York, York	12,957	102,573	490	115	2,013	11,747	46,740
525. Zone, Kent	2,141	8,595	.....	7	57	.....	5,000
526. Zorra E., Oxford	1,081	31,050	96	246	44	.....	9,000
527. Zorra W., Oxford	13,478	19,866	.....	.....	406	3,900	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906

Receipts, 1906.—*Continued.*							Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for drainage.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges	Buildings and other works.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	10,388	493	.....	85	2,044	.....	475
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,393	552	.....	87	1,487	.....	476
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	23,108	1,032	40	276	2,017	.....	477
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	27,869	1,392	58	470	3,722	.....	478
.....	216	.....	.....	.....	175	26,005	775	27	207	6,271	110	479
.....	.....	.....	.....	210	3	3,469	504	90	88	541	.....	480
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	15,372	734	4	102	1,250	.....	481
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	20,099	1,116	.....	347	1,643	.....	482
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387	27,666	619	1	136	4,020	.....	483
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	17,384	912	.....	356	1,910	.....	484
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2,206	287	.....	89	55	120	485
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	39,635	1,620	2,136	666	6,538	20	486
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	13,904	550	6	151	1,809	.....	487
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,108	892	86	252	2,249	.....	488
.....	403	.....	.....	.....	25	17,809	992	5	241	1,437	238	489
.....	.....	.....	.....	332	115	26,313	765	20	178	1,837	.....	490
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,058	28,997	969	45	353	5,775	.....	491
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12,927	600	20	229	2,021	114	492
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	427	16,838	617	498	246	1,933	.....	493
.....	559	.....	.....	.....	567	29,257	742	40	223	5,727	.....	494
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	60,721	1,850	338	281	6,119	.....	495
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,206	197	.....	28	223	.....	496
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4,105	286	.....	68	806	.....	497
650	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14,965	585	.....	88	1,645	.....	498
.....	600	.....	.....	.....	238	16,035	637	38	118	1,308	.....	499
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462	34,046	1,117	83	350	5,552	.....	500
5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	196	29,251	873	35	218	3,064	.....	501
.....	3,381	.....	.....	.....	230	56,913	1,449	173	432	10,607	.....	502
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229	18,849	836	58	322	4,388	.....	503
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	19,600	921	205	149	4,720	.....	504
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	29,307	917	5,669	102	2,189	20	505
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8,888	540	93	138	557	.....	506
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,710	354	10	109	577	.....	507
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	21,044	593	7	94	4,361	.....	508
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	17,164	544	305	134	2,686	.....	509
.....	6,185	.....	238	.....	*2,567	34,535	706	.....	253	4,945	1,000	510
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	6,693	238	.....	99	287	.....	511
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	29,030	1,400	5	284	3,139	.....	512
.....	6,885	.....	.....	.....	439	83,721	505	15	276	5,791	.....	513
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	22,2 0	903	387	730	1,912	243	514
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	584	13,999	388	20	123	922	256	515
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,116	458	.....	97	870	.....	516
.....	.....	.....	.....	210	206	3,499	323	5	142	499	.....	517
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	13,075	520	.....	119	1,905	.....	518
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	27,503	1,350	48	281	2,927	200	519
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	65,506	1,888	1,489	589	15,953	.....	521
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,871	782	128	200	1,181	86	522
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	602	8,035	334	21	70	1,128	53	523
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	176,855	7,878	883	1,915	45,780	.....	524
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	321	16,121	746	66	138	1,926	.....	525
550	7,046	.....	.....	964	335	50,412	1,023	135	264	12,974	1,345	526
.....	6,712	.....	.....	.....	497	44,859	794	102	736	5,987	.....	527

*Including $1,000 Gov't grant for aid to drainage works and $544 from other municipalities as share of debt.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1906.— *Continued.*						
	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
475. Toronto Gore	.....	13	1,925	2,841	.....	.....	31
476. Tossorontio	40	60	2,082	3,892	.....	.....	.....
477. Townsend	137	6	5,700	9,867	.....	.....	.....
478. Trafalgar	62	424	3,244	9,396	.....	.....	900
479. Tuckersmith	61	13	4,344	5,324	1,170	.....	.....
480. Tudor and Cashel	18	.....	192	1,696	.....	.....	.....
481. Turnberry	30	36	5,046	4,687	1,549	.....	.....
482. Tyendinaga	10	443	6,250	7,784	.....	.....	.....
483. Usborne	11	4	4,352	5,194	10,769	.....	.....
484. Uxbridge	32	97	1,636	4,918	.....	1,393	.....
485. Van Horne	10	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....
486. Vaughan	112	25	.....	10,280	.....	.....	9,195
487. Verulam	78	10	2,733	4,581	.....	260	.....
488. Vespra	509	35	2,945	7,042	.....	.....	.....
489. Wainfleet	31	28	3,150	6,845	478	.....	.....
490. Wallace	62	64	4,148	5,519	307	9,691	.....
491. Walpole	126	400	5,721	10,964	.....	.....	.....
492. Walsingham N	15	341	3,100	3,643	52	.....	....
493. Walsingham S	21	59	1,737	5,257	.....	.....	.....
494. Warwick	67	235	5,461	7,792	1,278	.....	.....
495. Waterloo	264	54	6,591	18,298	.....	.....	16,246
496. Waters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
497. Watt	5	19	.....	1,818	.....	.....	.....
498. Wawanosh E	10	5	2,460	5,106	.....	.....	442
499. Wawanosh W	32	25	5,618	4,280	222	.....	.....
500. Wellesley	228	17	4,755	14,347	251	.....	897
501. Westmeath	85	201	4,938	18,721	86	.....	.....
502. Westminster	90	32	17,814	10,842	2,498	.....	.....
503. Whitby E	38	135	2,650	5,875	.....	.....	35
504. Whitby	45	118	2,589	4,908	.....	.....	.....
505. Whitchurch	68	20	7,132	7,836	.....	.....	345
506. Widdifield	.....	51	.....	1,950	.....	.....	.....
507. Wilberforce and Algona N	5	53	2,379	3,213	.....	.....	.....
508. Williams E	.....	80	9,211	3,522	79	.....	.....
509. Williams W	.....	50	6,859	3,259	.....	.....	.....
510. Williamsburg	12	392	2,939	8,315	3,721	.....	4,634
511. Willoughby	6	26	1,327	2,463	14	.....	.....
512. Wilmot	153	40	4,881	6,617	669	.....	.....
513. Winchester	45	51	2,501	5,219	26,144	.....	23,888
514. Windham	80	42	3,900	9,340	1,371	.....	.....
515. Wolfe Island	.....	301	3,077	4,075	.....	.....	.....
516. Wolford	.....	.....	1,830	4,726	.....	.....	.....
517. Wollaston	415	.....	131	1,706	.....	.....	.....
518. Woodhouse	19	49	2,740	5,389	.....	.....	.....
519. Woolwich	95	12	4,360	10,275	.....	.....	239
520. Worthington and Blue	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
521. Yarmouth	120	452	7,314	9,998	705	.....	.....
522. Yonge Front	33	60	1 241	4,049	.....	.....	.....
523. Yonge and Escott Rear	.....	15	997	3,897	.....	.....	.....
524. York	338	604	10,389	32,329	.....	10,560	2,066
525. Zone	21	82	899	1,890	539	.....	.....
526. Zorra E	134	10	4,872	9,746	4,784	.....	.....
527. Zorra W	154	25	4,502	5,824	7,693	.....	3,900

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*								Assets on December 31, 1906			
School debentures redeemed.	Drainage debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	244	2,212	129	.....	116	10,133	255	.....	.....	475
.....	.....	.....	300	4	.....	.....	8,504	889	169	.....	476
137	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	126	19,355	3,753	904	.....	477
200	.....	.....	6,800	62	.....	850	27,580	289	1,413	.....	478
144	596	266	5,046	329	.....	313	24,996	1,009	215	.....	479
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	3,152	317	3,498	.....	480
.....	84	.....	1,100	72	.....	132	14,826	546	650	.....	481
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	17,618	2,481	129	.....	482
.....	.....	.....	450	8	.....	77	25,641	2,025	180	.....	483
.....	.....	.....	4,500	1,240	.....	269	17,263	121	1,881	14,398	484
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1,479	727	590	.....	485
.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	435	31,133	8,502	.....	.....	486
1,550	.....	304	.....	583	.....	91	12,706	1,198	.....	260	487
100	205	.....	.....	119	.....	232	14,666	4,442	1,927	.....	488
145	1,569	.....	2,000	472	.....	178	17,809	.....	2,024	.....	489
.....	.....	.....	698	914	.....	23	24,226	2,087	3,647	10,330	490
300	.....	200	2,000	115	.....	482	27,450	1,547	89	.....	491
.....	.....	.....	500	26	.....	148	10,809	2,118	1,113	.....	492
.....	.....	2,912	2,836	370	.....	352	16,838	.....	1,160	.....	493
.....	1,619	.....	3,500	288	.....	142	27,114	2,143	836	.....	494
46	580	592	7,081	482	.....	424	59,246	1,475	59	.....	495
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	495	711	605	.....	496
175	.....	.....	200	51	.....	65	3,493	612	1,030	.....	497
65	.....	.....	800	26	.....	111	11,343	3,622	256	.....	498
150	.....	.....	2,687	138	.....	84	15,337	698	271	.....	499
258	.....	403	3,197	851	.....	247	32,553	1,493	433	.....	500
159	263	.....	.....	238	.....	214	29,095	156	3,248	.....	501
150	112	.....	1,000	107	.....	901	46,207	10,706	3,422	.....	502
117	.....	.....	3,900	118	.....	131	18,603	246	.....	.....	503
.....	.....	.....	5,400	113	.....	324	19,492	108	72	.....	504
.....	.....	.....	4,125	63	.....	194	28,680	627	930	.....	505
.....	.....	.....	4,588	81	.....	600	8,598	290	6,379	.....	506
120	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	150	7,008	702	1,414	.....	507
.....	.....	.....	1,621	8	.....	78	19,654	1,390	412	.....	508
.....	.....	.....	2,600	48	.....	81	16,566	598	288	.....	509
.....	4,228	.....	.....	1,343	.....	214	32,702	1,833	34	.....	510
.....	525	500	.....	110	.....	77	5,672	1,021	2,564	.....	511
559	.....	.....	2,500	163	.....	232	20,642	8,388	.....	.....	512
273	4,785	.....	3,405	2,651	.....	1,256	76,805	6,916	12,391	.....	513
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	19,052	3,178	1,070	.....	514
.....	.....	700	1,386	930	.....	67	12,245	1,754	4,372	.....	515
.....	.....	.....	300	14	.....	155	8,450	666	50	.....	516
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,223	276	2,001	.....	517
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	11,035	2,040	.....	.....	518
133	.....	2,968	.....	1,824	.....	46	24,758	2,745	.....	.....	519
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	206	1,458	.....	520
465	209	.....	25,230	839	.....	255	65,506	.....	4,048	.....	521
.....	.....	.....	2,000	83	.....	236	10,079	1,792	17	.....	522
.....	.....	.....	1,144	112	.....	102	7,873	162	88	.....	523
4,417	.....	2,682	32,148	8,933	.....	476	161,398	15,457	23,863	17,276	524
.....	1,099	158	7,500	307	.....	51	15,422	699	4,186	.....	525
473	1,827	.....	9,000	592	.....	130	47,309	3,103	740	.....	526
.....	2,133	.....	2,400	828	.....	156	35,234	9,625	1,083	.....	527

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO TOWNSHIP

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Township Municipalities.	Assets on December 31, 1906.——*Continued.*			
	All other investments and deposits.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.
	$	$	$	$
475. Toronto Gore	3,531	1,018		4,804
476. Tossorontio		350		1,408
477. Townsend		4,000	146	8,803
478. Trafalgar	45,173	3,000	2,629	52,504
479. Tuckersmith	17,700	1,700	856	21,480
480. Tudor and Cashel				3,815
481. Turnberry		157		1,353
482. Tyendinaga		1,000		3,610
483. Usborne		600	945	3,750
484. Uxbridge		1,250	63	17,713
485. Van Horne		1,407		2,724
486. Vaughan	35,332	1,800	400	46,034
487. Verulam		460	838	2,756
488. Vespra		800	500	7,669
489. Wainfleet	26,000	3,275	7,565	38,864
490. Wallace		400	332	16,796
491. Walpole		600	1,500	3,736
492. Walsingham N.		1,350	129	4,710
493. Walsingham S.		1,750		2,910
494. Warwick		700	259	3,938
495. Waterloo	36,065	1,000	2,094	40,693
496. Waters				1,316
497. Watt			700	2,342
498. Wawanosh E.	442		585	4,905
499. Wawanosh W.		1,000	1,236	3,205
500. Wellesley	12,276		5,283	19,485
501. Westmeath		1,145	5,056	9,605
502. Westminster			150	14,278
503. Whitby E.	3,235	1,450	908	5,839
504. Whitby		1,175	390	1,745
505. Whitchurch	14,442	230	253	16,482
506. Widdifield		535		7,204
507. Wilberforce and Algona N.		180	840	3,136
508. Williams E.				1,802
509. Williams W.		125	171	1,182
510. Williamsburg	4,634	1,400	578	8,479
511. Willoughby		1,350		4,935
512. Wilmot		1,100	1,424	10,912
513. Winchester	23,888	1,625	9,330	54,150
514. Windham	88	5,125	376	9,837
515. Wolfe Island		2,362	*20,000	28,488
516. Wolford		750	153	1,619
517. Wollaston		1,000	10	3,287
518. Woodhouse				2,040
519. Woolwich	8,239	200	3,739	14,923
520. Worthington and Blue				1,664
521. Yarmouth		4,400	3,633	12,081
522. Yonge Front		1,200		3,009
523. Yonge and Escott Rear		2,775		3,025
524. York	19,742	1,070	143,217	220,625
525. Zone		650	428	5,963
526. Zorra E.	200	2,950	6,571	13,564
527. Zorra W.	9,450	450		20,608

*Ferry steamer.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.— *Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.— *Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31, 1906.										No.
County levy.	Local school rates.	Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Drainage debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372	.....	.....	45	1,417	475
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	476
.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	477
.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	2,400	241	3,641	478
.....	.....	.....	856	1,618	1,234	.....	.....	300	4,008	479
207	1,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,041	480
.....	.....	.....	.....	715	.....	.....	.....	.....	715	481
.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	368	482
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,340	1,365	483
.....	.....	19,000	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	21,000	484
.....	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	262	485
6,073	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277	6,373	486
.....	.....	12,344	838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,182	487
3,083	.....	.....	500	2,015	.....	.....	.....	370	5,968	488
.....	600	.....	1,305	4,596	.....	206	.....	128	6,835	489
4,148	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	639	70	24,857	490
.....	.....	.....	600	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	2,400	491
.....	2,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	2,763	492
.....	30	3,046	.....	.....	.....	1,612	.....	.....	4,688	493
106	.....	.....	.....	4,430	.....	.....	.....	1,018	5,554	494
.....	.....	.....	1,369	2,215	4,862	.....	.....	.....	8,446	495
.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	496
.....	607	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	1,392	497
2,889	.....	.....	585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,474	498
.....	.....	.....	900	600	.....	.....	.....	60	1,560	499
.....	.....	11,597	5,283	.....	.....	1,000	2,779	.....	20,659	500
.....	.....	.....	4,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,841	501
.....	.....	.....	150	3,881	.....	4,400	.....	780	9,211	502
.....	35	.....	808	.....	.....	.....	.....	296	1,139	503
.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	58	336	504
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,847	.....	63	4,910	505
.....	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	25	2,925	506
.....	509	.....	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	1,529	507
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	145	508
.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	186	509
.....	53	.....	.....	27,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,850	510
.....	1,482	.....	.....	682	500	.....	.....	137	2,801	511
.....	5,978	.....	1,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	7,565	512
.....	.....	.....	1,886	59,798	.....	12,000	.....	1,824	75,508	513
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	514
3,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,600	.....	.....	.....	21,677	515
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	516
146	1,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,313	517
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518
.....	.....	5,924	3,739	.....	29,874	.....	.....	.....	39,537	519
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	534	520
6,908	158	.....	2,011	1,525	.....	419	.....	1,516	12,537	521
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	522
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22	523
9,677	15,530	.....	66,556	.....	29,532	46,740	6,716	3,169	177,920	524
727	2,168	.....	.....	5,568	513	2,000	.....	164	11,140	525
.....	.....	.....	3,035	13,492	.....	.....	.....	6,393	22,920	526
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,885	.....	2,470	.....	.....	24,355	527

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1906.							
	Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Acton, Halton	985	7,878	213	183	3,256	99	.....	3,400
2. Ailsa Craig, Middlesex	182	4,384	169	40	.....	.....	281	.....
3. ALEXANDRIA, Glengarry	5	14,436	530	89	5,444	15	.....	7,621
4. ALLISTON, Simcoe	.....	9,921	686	110	371	642	6,749	16,608
5. ALMONTE, Lanark	532	22,764	701	465	7,325	80	.....	7,990
6. Alvinston, Lambton	.....	5,557	281	85	.....	6	.....	5,440
7. AMHERSTBURG, Essex	2,518	21,787	1,036	311	4,406	17	.....	62,716
8. Arkona, Lambton	1,285	2,044	.....	73	.....	18	.....	.....
9. ARNPRIOR, Renfrew	8,582	27,758	1,843	657	3,839	1,674	.....	35,671
10. Arthur, Wellington	481	7,813	400	205	.....	.....	.....	8,500
11. Athens, Leeds	1,288	6,105	225	143	.....	.....	.....	800
12. AURORA, York	280	11,438	349	7	1,758	8	.....	16,500
13. AYLMER, Elgin	.....	27,753	617	448	11,303	900	1,579	9,736
14. Ayr, Waterloo	.....	5,145	222	.....	.....	281	.....	5,690
15. Bancroft, Hastings	423	2,227	303	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. BARRIE, Simcoe	488	54,196	3,004	1,492	24,664	1,705	4,678	11,086
17. Bath, Lennox and Addington	447	2,505	224	33	.....	60	.....	1,300
18. Bayfield, Huron	94	1,792	275	58	.....	.....	150	.....
19. Beamsville, Lincoln	45	6,135	.....	57	403	23	660	14,833
20. Beaverton, Ontario	410	4,005	237	3	.....	667	970	1,450
21 Beeton, Simcoe	495	4,965	294	93	2,749	.....	.....	2,286
22. Belle River, Essex	356	1,756	447	70	.....	7	765	250
23. BERLIN, Waterloo	28	115,137	3,313	2,209	81,857	806	530	59,066
24. BLENHEIM, Kent	72	8,303	428	610	4,600	76	.....	14,941
25. BLIND RIVER, Algoma	531	10,376	858	658	.....	79	.....	1,400
26. Blyth, Huron	2,182	6,406	254	342	.....	70	400	4,982
27. Bobcaygeon, Victoria	3,429	6,125	334	101	.....	211	.....	.....
28. Bolton, Peel	28	3,955	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	2,553
29. BONFIELD, Nipissing	.....	728	265	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. BOTHWELL, Kent	2,391	4,799	314	782	2,251	16	.....	2,500
31. BOWMANVILLE, Durham	520	29,969	265	1,563	246	.....	.....	19,576
32. BRACEBRIDGE, Muskoka	1,988	18,289	1,092	354	14,444	272	.....	22,039
33. Bradford, Simcoe	1,561	6,799	187	187	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. BRAMPTON, Peel	1,176	26,522	831	219	4,516	1,131	639	2,955
35. Bridgeburg, Welland	1,182	17,357	394	9	2,998	22	10	20,278
36. Brighton, Northumberland	426	10,592	200	229	.....	.....	.....	4,696
37. BROCKVILLE, Leeds	494	99,028	3,936	4,098	76,019	6,743	8,472	220,869
38. BRUCE MINES, Algoma	961	3,803	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
39. Brussels, Huron	1,721	9,188	236	450	.....	1,130	3,456	1,045
40. Burks Falls, Parry Sound	1,693	6,081	331	8	1,134	790	794	3,100
41. Burlington, Halton	1,532	7,558	188	78	.....	66	.....	.....
42. CACHE BAY, Nipissing	47	3,665	241	111	.....	.....	.....	987
43. Caledonia, Haldimand	985	4,632	448	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
44. CAMPBELLFORD, Northumberl'd	22	15,722	788	454	5,057	31	2,227	7,746
45. Cannington, Ontario	.....	5,626	221	81	.....	.....	.....	7,327
46. Cardinal, Grenville	64	4,740	82	150	.....	.....	.....	9,589
47. CARLETON PLACE, Lanark	2,568	25,941	1,209	1,107	.....	72	.....	17,055
48. Casselman, Russell	32	1,727	201	...	.....	18	.....	200
49. Cayuga, Haldimand	564	4,953	488	104	.....	.....	.....	2,550
50. Chatsworth, Grey	620	1,983	63	50	.....	13	.....	300
51. CHESLEY, Bruce	3,434	12,892	339	446	.....	260	1,196	4,202

NOTE.—The Towns are printed n small capitals.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906

Receipts, 1906.—*Continued.*						Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	480	16,494	684	3,189	264	342	1,904	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	615	5,671	237	11	8	89	49	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	673	28,813	940	6,560	103	528	3,979	3
5,000	.....	.....	686	251	41,024	828	1,586	151	1,001	5,631	4
.....	1,300	54	.....	492	41,703	482	5,299	177	1,131	4,785	5
.....	2,111	.....	.....	127	13,607	438	892	23	286	2,406	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,989	94,780	1,308	4,412	429	1,534	2,510	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	56	3,476	111	.....	5	142	209	8
.....	35,000	.....	.....	930	115,954	1,648	7,203	1,060	1,174	21,939	9
.....	.....	.....	51	58	17,508	438	788	.....	233	3,268	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8,591	214	.....	.....	47	742	11
.....	10,000	.....	.....	70	40,410	465	2,320	7	590	1,775	12
.....	20,000	.....	.....	95	72,431	1,076	12,065	385	1,097	1,175	13
.....	2,000	.....	.....	226	13,564	180	494	65	139	2,523	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	81	3,083	215	412	2	78	525	15
22,500	42,000	2,097	.....	3,530	171,440	1,740	21,560	288	2,992	12,260	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	236	4,805	198	33	57	87	1,524	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,369	123	.....	.....	82	569	18
.....	12,000	438	.....	161	34,755	503	433	1,799	175	7,803	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	169	7,911	277	613	.....	125	1,111	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,882	278	3,229	.....	299	327	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,651	137	5	91	157	596	22
4,000	77,293	1,121	100	*30,893	376,353	7,330	68,134	2,966	3,400	45,252	23
.....	2,176	68	.....	401	31,675	707	5,395	51	765	3,535	24
4,000	.....	.....	.....	3	17,905	589	532	109	371	618	25
.....	1,566	.....	.....	742	16,944	618	577	2	282	2,242	26
.....	25,000	423	.....	993	36,616	137	161	.....	200	523	27
.....	.....	.....	200	107	6,936	200	.....	1	150	811	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,003	53	.....	29	82	538	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	211	13,264	274	1,852	91	314	670	30
.....	15,000	.....	.....	1,029	68,168	1,155	2,872	203	704	6,110	31
.....	14,000	.....	.....	74	72,552	1,298	6,420	463	1,632	18,735	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,734	723	490	25	84	2,797	33
.....	18,955	15	.....	433	57,392	1,319	2,350	130	1,283	4,187	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	772	43,022	452	2,198	160	374	2,933	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	100	16,243	699	703	225	333	3,931	36
.....	5,000	.....	.....	1,424	426,083	3,066	63,184	920	5,324	17,144	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,436	271	282	20	74	831	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	17,234	577	500	28	147	1,593	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	551	14,482	411	1,065	13	186	1,277	40
2,000	1,000	15	.....	338	12,775	976	1,163	186	467	969	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,051	180	20	23	99	696	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	175	6,261	296	221	13	154	656	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	788	32,835	677	4,215	520	450	2,244	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	54	13,309	124	753	20	303	4,864	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	14,650	206	755	.....	291	1,919	46
.....	7,000	.....	.....	1,913	56,865	1,253	3,013	86	560	10,202	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,178	313	.....	71	120	546	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8,689	305	206	142	386	484	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	102	3,131	76	.....	.....	117	596	50
.....	1,901	.....	.....	366	25,036	374	931	142	783	1,585	51

* Including $14,759 from Electric Light Commissioners to pay electric light and gas debentures.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO, VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Acton	946	.....	11	71	20	351	2,350	764
2. Ailsa Craig	.....	2,843	225	75	.....	293	820	.....
3. Alexandria	300	.....	47	88	20	311	3,218	.....
4. Alliston	347	226	104	115	225	892	6,066	7,633
5. Almonte	.....	40	42	129	663	1,764	7,277	711
6. Alvinston	.....	.....	18	78	49	381	1,695	.....
7. Amherstburg	147	.....	90	200	482	2,045	6,829	.....
8. Arkona	.....	535	8	37	42	.....	762	.....
9. Arnprior	4,247	1,176	142	156	1,124	1,978	9,264	2,421
10. Arthur	.....	.....	20	82	404	544	7,193	.....
11. Athens	.....	958	.....	22	50	281	2,149	.....
12. Aurora	8,735	292	.....	78	25	821	4,750	.....
13. Aylmer	7,010	.....	970	167	538	1,020	4,291	.....
14. Ayr	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	416	1,650	563
15. Bancroft	.....	50	.....	18	58	.....	1,188	.....
16. Barrie	28,294	.....	1,342	1,437	2,095	3,825	40,459	.....
17. Bath	.....	.....	26	106	18	350	1,170	.....
18. Bayfield	.....	.....	19	8	7	255	900	.....
19. Beamsville	842	.....	.....	37	15	1,014	2,721	.....
20. Beaverton	.....	.....	14	86	12	378	1,187	400
21. Beeton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	795	1,485	.....
22. Belle River	.....	.....	2	78	10	115	712	.....
23. Berlin	90,229	.....	986	1,613	2,185	4,662	37,072	.....
24. Blenheim	.....	.....	36	49	171	663	3,555	.....
25. Blind River	.....	.....	327	42	308	.....	9,100	340
26. Blyth	.....	.....	10	54	7	487	1,855	220
27. Bobcaygeon	22,801	.....	15	26	524	455	2,175	.....
28. Bolton	.....	.....	.....	17	113	188	1,633	.....
29. Bonfield	.....	3	2	.....	22	.....	150	.....
30. Bothwell	10	55	.....	395	262	169	1,964	.....
31. Bowmanville	.....	.....	.....	850	1,260	1,964	7,210	.....
32. Bracebridge	13,591	630	14	271	1,052	.....	7,700	55
33. Bradford	.....	.....	10	23	50	585	3,200	.....
34. Brampton	689	30	128	125	469	1,374	8,300	.....
35. Bridgeburg	770	1,071	.....	27	204	892	3,156	.....
36. Brighton	.....	375	5	79	6	970	2,650	.....
37. Brockville	12,127	200	958	2,148	6,492	.....	26,473	20,920
38. Bruce Mines	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1,855	.....
39. Brussels	.....	.....	10	9	120	426	2,347	5,459
40. Burks Falls	574	300	9	10	211	.....	2,008	93
41. Burlington	.....	.....	30	196	13	371	3,829	.....
42. Cache Bay	.....	.....	45	6	100	.....	2,868	.....
43. Caledonia	.....	.....	58	14	28	324	3,000	.....
44. Campbellford	23	.....	85	138	570	1,504	7,683	.....
45. Cannington	.....	.....	12	46	48	519	1,675	.....
46. Cardinal	.....	.....	10	18	36	670	1,784	.....
47. Carleton	.....	.....	88	254	325	2,297	9,584	.....
48. Casselman	.....	.....	23	33	10	24	331	86
49. Cayuga	.....	732	18	35	8	275	2,775	.....
50. Chatsworth	.....	11	7	.....	7	116	915	149
51. Chesley	.....	13	525	55	423	762	4,200	2,939

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*								Assets Dec. 31, '06		
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	543	3,400	1,458	.....	170	16,467	27	569	1
.....	.....	364	.....	431	.....	79	5,524	147	208	2
.....	73	1,788	6,628	3,340	.....	198	28,121	692	2,411	3
.....	89	445	13,227	2,364	.....	94	41,024	.....	4,409	4
.....	.....	2,088	7,990	4,079	.....	331	36,988	4,715	250	5
.....	69	.....	5,863	216	.....	272	12,686	921	272	6
.....	.....	4,604	63,443	5,080	.....	547	93,660	1,120	2,892	7
.....	.....	398	.....	278	.....	63	2,590	886	.....	8
35,000	143	3,376	9,456	11,390	.....	438	113,335	2,619	20,208	9
.....	.....	947	1,900	1,004	.....	239	17,060	448	646	10
.....	101	409	400	539	.....	555	6,467	2,124	170	11
.....	238	1,230	16,000	1,910	249	257	39,742	668	887	12
20,617	866	8,401	6,493	5,599	.....	661	72,431	.....	1,028	13
.....	.....	224	5,946	812	.....	422	13,469	95	138	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	2,839	244	2,019	15
13,567	573	14,523	9,668	11,382	.....	1,758	167,763	3,677	4,639	16
.....	.....	.....	475	23	.....	9	4,076	729	431	17
.....	.....	125	.....	69	.....	90	2,247	122	15	18
.....	193	1,661	15,261	1,465	.....	229	34,151	604	100	19
.....	.....	200	2,220	539	.....	72	7,234	677	114	20
.....	.....	604	2,286	543	.....	105	9,951	931	.....	21
.....	.....	132	402	79	.....	859	3,375	276	138	22
1,148	1,274	28,185	40,504	36,184	.....	5,229	376,353	.....	3,648	23
....	175	2,900	10,391	1,937	.....	1,250	31,580	95	8,097	24
.....	.....	.....	2,900	524	.....	130	15,890	2,015	1,762	25
.....	279	2,050	4,982	1,840	.....	191	15,696	1,248	330	26
3,189	.....	1,012	.....	.....	.....	147	31,365	5,251	.....	27
.....	.....	167	3,003	323	.....	273	6,879	57	8	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	879	124	1,178	29
.....	.....	879	3,000	722	.....	307	10,964	2,300	1,151	30
15,218	.....	4,861	19,300	5,719	.....	609	68,035	133	2,089	31
1	171	6,709	6,325	6,619	.....	866	72,552	.....	3,822	32
.....	163	.....	.....	78	.....	186	8,414	320	3,047	33
.....	.....	5,691	20,143	9,751	.....	1,423	57,392	.. ....	270	34
89	.....	1,088	25,278	1,776	.....	1,046	41,514	1,508	825	35
.....	.....	485	4,696	249	.....	309	15,715	528	1,006	36
2,234	.....	16,942	210,916	34,106	212	2,351	425,717	366	16,433	37
.....	.....	.....	400	9	.....	421	4,167	1,269	675	38
28	.....	1,444	1,045	2,446	.....	308	16,487	747	439	39
.....	328	1,988	3,100	2,485	.....	228	14,286	196	131	40
40	.....	562	.....	400	.....	1,358	10,560	2,215	243	41
.....	167	.....	505	108	.....	84	4,901	150	930	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	135	4,979	1,282	172	43
1,708	1,222	2,269	7,133	2,144	.....	250	32,835	.....	1,043	44
.....	.....	511	4,200	118	.....	116	13,309	.....	2,425	45
.....	228	.....	8,230	288	.....	215	14,650	.....	679	46
.....	.....	4,600	19,095	3,562	.....	516	55,435	1,430	140	47
.....	.....	.....	200	133	.....	183	2,073	105	955	48
.....	.....	639	1,300	797	.....	195	8,297	392	1,088	49
.....	.....	.....	300	161	.....	29	2,484	647	.....	50
.....	366	344	5,756	1,901	.....	1,388	22,487	2,549	807	51

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on December 31, 1906.—*Continued.*						Liabilities Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Waterworks and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Acton	6,719	.....	8,200	19,600	4,016	39,131	.....	.....
2. Ailsa Craig	.....	23	.....	8,024	.....	8,402	.....	.....
3. Alexandria	.....	.....	53,000	3,000	3,027	62,130	289	.....
4. Alliston	16,244	.....	19,341	9,512	1,858	51,364	.....	144
5. Almonte	4,107	.....	38,000	58,300	1,861	107,233	.....	.....
6. Alvinston	.....	.....	1,300	4,766	.....	7,259	.....	287
7. Amherstburg	.....	.....	43,500	15,100	21,464	84,076	.....	63
8. Arkona	.....	.....	....	2,108	.....	2,994	173	.....
9. Arnprior	10,462	65,000	115,000	36,516	4,655	254,460	930	4,898
10. Arthur	.....	.....	.....	4,000	5,100	10,194	.....	800
11. Athens	.....	.....	.....	13,871	35	16,200	.....	.....
12. Aurora	.....	200	26,800	9,000	.....	37,555	.....	2,150
13. Aylmer	.....	19,038	100,831	16,490	3,049	140,436	.....	.....
14. Ayr	8,084	.....	.....	5,087	.....	13,404	.....	.....
15. Bancroft	.....	.....	.....	3,300	275	5,838	718	1,114
16. Barrie	.....	54,585	187,926	57,000	21,727	329,554	3,825	8,305
17. Bath	.....	2,000	.....	1,700	.....	4,860	.....	550
18. Bayfield	.....	1,350	.....	650	.....	2,137	.....	.....
19. Beamsville	.....	2,230	17,300	2,915	333	23,482	230	.....
20. Beaverton	1,559	10,800	.....	2,600	7,791	23,541	.....	.....
21. Beeton	.....	.....	41,585	6,350	1,650	50,516	371	600
22. Belle River	.....	1,260	.....	800	.....	2,474	121	.....
23. Berlin	.....	1,148	458,417	171,425	74,995	709,633	.....	.....
24. Blenheim	.....	.....	12,000	20,975	1,154	42,321	519	.....
25. Blind River	1,386	.....	.....	1,650	389	7,202	.....	.....
26. Blyth	2,553	7,000	1,050	3,895	9,857	25,933	.....	1,117
27. Bobcaygeon	.....	3,189	22,000	5,875	32	36,347	.....	2,500
28. Bolton	.....	.....	.....	1,315	415	1,795	.....	...
29. Bonfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,302	.....	790
30. Bothwell	.....	.....	6,200	12,625	143	22,419	.....	.....
31. Bowmanville	.....	26,822	.....	34,647	30,169	93,860	.....	.....
32. Bracebridge	1,908	16,531	100,000	20,062	20,628	162,951	.....	.....
33. Bradford	.....	.....	.....	8,650	.....	12,017	585	2,600
34. Brampton	.....	22,891	120,000	12,975	32,740	188,876	.....	500
35. Bridgeburg	.....	89	45,000	6,600	665	54,687	.....	2,444
36. Brighton	.....	.....	140	6,925	2,864	11,463	.....	1,000
37. Brockville	169,230	52,269	383,585	102,997	158,917	883,797	.....	.....
38. Bruce Mines	.....	.....	.....	900	34	2,878	.....	1,481
39. Brussels	19,652	4,528	.....	6,750	.....	32,116	.....	.....
40. Burks Falls	1,092	15,718	33,538	1,927	608	53,210	.....	2,635
41. Burlington	.....	2,040	1,100	7,300	8,195	21,093	.....	.....
42. Cache Bay	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	1,184	.....	.....
43. Caledonia	.....	.....	.....	6,200	.....	7,654	.....	.....
44. Campbellford	.....	1,708	33,000	9,025	503	45,279	.....	.....
45. Cannington	.....	.....	.....	9,060	3,253	14,738	.....	.....
46. Cardinal	.....	.....	.....	3,400	1,296	5,375	.....	.....
47. Carleton Place	.....	.....	.....	69,050	13,810	84,430	.....	7,345
48. Casselman	686	.....	.....	500	.....	2,246	149	440
49. Cayuga	.....	4,000	.....	9,625	28	15,133	250	.....
50. Chatsworth	149	.....	.....	1,262	.....	2,058	.....	.....
51. Chesley	5,034	.....	.....	10,125	20,036	38,551	.....	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. 1906.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31, 1906.—*Continued.*									
Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	5,500	.....	10,500	15,839	.....	.....	.....	31,839	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,944	.....	.....	.....	8,944	2
.....	2,359	27,445	11,723	17,055	7,029	.....	701	66,601	3
.....	4,911	15,800	.....	31,834	7,038	.....	.....	59,727	4
.....	.....	.....	34,476	56,056	.....	.....	1,083	91,615	5
.....	1,701	.....	.....	8,677	1,000	.....	13	11,678	6
9,537	.....	23,267	1,042	60,236	22,592	.....	1,386	118,123	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,169	.....	.....	.....	3,342	8
30,000	3,409	52,661	.....	76,879	99,386	.....	342	268,505	9
.....	5,000	.....	.....	14,666	6,600	.....	79	27,145	10
.....	2,899	.....	.....	9,597	400	.....	20	12,916	11
.....	5,402	18,214	.....	12,367	2,500	.....	.....	40,633	12
.....	360	49,143	16,362	35,886	9,736	.....	1,548	113,035	13
.....	10,200	.....	.....	5,205	.....	.....	.....	15,405	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,100	4,932	15
.....	31,897	97,224	56,541	132,621	11,086	.....	13,561	355,060	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	.....	.....	1,375	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,256	.....	.....	.....	1,256	18
.....	.....	11,690	.....	14,049	1,133	89	8	27,199	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,800	.....	400	.....	12,200	20
.....	.....	11,020	2,489	7,543	100	.....	20	22,143	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,119	.....	.....	10	1,250	22
.....	58,835	100,150	286,358	338,552	59,066	.....	28,557	871,518	23
2,036	3,798	.....	3,925	19,397	8,400	.....	2,415	40,490	24
.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	290	10,290	25
2,833	4,215	.....	.....	19,107	.....	.....	.....	27,272	26
8,926	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,426	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,523	600	.....	.....	5,123	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	803	29
.....	.....	7,877	3,627	1,653	2,500	.....	200	15,857	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	116,221	2,808	.....	886	119,915	31
.....	3,715	28,549	49,237	24,753	21,539	.....	5,558	133,351	32
.....	1,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,578	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	169,236	.....	.....	700	170,436	34
.....	.....	36,303	.....	2,555	.....	.....	234	41,536	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,774	.....	.....	.....	3,774	36
.....	40,000	221,718	135,085	408,652	44,695	.....	1,695	851,845	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,429	3,910	38
.....	7,500	.....	.....	45,930	.....	.....	.....	53,430	39
.....	4,350	35,038	.....	17,718	.....	.....	217	59,958	40
.....	2,000	.....	.....	9,195	.....	.....	183	11,378	41
.....	1,674	.....	.....	.....	987	.....	701	3,362	42
2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	43
.....	3,235	9,166	14,469	10,288	3,413	.....	1,866	42,437	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,327	.....	340	5,667	45
.....	1,629	.....	.....	.....	2,367	.....	.....	3,996	46
15,500	.....	.....	.....	60,600	1,000	.....	682	85,127	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	828	.....	125	3,542	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,161	2,350	.....	.....	18,761	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	7	4,007	50
.....	12,170	.....	.....	32,547	202	.....	.....	44,919	51

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS. DISBURSEMENTS.

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1906. Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
52. Chesterville, Dundas	325	4,195	196	68	.....	.....	.....	19,050
53. Chippawa, Welland	903	2,393	357	41	.....	4	.....	300
54. Clifford, Wellington	800	2,922	200	162	269	.....	.....	.....
55. Clinton, Huron	11,847	17,335	1,001	610	.....	1,913	550	.....
56. Cobden, Renfrew	.....	3,627	265	14	.....	.....	.....	1,014
57. Cobourg, Northumberland	779	46,751	2,060	4,512	.....	250	.....	11,000
58. Colborne, Northumberland	64	6,754	306	44	.....	.....	.....	2,300
59. Collingwood, Simcoe	.....	63,354	3,411	2,580	19,417	603	400	10,838
60. Copper Cliff, Nipissing	4,590	10,278	80	345	.....	.....	.....	.....
61. Cornwall, Stormont	.....	46,849	3,321	1,673	12,368	191	1,156	26,285
62. Creemore, Simcoe	1,893	4,412	374	50	506	.....	.....	800
63. Delhi, Norfolk	594	4,301	207	13	.....	2	.....	.....
64. Deseronto, Hastings	2,811	23,615	662	40	1,628	13	.....	.....
65. Drayton, Wellington	149	5,348	304	514	.....	.....	10	5,355
66. Dresden, Kent	5,168	12,421	376	289	3,113	130	.....	7,300
67. Dundalk, Grey	98	5,868	338	95	2,362	.....	.....	2,400
68. Dundas, Wentworth	1,451	26,211	1,033	1,243	1,805	517	5,422	14,500
69. Dunnville, Haldimand	.....	18,762	999	373	1,947	78	7,377	5,509
70. Durham, Grey	2,644	12,908	368	418	.....	24	11,000	1,950
71. Dutton, Elgin	760	7,759	416	87	.....	.....	.....	7,515
72. East Toronto, York	.....	36,610	674	128	5,419	734	.....	24,403
73. Eganville, Renfrew	774	5,574	610	22	.....	157	.....	.....
74. Elmira, Waterloo	913	7,034	521	47	.....	.....	500	.....
75. Elora, Wellington	2,278	9,203	312	382	.....	31	500	400
76. Embro, Oxford	1,295	4,323	200	68	.....	.....	.....	3,500
77. Erin, Wellington	166	1,494	209	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
78. Essex, Essex	368	16,511	426	331	2,104	38	.....	11,325
79. Exeter, Huron	2,000	11,836	567	81	253	120	4,468	3,605
80. Fenelon Falls, Victoria	1,490	9,050	501	277	6,371	5	1,356	.....
81. Fergus, Wellington	893	12,097	507	460	.....	240	2,828	1,997
82. Finch, Stormont	.....	1,350	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83. Forest, Lambton	1,034	9,789	191	306	.....	.....	800	3,471
84. Fort Erie, Welland	1,470	7,176	751	100	.....	17	.....	.....
85. Fort Frances, Rainy River	556	13,829	856	351	.....	.....	.....	43,550
86. Galt, Waterloo	.....	82,081	2,478	2,251	16,419	12,095	1,950	26,768
87. Gananoque, Leeds	21,404	35,204	1,635	639	6,094	1,353	.....	38,105
88. Garden Island, Frontenac	617	1,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89. Georgetown, Halton	.....	9,267	299	136	2,114	.....	500	5,089
90. Glencoe, Middlesex	93	6,157	511	.....	.....	.....	200	17,791
91. Goderich, Huron	1,924	34,821	1,394	141	14,271	3,455	22,782	42,627
92. Gore Bay, Manitoulin	1	4,247	289	24	.....	.....	1,650	3,428
93. Grand Valley, Dufferin	1,176	4,296	319	51	.....	10	45	7,050
94. Gravenhurst, Muskoka	1,432	12,901	717	822	6,435	25	567	19,729
95. Grimsby, Lincoln	.....	11,178	.....	31	.....	60	1,705	2,670
96. Hagersville, Haldimand	414	5,196	307	38	.....	.....	.....	4,600
97. Haileybury, Nipissing	477	1,090	318	60	.....	586	.....	32,755
98. Hanover, Grey	3,080	11,674	607	31	552	.....	.....	6,090
99. Harriston, Wellington	3,585	15,432	434	249	45	.....	.....	17,601
100. Hastings, Northumberland	292	3,919	428	129	.....	.....	.....	1,300
101. Havelock, Peterboro	360	4,391	188	228	.....	.....	.....	2,800
102. Hawkesbury, Prescott	1,493	14,569	1,713	163	4,084	.....	926	14,805

MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.

Receipts—*Continued.*						Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	7,997	.....	30	331	32,192	176	32	44	117	1,214	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,999	244	.....	.....	244	273	53
.....	2,500	.....	.....	52	6,905	275	504	.....	100	152	54
.....	18,000	133	.....	615	52,004	1,011	1,884	.....	827	2,368	55
.....	.....	.....	.....	65	4,985	175	125	.....	92	718	56
0,000	2,276	.....	.....	398	88,026	3,484	5,374	319	2,007	8,393	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	68	9,536	225	709	23	212	1,672	58
.....	32,760	1,188	.....	.....	134,551	2,407	18,464	535	7,580	10,553	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	15,297	868	395	21	270	1,273	60
.....	21,524	.....	36	434	113,837	2,190	9,130	549	2,133	9,797	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	37	8,072	301	246	.....	90	316	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	84	5,201	191	24	11	133	372	63
.....	.....	.....	.....	259	29,028	687	4,230	81	469	2,853	64
.....	.....	.....	.....	216	11,896	185	477	.....	279	671	65
.....	.....	.....	300	327	29,424	573	3,474	64	409	5,919	66
7,500	7,000	136	.....	567	26,364	448	461	10	2,529	436	67
.....	10,000	.....	300	1,164	63,646	1,278	5,907	570	523	3,347	68
....	.....	.....	.....	247	35,292	1,241	3,322	259	925	7,137	69
.....	1,416	1	.....	484	31,213	626	763	147	580	1,838	70
.....	4,004	.....	.....	513	21,054	265	457	76	185	5,645	71
32,500	15,178	2,999	.....	632	119,277	2,321	9,659	902	847	10,661	72
.....	13,500	.....	.....	45	20,682	390	148	.....	400	1,813	73
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9,021	328	366	16	212	1,522	74
.....	3,500	41	150	293	17,090	534	656	33	331	965	75
.....	.....	.....	69	112	9,567	223	150	.....	178	4,098	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,961	115	32	.....	67	638	77
.....	.....	.....	.....	440	31,543	325	2,923	24	700	1,269	78
.....	1,721	4	.....	1,553	26,208	773	1,806	157	565	1,037	79
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,031	20,081	510	1,570	88	442	598	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,805	21,827	600	1,180	22	365	1,678	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1,501	64	.....	25	80	81	82
.....	.....	.....	.....	170	15,761	266	1,150	43	673	1,959	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	165	9,679	311	70	106	191	2,745	84
.....	14,000	404	.....	4,692	78,238	1,047	356	1,125	604	4,780	85
33,500	208,355	.....	106	10,147	396,150	4,257	19,398	1,276	2,618	25,268	86
.....	.....	.....	.....	60	104,494	823	6,136	128	796	4,349	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,258	32	.....	.....	13	194	88
.....	.....	.....	.....	88	17,493	738	1,099	46	275	849	89
.....	391	.....	.....	120	25,263	261	582	83	268	1,160	90
.....	6,729	137	.....	721	129,002	2,440	10,106	142	2,069	15,466	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	262	9,896	116	309	.....	122	1,116	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	675	13,622	127	344	.....	217	4,423	93
.....	5,000	.....	.....	131	47,759	1,083	5,270	16	1,356	6,198	94
.....	11,456	378	.....	289	27,767	272	1,617	61	261	1,129	95
.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	20,555	237	220	20	284	5,129	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	126	35,412	655	964	27	56	9,083	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	22,047	477	1,997	.....	222	6,652	98
.....	10,000	50	.....	589	47,985	750	1,487	13	479	942	99
.....	.....	.....	45	20	6,133	260	418	12	200	1,300	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	49	8,016	233	755	100	200	935	101
.....	87,754	.....	.....	346	125,853	1,018	2,969	36	688	3,937	102

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Disbursements—*Continued.*							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
52. Chesterville	.....	.....	.....	34	30	195	2,364	.....
53. Chippawa	.....	.....	7	55	3	424	1,000	.....
54. Clifford	2,669	.....	15	23	27	308	1,057	.....
55. Clinton	.....	.....	437	37	256	1,029	5,200	2,929
56. Cobden	.....	.....	50	5	25	452	1,095	.....
57. Cobourg	636	450	180	556	1,691	3,706	20,724	602
58. Colborne	.....	503	30	22	45	664	2,706	.....
59. Collingwood	9,820	.....	1,008	665	1,050	4,091	18,402	622
60. Copperciff	.....	.....	577	68	321	.....	3,838	.....
61. Cornwall	78	.....	289	451	2,971	4,926	19,068	.....
62. Creemore	2,754	.....	7	6	.....	371	830	.....
63. Delhi	.....	.....	2	22	8	378	1,755	.....
64. Deseronto	412	.....	1,054	407	740	2,068	7,609	.....
65. Drayton	.....	.....	25	25	94	378	2,876	.....
66. Dresden	223	.....	165	288	461	.....	3,000	.....
67. Dundalk	.....	326	1,034	32	6	178	4,503	.....
68. Dundas	7,176	50	368	820	920	3,000	6,855	2,283
69. Dunnville	.....	808	71	530	502	800	5,375	444
70. Durham	.....	.....	40	7	140	558	3,120	.....
71. Dutton	.....	.....	35	5	341	340	2,426	.....
72. East Toronto	9,542	.....	557	39	1,005	2,621	40,012	5,769
73. Eganville	.....	7,918	1	.....	22	1,278	4,032	.....
74. Elmira	.....	.....	21	5	67	441	1,407	.....
75. Elora	.....	.....	9	5	428	1,229	3,292	.....
76. Embro	.....	.....	20	19	62	306	1,225	.....
77. Erin	.....	.....	8	.....	5	260	525	.....
78. Essex	.....	.....	41	45	137	1,003	7,230	.....
79. Exeter	.....	.....	10	24	22	969	2,728	.....
80. Fenelon Falls	4,920	.....	352	37	420	655	3,052	.....
81. Fergus	.....	.....	.....	60	488	891	4,780	.....
82. Finch	.....	.....	8	3	4	.....	621	.....
83. Forest	.....	.....	54	101	411	685	3,400	.....
84. Fort Erie	.....	288	.....	53	24	290	1,251	.....
85. Fort Frances	10,904	8,075	68	50	941	.....	4,051	682
86. Galt	84,560	850	773	1,562	3,000	4,503	53,299	21,312
87. Gananoque	16,143	363	5	258	1,556	1,539	10,500	6,488
88. Garden Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	851	.....
89. Georgetown	.....	.....	52	70	.....	386	3,105	.....
90. Glencoe	.....	.....	112	29	4	594	1,818	.....
91. Goderich	2,553	.....	81	109	663	4,224	9,282	21,203
92. Gore Bay	.....	236	22	40	201	.....	1,834	25
93. Grand Valley	.....	.....	20	109	41	250	2,201	.....
94. Gravenhurst	727	321	.....	246	435	.....	5,455	21
95. Grimsby	8,401	1,026	11	13	.....	522	2,189	.....
96. Hagersville	.....	209	20	69	109	.....	1,574	.....
97. Haileybury	.....	.....	382	.....	970	.....	545	.....
98. Hanover	.....	63	34	21	27	539	3,491	.....
99. Harriston	.....	537	17	37	261	1,968	4,105	.....
100. Hastings	.....	312	15	95	109	397	1,431	.....
101. Havelock	.....	.....	103	30	200	282	2,433	.....
102. Hawkesbury	.....	150	216	.....	574	773	4,586	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906—*Continued.*

Disbursements—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31		
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	261	119	26,550	415	.....	55	31,606	586	411	52
.....	.....	157	300	142	.....	24	2,873	1,126	157	53
.....	.....	218	.....	286	75	179	5,888	1,017	777	54
16,000	2,048	1,652	.....	4,012	.....	977	40,667	11,337	292	55
.....	96	254	1,291	462	.....	145	4,985	.....	979	56
.....	.....	6,176	24,781	5,243	.....	797	85,119	2,907	8,405	57
.....	.....	.....	2,300	90	.....	168	9,369	167	7	58
.....	417	16,413	17,201	19,822	238	1,660	130,948	3,603	937	59
.....	.....	637	.....	99	.....	340	8,707	6,590	1,142	60
10,000	255	15,079	12,838	12,859	119	11,105	113,837	.....	49,392	61
.....	.....	391	800	938	.....	66	7,116	956	2,020	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	384	3,288	1,913	185	63
.....	792	1,591	.....	2,367	.....	700	26,060	2,968	768	64
44	68	648	5,061	787	.....	97	11,715	181	.....	65
.....	.....	2,633	4,800	1,612	.....	311	23,932	5,492	3,893	66
.....	107	855	13,438	1,549	.....	168	26,080	284	649	67
1,287	.....	6,871	14,500	4,879	544	1,006	62,184	1,462	13,824	68
3,266	232	4,912	2,870	2,011	.....	587	35,292	.....	128	69
.....	.....	3,187	1,950	2,778	.....	10,357	26,091	5,122	2,821	70
.....	224	809	8,925	735	97	489	21,054	.....	824	71
.....	483	6,423	14,056	13,374	.....	1,006	119,277	.....	5,055	72
3,957	.....	113	.....	109	.....	3	20,184	498	2,655	73
.....	96	1,721	.....	1,171	.....	454	7,827	1,194	.....	74
3,500	.....	2,507	400	638	.....	412	14,939	2,151	3,730	75
.....	.....	513	700	292	.....	59	7,845	1,722	35	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	1,720	241	24	77
.....	737	2,135	11,300	3,518	.....	156	31,543	.....	11,981	78
175	.....	8,063	3,605	978	.....	1,223	22,135	4,073	137	79
42	.....	522	.....	3,361	.....	256	16,825	3,256	1,000	80
4,619	401	1,992	.....	554	.....	2,166	19,796	2,031	480	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	596	1,490	11	24	82
800	.....	2,396	2,200	846	.....	400	15,384	377	2,861	83
.....	.....	571	.....	321	.....	100	6,321	3,358	833	84
12,707	.....	.....	25,550	1,708	.....	1,393	74,041	4,197	13,677	85
35	.....	1,380	131,018	31,055	2,055	7,931	396,150	.....	9,107	86
15,000	.....	393	21,600	9,364	.....	480	95,921	8,573	1,076	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	1,665	593	.....	88
.....	1,100	1,283	5,024	3,045	.....	421	17,493	.....	1,702	89
.....	624	540	10,954	720	.....	7,481	25,230	33	1,510	90
.....	.....	6,293	32,000	12,638	186	5,504	124,959	4,043	4,361	91
.....	1,350	.....	4,009	151	.....	187	9,718	178	348	92
53	.....	334	3,750	514	.....	468	12,851	771	102	93
1,717	1,106	1,787	17,600	3,658	150	572	47,718	41	4,885	94
566	746	1,921	4,506	3,947	.....	579	27,767	.....	1,064	95
4,586	378	.....	5,510	211	229	178	18,963	1,592	281	96
.....	.....	.....	19,139	643	.....	361	32,825	2,587	9,329	97
.....	98	1,402	1,300	2,296	.....	298	18,917	3,130	1,887	98
10,000	77	2,139	18,364	2,774	.....	1,293	45,243	2,742	897	99
.....	.....	.....	1,300	44	.....	.....	5,893	240	.....	100
.....	.....	142	500	233	.....	187	6,333	1,683	993	101
28,469	..	6,185	61,659	14,420	.....	173	125,853	.....	8,621	102

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets—*Continued.*						Liabilities, Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Water works and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
52. Chesterville				1,650	100	2,747		
53. Chippawa		500	50	4,200	6,670	12,703		
54. Clifford			2,750	1,950		6,494		
55. Clinton	24,544	40,490		24,500	22,215	123,378	1,232	
56. Cobden				1,980	5,292	8,251	386	
57. Cobourg	3,083			158,000	2,851	175,246		
58. Colborne				3,890	500	4,564		
59. Collingwood	7,850	31,400	147,895	192,000	3,099	386,784		
60. Copperciff				4,600		12,332		3,010
61. Cornwall		26,800	139,747	42,950	9,144	268,033		16,025
62. Creemore			22,000	190		25,166	371	964
63. Delhi				100		2,198		955
64. Deseronto			31,055	8,819	706	44,316		2,400
65. Drayton		44		16,400		16,625	378	
66. Dresden			10,000	28,965	751	49,101	479	
67. Dundalk			6,000	10,500	14,194	31,627		542
68. Dundas	27,979	17,695	56,009	70,764	8,688	196,421		
69. Dunnville	2,851	2,400	17,000	15,432	18,529	56,340		
70. Durham		16,000		8,600	35	32,578		
71. Dutton				8,700	5,256	14,780		
72. East Toronto	26,404	22,386	112,138	14,887	8,381	189,251		583
73. Eganville		3,957		13,255	143	20,508		
74. Elmira		8,500		800	1,260	11,754		
75. Elora		6,000		12,500	130	24,511		2,592
76. Embro				8,000		9,757		1,300
77. Erin				2,000		2,265		
78. Essex			33,000	5,700	11,617	62,298	264	
79. Exeter		225	2,800	16,310	250	23,795		2,797
80. Fenelon Falls		68	71,379	7,325	220	83,248		1,900
81. Fergus		13,214		19,089	70	34,884		16
82. Finch						35		
83. Forest				17,750	224	21,212		
84. Fort Erie				10,058		14,249		1,250
85. Fort Frances	682	12,707	8,250	28,700	3,087	71,300		2,095
86. Galt	121,244	35	172,940	168,369	134,433	606,128		
87. Gananoque	38,591	15,000	135,000	23,500		221,740		
88. Garden Island						593		
89. Georgetown		8,000	40,000	11,600		61,302		
90. Glencoe		2,800		8,125	225	12,693	589	
91. Goderich	49,867	38,000	114,370	20,350	25,278	256,269		
92. Gore Bay	369	500	250	3,608		5,253		242
93. Grand Valley		53		2,928		3,854		
94. Gravenhurst	219	1,717	30,000	29,490	2,048	68,400		786
95. Grimsby		15,107	44,000	7,400	4,233	71,804	840	300
96. Hagersville		4,586	684	1,250		8,393	280	324
97. Haileybury				700	9,134	21,750		1,373
98. Hanover			26,000		284	31,301		
99. Harriston		20,000		15,400	170	39,209		
100. Hastings				8,112		8,352		
101. Havelock				4,900	17	7,593		
102. Hawkesbury		28,469	120,000	900	1,565	159,555	820	

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906—*Continued.*

Liabilities—*Continued.*									
Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Water works debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	6,750	.....	.....	7,997	.....	.....	.....	14,747	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,273	500	.....	150	3,923	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,627	.....	.....	.....	8,627	54
.....	1,452	.....	.....	96,370	.....	.....	59	99,113	55
.....	4,722	.....	.....	6,028	14	.....	157	11,307	56
.....	44,280	.....	.....	206,400	.....	.....	14,918	265,598	57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	7,957	92,011	.....	319,330	10,838	.....	6,762	436,898	59
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,347	.....	.....	2,820	7,177	60
.....	7,745	118,028	.....	167,046	26,285	.....	303	335,432	61
.....	.....	21,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,641	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875	1,830	63
20,890	2,622	29,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	55,471	64
.....	3,732	.....	.....	12,356	686	.....	550	17,702	65
189	.....	.....	9,034	22,855	2,500	.....	.....	35,057	66
.....	7,393	.....	3,674	17,955	979	.....	.....	30,543	67
.....	.....	47,605	.....	55,635	.....	.....	764	104,004	68
.....	12,015	5,592	.....	19,500	5,509	.....	76	42 722	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	57,680	.....	.....	166	57,846	70
2,041	2,238	.....	.....	6,553	2,590	.....	1,035	14,457	71
.....	53,364	80,570	5,894	87,027	21,641	2,762	3,013	254.854	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,072	.....	.....	.....	16,072	73
5,699	2,904	.....	.....	17,122	.....	.....	.....	25,725	74
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,700	.....	.....	.....	16,292	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,678	2,800	.....	200	7,978	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	77
.....	6,120	21,226	.....	29,528	11,325	.....	344	68,807	78
4,693	.....	.....	.....	6,169	.....	.....	.....	13,659	79
.....	.....	68,250	.....	13,500	.....	.....	500	84,150	80
5,479	2,564	.....	.....	1,138	.....	1,997	1,106	12,300	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	580	580	82
.....	3,119	.....	.....	12,180	2,271	.....	451	18,021	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,072	1,890	.....	6	7,218	84
.....	.....	.....	.....	34,000	24,000	.....	6,435	66,530	85
.....	95,200	172,740	.....	439,317	26,768	.....	12,999	747,024	86
14,700	26,536	176,000	.....	8,180	1,505	15,000	.....	241,921	87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
.....	3,700	37,100	.....	13,796	5,089	.....	.....	59,685	89
.....	1,341	.....	.....	10,852	7,837	.....	1,569	22,188	90
19,272	5,000	74,089	26,309	194,212	10,627	.....	461	329,970	91
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	764	92
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,560	3,300	.....	1,630	13,490	93
.....	4,182	.....	28,330	*47,531	3,612	69	374	84,884	94
.....	16,935	44,210	.....	25,239	2,670	.....	5,134	95,328	95
.....	1,707	.....	.....	10,578	.....	.....	.....	12,889	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,336	.....	3,298	21,007	97
.....	5,902	22,584	.....	23,126	4,790	.....	.....	56,402	98
.....	4,349	.....	.....	62,693	3,387	.....	974	71,403	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,638	2,800	.....	686	6,124	101
6,058	.....	94,441	.....	50,051	55,286	.....	.....	206,656	102

* Including $319 previously understated.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalties and Counties in which located.	Receipts. 1906. Balance from 1905.	Municipal and School taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
103. Hensall, Huron	92	4,966	223	.....	.....	.....	1,177	1,313
104. Hespeler, Waterloo	.....	15,855	548	432	3,243	973	1,628	7,735
105. Hintonburg, Carleton	184	23,224	313	79	4,899	85	317	.....
106. Holland Landing, York	216	860	101	35	.....	.....	.....	400
107. Huntsville, Muskoka	456	17,658	866	304	11,089	.....	.....	14,150
108. Ingersoll, Oxford	.....	42,830	1,459	958	.....	2,432	687	28,174
109. Iroquois, Dundas	.....	11,698	358	197	3,254	.....	.....	2,000
110. Kemptville, Grenville	83	8,187	476	69	.....	8	613	5,036
111. Kenora, Rainy River	7,656	56,000	2,987	3,122	44,738	178	6,500	390,787
112. Kincardine, Bruce	3,443	18,560	862	394	7,639	741	6,748	3,500
113. Kingsville, Essex	137	13,172	285	137	1,390	.....	.....	7,000
114. Lakefield, Peterborough	444	7,241	62	241	.....	222	405	5,600
115. Lanark, Lanark	612	5,097	216	95	.....	.....	.....	1,300
116. Lancaster, Glengarry	41	2,064	188	20	.....	.....	.....	600
117. Leamington, Essex	1,882	18,758	911	156	20,858	.....	.....	5,671
118. Lindsay, Victoria	707	76,215	2,501	1,778	12,072	1,842	1,700	38,169
119. Listowel, Perth	.....	25,370	970	130	1,652	611	1,628	7,783
120. Little Current, Manitoulin	1,212	3,427	270	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
121. L'Orignal, Prescott	224	2,706	460	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
122. Lucan, Middlesex	794	5,358	201	58	.....	463	.....	1,592
123. Lucknow, Bruce	209	8,623	332	158	.....	279	1,360	.....
124. Madoc, Hastings	.....	5,422	380	131	3,441	.....	.....	7,542
125. Markdale, Grey	108	5,151	219	89	.....	.....	.....	1,000
126. Markham, York	1,602	6,796	200	149	1,866	12	250	2,288
127. Marmora, Hastings	1,844	4,079	314	14	.....	.....	.....	2,000
128. Massey, Algoma	845	2,643	233	71	.....	.....	.....	500
129. Mattawa, Nipissing	709	10,323	1,032	340	.....	.....	.....	.....
130. Maxville, Glengarry	410	2,560	170	4	.....	.....	.....	3,200
131. Meaford, Grey	16,394	25,528	454	1,149	2,550	831	1,453	62,613
132. Merrickville, Grenville	1,233	6,454	251	103	.....	.....	.....	3,600
133. Merritton, Lincoln	558	15,768	300	379	3,647	155	817	2,070
134. Midland, Simcoe	.....	30,792	1,145	334	14,620	1,436	.....	23,865
135. Millbrook, Durham	289	4,401	458	95	.....	.....	.....	1,500
136. Milton, Halton	2,421	12,227	334	167	3,481	194	500	25,050
137. Milverton, Perth	338	5,484	290	14	.....	.....	.....	6,000
138. Mitchell, Perth	.....	18,877	661	340	3,395	260	5,600	88,231
139. Morrisburg, Dundas	1,186	14,278	410	.....	5,900	54	.....	58,752
140. Mount Forest, Wellington	368	19,079	923	385	8,319	1,561	2,437	80,000
141. Napanee, Lennox & Adding'n	.....	27,584	1,784	927	35	1,299	.....	3,039
142. Newboro', Leeds	198	1,980	153	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
143. Newburgh, Len. & Add.	338	4,117	83	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
144. Newbury, Middlesex	451	1,292	100	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
145. Newcastle, Durham	10	3,736	63	50	.....	.....	.....	500
146. New Hamburg, Waterloo	557	7,995	560	55	.....	.....	.....	2,252
147. New Liskeard, Nipissing	.....	9,958	560	517	.....	.....	.....	8,095
148. Newmarket, York	9,716	18,658	854	250	7,659	109	.....	3,000
149. Niagara, Lincoln	36	15,414	589	1,177	4,208	32	.....	12,500
150. North Bay, Nipissing	11,004	30,042	2,503	1,867	11,052	138	.....	26,100
151. North Toronto, York	1,974	27,217	29	270	4,132	1,070	.....	28,415
152. Norwich, Oxford	3,891	10,280	133	67	.....	96	541	5,000

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.

Receipts, 1906.—*Continued.*						Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County Grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	3,123	.....	.....	657	11,551	159	376	103	129	873	103
.....	.....	.....	.....	908	31,322	690	4,006	.....	373	7,299	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	385	29,486	1,446	5,122	65	380	2,176	105
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,619	85	.....	1	91	430	106
.....	.....	.....	.....	361	44,884	1,402	10,649	11	788	2,546	107
.....	20,000	.....	1,005	.....	97,545	2,109	5,208	157	1,378	3,106	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	17,517	342	1,861	24	195	275	109
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	14,478	487	1,494	195	150	1,890	110
3,418	10,179	.....	.....	1,091	526,656	2,073	27,524	550	2,489	15,554	111
8,348	2,500	.....	875	2,083	55,693	877	5,836	230	2,747	4,820	112
.....	.....	.....	.....	330	22,451	573	2,467	8	373	608	113
.....	2,376	24	.....	210	16,825	223	570	5	242	2,744	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	7,337	508	205	57	143	748	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	34	2,947	151	88	12	67	984	116
.....	.....	.....	.....	710	48,946	891	4,454	143	788	1,557	117
.....	.....	.....	169	734	135,887	3,658	16,805	720	1,870	10,622	118
.....	1,192	13	.....	132	39,481	681	4,404	18	682	4,312	119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,946	438	467	.....	151	68	120
.....	.....	.....	50	.....	3,451	223	260	2	67	906	121
.....	.....	.....	.....	23	8,489	241	235	22	75	914	122
.....	.....	.....	.....	53	11,014	353	1,799	2	141	1,163	123
.....	.....	.....	.....	414	17,330	327	2,963	55	191	1,184	124
.....	.....	.....	.....	478	7,045	360	419	123	198	600	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13,164	203	2,795	.....	364	1,574	126
.....	5,500	264	.....	308	14,323	221	394	25	140	6,660	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	144	4,436	314	28	119	351	662	128
.....	.....	.....	.....	600	13,004	450	991	22	388	814	129
.....	.....	.....	.....	155	6,499	154	180	90	134	3,248	130
.....	9,076	84	.....	204	120,336	1,953	3,859	200	646	10,309	131
.....	.....	.....	.....	189	11,830	215	1,241	9	200	859	132
.....	.....	.....	.....	296	23,990	1,155	3,522	135	315	3,284	133
5,000	57,920	1,234	1,493	1,793	139,632	1,218	6,857	4	4,639	18,116	134
.....	.....	.....	.....	228	6,971	201	474	15	391	1,066	135
.....	20,000	118	.....	301	64,793	675	1,300	.....	359	8,675	136
.....	.....	.....	19	113	12,258	220	90	.....	122	4,041	137
.....	.....	.....	83	554	118,001	657	6,825	347	451	1,416	138
.....	16,158	.....	.....	296	97,034	607	3,150	920	452	1,824	139
.....	.....	.....	19	.....	113,091	699	9,457	10	747	2,719	140
.....	35,000	.....	.....	2,000	71,668	2,335	2,708	630	1,013	7,421	141
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2,380	89	.....	105	13	323	142
.....	.....	.....	284	72	4,908	190	.....	.....	87	1,121	143
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,865	87	.....	18	145	664	144
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4,374	279	136	.....	104	1,081	145
.....	3,500	.....	.....	17	14,936	243	1,148	.....	367	1,942	146
.....	.....	.....	.....	343	19,473	850	760	946	408	7,125	147
.....	.....	.....	.....	512	40,758	1,065	5,976	5	560	3,354	148
.....	.....	.....	.....	215	34,171	878	4,973	103	619	7,923	149
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,128	83,834	1,452	10,166	60	1,609	6,704	150
5,500	9,760	139	.....	2,175	80,681	1,480	6,411	350	940	13,594	151
.....	2,773	.....	113	640	23,534	416	1,467	3	495	4,048	152

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS

Villages and Towns.	Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
103. Hensall	.....	.....	16	86	18	451	1,467	.....
104. Hespeler	340	837	51	101	375	961	4,340	.....
105. Hintonburg	921	91	117	5	127	3,538	5,308	251
106. Holland Landing	.....	.....	2	6	3	136	491	.....
107. Huntsville	1,012	299	116	66	599	.....	5,867	.....
108. Ingersoll	.....	.....	621	524	1,509	2,477	11,291	8,795
109. Iroquois	.....	62	.....	15	21	518	3,109	.....
110. Kemptville	.....	.....	17	114	10	483	4,154	.....
111. Kenora	198,245	4,762	109	227	2,712	.....	17,200	4,700
112. Kincardine	1,211	2,788	94	89	577	830	13,607	6,922
113. Kingsville	376	100	25	122	210	728	2,820	.....
114. Lakefield	.....	.....	.....	22	235	655	2,268	1,408
115. Lanark	.....	.....	.....	5	63	490	1,900	.....
116. Lancaster	.....	.....	2	45	13	137	920	.....
117. Leamington	9,239	325	111	261	288	1,435	5,600	.....
118. Lindsay	6,268	876	619	1,317	2,093	7,917	19,628	2,795
119. Listowel	1,023	.....	25	244	362	1,268	5,853	3,883
120. Little Current	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	.....	1,714	.....
121. L'Orignal	.....	.....	31	5	.....	261	1,456	.....
122. Lucan	.....	20	5	14	6	452	2,326	916
123. Lucknow	.....	650	5	10	112	348	2,283	1,421
124. Madoc	23	.....	29	170	160	786	2,826	.....
125. Markdale	.....	420	273	34	105	310	622	.....
126. Markham	.....	.....	.....	5	72	487	4,405	.....
127. Marmora	.....	.....	114	120	67	407	4,300	.....
128. Massey	.....	20	6	2	18	.....	1,429	.....
129. Mattawa	.....	744	21	20	709	.....	4,835	.....
130. Maxville	.....	.....	.....	1	4	60	1,304	.....
131. Meaford	8,110	76	.....	151	570	893	7,000	.....
132. Merrickville	.....	965	15	.....	15	396	2,023	.....
133. Merritton	1,052	150	.....	55	270	1,680	4,862	.....
134. Midland	5,828	1,425	80	306	896	2,048	15,708	.....
135. Millbrook	.....	.....	52	23	28	415	1,186	169
136. Milton	11,674	473	10	29	76	410	1,718	.....
137. Milverton	.....	.....	.....	10	39	214	1,300	.....
138. Mitchell	.....	.....	17	74	810	1,041	5,524	7,151
139. Morrisburg	54,638	.....	.....	329	46	767	5,000	.....
140. Mount Forest	.....	.....	4	15	454	1,416	5,466	2,814
141. Napanee	31,702	450	212	642	839	2,600	7,900	.....
142. Newboro'	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	132	768	.....
143. Newburgh	.....	113	.....	99	.....	717	2,275	.....
144. Newbury	.....	.....	.....	2	9	183	395	.....
145. Newcastle	.....	.....	61	8	118	405	1,900	.....
146. New Hamburgh	.....	.....	.....	35	8	521	2,950	.....
147. New Liskeard	.....	.....	494	500	501	.....	3,920	.....
148. Newmarket	2,800	175	269	36	568	986	5,513	.....
149. Niagara	.....	.....	30	4	448	836	2,457	.....
150. North Bay	17,318	700	138	527	1,387	.....	26,463	.....
151. North Toronto	14,055	.....	98	98	363	762	11,536	2,102
152. Norwich	.....	.....	56	52	298	494	1,897	1,337

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*										
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscelaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,304	.....	1,333	4,229	617	.....	390	11,551	.....	268	103
4,000	706	2,821	1,475	2,455	.....	492	31,322	.....	1,651	104
235	164	2,750	1,500	4,721	.....	367	29,284	202	9,948	105
.....	.....	.....	200	4	.....	2	1,451	168	408	106
.....	684	1,382	15,030	3,544	.....	561	44,556	328	1,405	107
15,039	.....	732	30,427	12,604	150	1,418	97,545	.....	10,077	108
110	541	2,330	1,706	2,091	.....	302	13,502	4,015	.....	109
.....	.....	2,239	2,700	145	.....	393	14,471	7	6,523	110
7,196	1,989	9,338	211,300	19,270	.....	1,418	526,656	.....	11,534	111
2,029	.....	1,581	3,500	3,099	509	1,776	53,122	2,571	1,987	112
.....	917	3,263	7,000	2,438	.....	344	22,372	79	840	113
.....	253	144	6,376	1,368	.....	268	16,781	44	9	114
.....	354	368	1,300	323	.....	98	6,562	775	.....	115
.....	.....	.....	200	3	.....	70	2,692	255	453	116
.....	1,206	4,856	8,863	4,158	.....	536	44,711	4,235	8,874	117
32	223	14,517	22,352	19,072	.....	4,112	135,496	391	17,745	118
.....	.....	3,225	5,727	7,110	.....	664	39,481	.....	845	119
.....	83	335	.....	108	.....	123	3,691	1,255	497	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3,214	237	1,793	121
.....	.....	315	1,412	755	.....	109	7,817	672	149	122
.....	.....	411	830	1,312	.....	153	10,993	21	2,698	123
21	555	910	5,341	960	.....	728	17,229	101	4,045	124
.....	443	500	1,000	550	.....	388	6,345	700	448	125
.....	119	1,156	.....	788	.....	526	12,494	670	705	126
.....	.....	515	.....	88	.....	284	13,335	988	843	127
.....	.....	.....	500	19	.....	497	3,965	471	1,619	128
568	.....	882	1,000	1,465	.....	9	12,918	86	8,209	129
.....	175	.....	.....	193	.....	3	5,546	953	481	130
22,000	755	4,389	50,531	5,357	.....	688	117,487	2,849	5,606	131
.....	.....	970	3,600	563	.....	386	11,457	373	.....	132
245	544	2,608	1,500	2,265	.....	348	23,990	.....	166	133
.....	785	5,181	59,973	15,597	.....	971	139,632	.....	6,578	134
.....	339	.....	1,500	242	.....	440	6,541	430	824	135
6,089	.....	2,738	25,050	2,500	.....	304	62,080	2,713	822	136
.....	.....	287	3,500	215	.....	1,648	11,686	572	12	137
.....	.....	2,411	86,886	3,266	.....	1,125	118,001	.....	949	138
.....	347	2,171	23,914	2,326	.....	543	97,034	.....	75	139
6,368	166	3,320	72,000	6,970	.....	378	113,003	88	155	140
.....	1,397	3,862	3,355	3,330	.....	923	71,319	349	11,751	141
.....	188	200	.....	42	.....	38	1,904	476	.....	142
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	4,658	250	1,361	143
.....	.....	156	.....	114	.....	21	1,794	71	621	144
.....	235	.....	.....	24	.....	17	4,368	6	1,726	145
.....	242	1,592	.....	1,044	.....	4,844	14,936	.....	1,161	146
.....	318	254	1,834	1,152	.....	411	19,473	.....	6,744	147
.....	567	2,801	6,700	3,692	.....	694	35,761	4,997	96	148
.....	.....	2,692	10,150	2,135	.....	515	33,763	408	2,517	149
.....	800	3,963	.....	9,778	.....	250	81,315	2,519	31,960	150
212	.....	1,375	17,391	6,089	.....	466	77,322	3,359	5,343	151
.....	495	742	6,344	1,581	.....	111	19,836	3,698	1,014	152

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on December 31st, 1906.						Liabilities, 1906.	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Water and works electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
103. Hensall	.....	4,804	25	700	6,695	12,492	.....	.....
104. Hespeler	.....	22,372	11,730	17,352	3,783	56,888	.....	.....
105. Hintonburg	2,807	235	102,861	10,950	3,106	130,109	.....	5,110
106. Holland Land'g	.....	.....	.....	505	36	1,117	121	44
107. Huntsville	.....	.....	60,930	12,980	3,526	79,169	.....	.....
108. Ingersoll	85,755	40,309	.....	31,500	46,812	214,453	.....	.....
109. Iroquois	.....	*5,110	50,000	7,000	13,195	79,320	.....	.....
110. Kemptville	.....	2,750	.....	11,450	.....	20,730	.....	4,250
111. Kenora	16,683	696	252,286	39,920	83,241	404,360	.....	2,200
112. Kincardine	16,447	2,029	62,399	41,500	3,164	130,097	.....	4,420
113. Kingsville	.....	.....	33,275	22,100	1,189	57,483	.....	.....
114. Lakefield	9,921	.....	.....	10,300	200	20,474	.....	.....
115. Lanark	.....	.....	.....	9,700	.....	10,475	.....	.....
116. Lancaster	.....	.....	.....	610	.....	1,318	.....	200
117. Leamington	.....	.....	40,000	6,100	15,327	74,536	.....	5,916
118. Lindsay	28,887	12,294	93,486	58,300	82,638	293,741	.....	.....
119. Listowel	18,344	19,500	42,000	12,525	1,008	94,222	.....	.....
120. Little Current	.....	.....	.....	3,100	170	5,022	.....	.....
121. L'Orignal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,030	268	1,099
122. Lucan	7,063	.....	.....	3,700	.....	11,584	.....	.....
123. Lucknow	13,252	1,250	10,000	6,500	10,885	44,606	358	.....
124. Madoc	.....	5,021	10,000	5,800	480	25,447	786	.....
125. Markdale	.....	.....	.....	5,560	7,381	14,089	.....	1,047
126. Markham	.....	4,157	10,000	3,500	483	19,515	487	1,635
127. Marmora	.....	.....	.....	100	21	1,952	455	.....
128. Massey	.....	.....	.....	440	.....	2,530	.....	.....
129. Mattawa	.....	568	.....	10,723	351	19,937	.....	4,275
130. Maxville	.....	.....	.....	75	200	1,709	.....	863
131. Meaford	.....	50,289	35,000	22,500	11,279	127,523	.....	.....
132. Merrickville	.....	.....	.....	10,521	26	10,920	.....	.....
133. Merritton	.....	245	82,500	13,310	420	96,641	.....	.....
134. Midland	.....	.....	120,000	31,900	103	158,581	2,040	.....
135. Millbrook	337	.....	.....	6,900	425	8,916	.....	532
136. Milton	7,000	9,279	38,858	8,820	.....	67,492	.....	.....
137. Milverton	.....	.....	200	2,115	.....	2,899	.....	.....
138. Mitchell	6,937	.....	30,000	14,250	1,159	53,295	1,041	.....
139. Morrisburg	.....	.....	117,296	3,175	17,869	138,415	.....	747
140. Mount Forest	21,797	33,804	43,000	9,000	21,287	129,131	.....	311
141. Napanee	.....	.....	37,000	28,275	1,500	78,875	2,600	8,850
142. Newboro'	.....	.....	.....	1,750	203	2,429	.....	173
143. Newburgh	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	1,811	.....	949
144. Newbury	.....	.....	.....	2,300	122	3,114	184	195
145. Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	3,000	200	4,932	.....	300
146. New Hamburg	.....	2,300	.....	10,995	139	14,595	.....	.....
147. New Liskeard	.....	.....	.....	10,076	1,484	18,304	.....	.....
148. New Market	.....	40	42,400	19,875	1,470	68,878	.....	1,200
149. Niagara	.....	.....	49,000	35,350	3,673	99,948	840	.....
150. North Bay	.....	.....	104,512	27,446	54,298	220,735	.....	2,326
151. North Toronto	22,958	212	59,000	9,323	27,861	128,056	.....	.....
152. Norwich	8,988	.....	.....	4,600	2,924	21,224	.....	1,248

* Omitting $7,000 written off Industrial loans.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31st, 1906.—*Continued.*

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Waterworks debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,242	13	.....	.....	13,255	103
.....	11,395	.....	16,185	23,786	7,735	.....	635	59,736	104
.....	5,850	73,593	.....	20,466	9,000	.....	1,370	115,389	105
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	14	379	106
.....	17,443	20,081	23,231	.....	3,614	.....	432	64,801	107
20,000	5,144	.....	.....	214,280	28,174	.....	3,847	271,445	108
.....	167	39,167	5,760	34,097	2,019	.....	926	82,136	109
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,933	2,336	.....	1,352	18,871	110
.....	28,109	143,859	57,737	73,537	232,388	9,774	8,524	556,128	111
.....	8,348	31,611	10,321	25,298	.....	.....	.....	79,998	112
818	2,947	23,085	11,260	4,122	.....	.....	642	42,874	113
.....	3,545	.....	.....	25,215	1,600	.....	50	30,410	114
.....	1,211	.....	.....	3,877	.....	.....	.....	5,088	115
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	45	645	116
.....	10,392	22,024	12,579	32,376	100	.....	2,102	85,489	117
22,044	44,587	85,742	.....	240,649	39,469	.....	1,893	434,384	118
.....	.....	29,940	.....	119,760	6,106	1,677	234	157,717	119
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,857	.....	.....	5	1,862	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	1,515	121
.....	9,000	.....	.....	6,844	.....	180	.....	16,024	122
.....	.....	10,000	.....	14,281	.....	3,246	150	28,035	123
.....	1,185	.....	8,383	10,287	4,600	.....	.....	25,241	124
.....	2,114	.....	.....	9,584	.....	.....	100	12,845	125
.....	2,701	5,917	422	5,928	2,288	.....	24	19,402	126
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,865	2,026	.....	680	9,026	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	751	751	128
.....	.....	.....	.....	23,644	3,000	.....	.....	30,919	129
.....	4,657	.....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	.....	8,720	130
30,802	3,414	25,823	.....	102,115	23,870	.....	2,239	188,263	131
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,865	.....	.....	.....	6,865	132
.....	4,623	37,253	.....	.....	570	.....	.....	42,446	133
.....	19,065	65,823	26,560	149,888	*23,865	.....	4,319	291,560	134
.....	1,591	.....	.....	2,270	.....	.....	55	4,448	135
.....	.....	13,237	7,601	45,464	.....	.....	.....	66,302	136
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,581	2,550	.....	.....	6,131	137
.....	.....	16,530	.....	45,512	5,476	.....	1,257	69,816	138
.....	746	13,244	28,197	19,525	51,635	.....	2,811	116,905	139
.....	5,931	24,746	10,841	102,714	14,000	.....	161	158,704	140
.....	5,647	.....	.....	62,642	3,039	.....	6,598	89,376	141
.....	198	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	581	142
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	1,083	143
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,157	.....	.....	15	3,551	144
.....	246	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	1,046	145
.....	4,631	.....	.....	18,690	2,252	.....	206	25,779	146
.....	9,380	.....	.....	7,504	8,095	.....	2,316	27,295	147
.....	10,935	20,080	13,740	19,970	10,800	.....	544	77,269	148
.....	.....	19,341	5,702	10,968	8,812	.....	700	46,363	149
.....	19,885	64,984	.....	49,148	73,900	.....	5,699	215,942	150
.....	21,500	54,034	.....	37,112	28,415	.....	.....	141,061	151
.....	5,588	.....	.....	21,501	2,000	1,006	.....	31,343	152

* Including $17,495 advances for Permanent Roads omitted in 1905.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which located.	Receipts, 1906.							
	Balance from 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light, and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
153. Norwood, Peterboro'	190	5,972	130	47	.....	.....	.....	1,600
154. Oakville, Halton	2,016	18,475	186	195	.....	200	11,222	18,799
155. Oil Springs, Lambton	184	6,231	175	54	.....	.....	.....	1,158
156. Omemee, Victoria	189	2,918	183	5	.....	.....	.....	1,165
157. Orangeville, Dufferin	249	23,788	1,461	217	2,538	689	1,031	23,025
158. Orillia, Simcoe	1,466	41,634	2,828	1,353	32,107	2,362	.....	.....
159. Oshawa, Ontario	69	46,715	1,244	408	5,106	1,337	18,780	8,900
160. Ottawa East, Carleton	1,165	10,088	238	121	.....	63	.....	1,548
161. Owen Sound, Grey	12,774	155,814	995	3,751	51,122	8,956	28,166	68,608
162. Paisley, Bruce	3,267	7,046	291	583	24	.....	4,000	2,535
163. Palmerston, Wellington	135	15,438	486	131	2,769	992	760	24,505
164. Paris, Brant	1,149	26.335	1,224	499	11,839	...	.....	17,500
165. Parkhill, Middlesex	683	10,207	389	199	.....	506	500	12,563
166. Parry Sound, Parry Sound	349	17,270	1,468	1,319	7,784	183	25,012	41,803
167. Pembroke, Renfrew	.....	44,102	3,096	1,173	10,143	206	.....	9,926
168. Penetagnuishene, Simcoe	7	21,136	1,166	112	3,847	280	500	42,311
169. Perth, Lanark	6,793	30,831	1,573	883	2,937	44	1,000	46,782
170. Petrolea, Lambton	.....	37,550	1,154	699	16,028	755	.....	.....
171. Picton, Prince Edward	.....	31,347	1,513	1,894	12,985	331	1,577	1,149
172. Point Edward, Lambton	645	4,843	345	15	.....	.....	.....	1,500
173. Port Carling, Muskoka	2.203	1,835	107	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
174. Port Colborne, Welland	258	8,169	565	117	1,818	.....	850	2,320
175. Port Dalhousie, Lincoln	2,975	6,434	358	67	1,060	.....	.....	.....
176. Port Dover, Norfolk	.....	11,182	323	624	.....	12	.....	7,345
177. Port Elgin, Bruce	.....	10,213	566	191	.....	433	7,543	24,335
178. Port Hope, Durham	1,170	40,495	1,972	638	4,771	941	236	86,267
179. Port Perry, Ontario	92	14,586	327	454	4,156	.....	91	5,448
180. Port Rowan, Norfolk	68	3,322	252	9	.....	.....	.....	6,054
181. Portsmouth, Frontenac	493	2,677	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
182. Port Stanley, Elgin	107	3,787	293	29	.....	.....	.....	1,375
183. Powassan, Parry Sound	859	2,065	191	11	.....	.....	.....	450
184. Prescott, Grenville	.....	27,389	1,811	1,307	13,087	321	853	20,023
185. Preston, Waterloo	2,398	19,025	1,042	59	6,764	686	1,221	33,559
186. Rainy River, Rainy River	624	15,940	923	118	.....	.....	.....	3,000
187. Renfrew, Renfrew	3	28,322	1,528	1,192	6,601	.....	.....	46,238
188. Richmond, Carleton	357	1,497	103	26	.....	36	.....	69
189. Richmond Hill, York	125	3,193	54	93	.....	.....	.....	600
190. Ridgetown, Kent	849	16,463	610	663	.....	26	1,851	11,309
191. Rockland, Russell	1,022	8,230	656	7	.....	.....	.....	447
192. St. Mary's, Perth	5,108	35,493	1,089	524	7,353	.....	.....	129,055
193. Sandwich, Essex	2,163	13,660	1,451	268	2,426	.....	.....	7,000
194. Sarnia, Lambton	479	119,109	3,341	1,683	24,118	5,269	50,620	387,698
195. Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma	505	82,530	2,926	1,375	.....	14.299	52.360	28,146
196. Seaforth, Huron	404	17,998	1,216	495	845	707	18,496	38,017
197. Shelburne, Dufferin	1,518	8,064	318	446	2,005	.....	.....	2,100
198. Simcoe, Norfolk	.....	26,025	1,169	177	.....	52	759	720
199. Smith's Falls, Lanark	.....	46,187	2,035	909	9,196	.....	1,227	72,812
200. Southampton, Bruce	4,430	5,565	95	82	1,366	44	.....	6,300
201. Springfield, Elgin	289	2,645	109	88	.....	.....	.....	4,452
202. Stayner, Simcoe	.....	7,227	485	.....	1,043	12	538	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.

Receipts, 1906.—*Continued.*						Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	.....	....	138	8,077	140	551	31	290	1,259	153
.....	.....	.....	....	8	51,101	904	1,560	1,975	1,016	6,072	154
.....	.....	.....	....	85	7,887	431	41	151	196	1,332	155
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	4,460	192	160	19	114	547	156
.....	.....	.....	60	664	53,722	1,119	3,179	144	718	5,152	157
.....	107,500	1,970	....	3,226	194,446	2,275	11,379	62	3,973	28,708	158
11,700	65,200	1,012	....	4,782	165,253	1,963	7,923	365	1,547	7,190	159
.....	.....	.....	....	93	13,316	408	1,682	.....	262	5,101	160
2,000	50,885	.....	....	*11,019	394,090	6,478	17,647	667	†23,509	32,274	161
.....	2,170	.....	42	89	20,047	559	880	3	525	2,784	162
.....	15,676	.....	....	363	61,255	584	4,507	529	417	1,933	163
.....	4,500	.....	....	381	63,427	1,979	7,930	210	1,086	5,271	164
...	.....	.....	....	33	25,080	611	1,399	25	321	1,001	165
.....	22,000	140	....	719	118,047	1,299	8,421	240	1,392	8,097	166
2,600	15,752	501	135	244	87,878	2,147	9,058	256	2,499	9,723	167
.....	4,093	.....	873	281	74,606	880	3,203	50	587	6,938	168
.....	21,500	413	....	25,530	138,286	1,160	4,942	398	1,663	16,342	169
17,000	14,169	....	....	353	87,708	2,914	15,136	1,765	1,637	2,994	170
3,500	10,000	.....	....	167	64,463	2,059	11,989	305	1,630	7,029	171
.....	.....	.....	....	18	7,366	374	249	405	171	83	172
.....	.....	.....	....	124	4,318	162	.....	.....	352	372	173
.....	.....	.....	....	259	14,356	835	2,527	30	200	1,836	174
.....	.....	.....	....	17	10,911	323	2,159	5	153	55	175
.....	.....	.....	....	573	20,059	383	652	843	249	611	176
.....	.....	.....	49	1,469	44,799	257	664	282	439	324	177
.....	.....	.....	....	2,393	138,883	3,994	6,165	1,862	992	5,482	178
.....	.....	.....	....	208	25,362	645	5,686	.....	606	1,094	179
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	9,705	223	171	3	120	1,752	180
.....	.....	.....	....	15	3,376	273	19	.....	56	416	181
.....	.....	.....	....	148	5,739	330	247	160	187	342	182
.....	2,000	150	....	64	5,790	136	.....	82	206	264	183
.....	4,064	37	....	603	69,495	2,374	11,656	225	1,555	12,132	184
.....	11,298	318	....	560	76,930	876	7,961	45	854	9,290	185
.....	1,373	.....	....	20	21,998	1,461	708	509	646	3,857	186
.....	13,000	.....	....	843	97,727	411	7,701	.....	120	11,865	187
1,000	.....	.....	....	3	3,091	150	.....	5	50	348	188
.....	.....	.....	....	26	4,091	148	298	.....	178	742	189
.....	.....	.....	....	60	31,831	702	2,212	43	656	1,327	190
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	10,362	377	547	68	211	872	191
.....	2,500	.....	....	1,647	182,769	1,458	11,568	147	2,103	10,745	192
.....	8,487	82	....	1,281	36,818	1,079	4,530	138	811	8,297	193
.....	81,632	338	....	5,145	679,432	4,703	22,629	821	4,571	122,695	194
30,000	.....	.....	....	3,693	215,834	7,265	14,545	683	2,329	20,629	195
.....	2,928	.....	....	1,008	82,114	942	3,297	100	1,423	30,407	196
.....	.....	.....	....	755	15,206	447	1,324	.....	309	657	197
.....	5,500	112	....	474	34,988	893	5,451	79	1,193	2,033	198
.....	.....	.....	....	1,040	133,406	1,844	10,666	220	1,614	10,201	199
.....	5,000	.....	....	1,262	24,144	645	1,817	324	1,409	2,700	200
.....	.....	.....	....	18	7,601	317	39	.....	148	4,942	201
.....	.....	.....	356	4,053	13,714	1,022	661	25	152	1,179	202

* Including $7,900 from waterworks, gas and electric light sundries.
† Including $19,413 maintenance gas, electric light and power supplied ratepayers.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS

Villages and Towns.	Disbursements, 1906.							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
153. Norwood	.....	.....	42	66	67	577	2,564	.....
154. Oakville	.....	.....	28	296	525	.....	5,590	837
155. Oil Springs	.....	.....	25	60	20	396	2,400	.....
156. Omemee	.....	.....	10	4	10	347	1,152	.....
157. Orangeville	527	.....	20	116	946	1,015	6,758	1,931
158. Orillia	12,203	.....	519	588	2,017	3,522	15,289	370
159. Oshawa	33,591	2,641	585	426	1,891	2,019	21,054	.....
160. Ottawa East	.....	174	131	.....	93	.....	2,702	.....
161. Owen Sound	30,533	3,299	4,575	1,323	7,464	7,758	33,390	49,979
162. Paisley	.....	.....	325	26	312	469	2 750	.....
163. Palmerston	3,000	.....	15	21	413	1,810	3,200	429
164. Paris	1,936	.....	127	461	653	1,404	8,973	.....
165. Parkhill	.....	163	157	51	262	607	3,894	1,875
166. Parry Sound	40,487	.....	402	172	980	.....	7,900	.....
167. Pembroke	1,875	1,100	500	99	1,628	2,671	14,901	852
168. Penetanguishene	4,153	529	8	302	650	1,234	6,569	985
169. Perth	17,614	2,775	111	85	985	2,836	7,735	.....
170. Petrolea	3,386	.....	178	593	1,034	2,011	20,850	.....
171. Picton	9,928	.....	73	630	1,002	1,340	10,850	.....
172. Point Edward	.....	.....	1	50	25	346	1,756	.....
175. Port Carling	.....	1,030	68	30	.....	.....	722	.....
174. Port Colborne	.....	.....	11	20	110	490	2,400	.....
175. Port Dalhousie	.....	.....	20	13	620	980	1,896	.....
176. Port Dover	.....	2,584	18	7	151	567	3,361	.....
177. Port Elgin	17,001	.....	217	4	384	556	3,400	.....
178. Port Hope	1,465	660	66	243	705	2,798	8,960	1,519
179. Port Perry	.....	.....	.....	29	156	735	4,996	.....
180. Port Rowan	.....	.....	5	.....	13	321	1,643	.....
181. Portsmouth	.....	.....	3	3	83	1,150	1,015	.....
182. Port Stanley	324	.....	81	.....	20	252	1,171	.....
183. Powassan	.....	2,347	22	4	34	.....	1,542	.....
184. Prescott	426	711	75	332	635	.....	7,670	.....
185. Preston	24,954	.....	144	185	622	1,040	5,593	.....
186. Rainy River	.....	1,067	205	65	673	.....	3,272	.....
187. Renfrew	3,970	.....	551	336	662	2,260	10,538	.....
188. Richmond	.....	.....	.....	16	2	199	1,770	111
189. Richmond Hill	.....	303	6	15	9	287	1,267	.....
190. Ridgetown	.....	.....	51	332	689	742	5,372	.....
191. Rockland	.....	.....	75	3	302	331	5,016	.....
192 St. Mary's	10,791	.....	217	712	1,320	.....	7,849	.....
193. Sandwich	1,838	.....	129	317	182	1,762	3,217	.....
194. Sarnia	56.769	.....	300	1,224	5,173	5,001	27,787	1,287
195. Sault Ste. Marie	6,554	450	595	1,451	3,896	.....	70,569	7,444
196. Seaforth	790	428	40	54	515	1,350	5,142	15,544
197. Shelburne	289	.....	339	31	273	441	3,500	.....
198. Simcoe	.....	.....	59	165	1,012	1,843	6,965	.....
199. Smith's Falls	4,824	.....	432	938	1,150	.....	16,000	.....
200. Southampton	2,150	24	48	30	228	609	3.225	.....
201. Springfield	.....	.....	15	2	8	180	825	.....
202. Stayner	.....	.....	10	27	19	1,145	1,612	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR, 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.

Disbursements 1966.—*Continued.*								Assets on Dec. 31		No.
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	179	.....	1,600	259	.....	249	7,874	203	79	153
.....	81	10,810	17,099	2,128	.....	1,179	50,100	1,001	2,699	154
.....	188	1,207	.....	1,358	.....	82	7,887	.....	5,779	155
.....	94	98	1,165	371	.....	77	4,360	100	.....	156
.....	189	4,637	18,507	7,045	.....	694	52,697	1,025	1,697	157
.....	860	14,663	32,156	18,083	140	1,089	147,896	46,550	11,035	158
12,630	.....	8,253	49,566	11,661	268	1,680	165,253	.....	4,910	159
.....	419	706	.....	1,637	.....	1	13,316	.....	3,565	160
25,000	7,050	3,235	32,468	35,841	448	1,529	324,467	69,623	54,308	161
.....	.....	859	2,535	878	.....	4,230	17,135	2,912	783	162
10,000	98	3,690	24,500	5,115	.....	994	61,255	.....	88	163
.....	506	6,028	17,500	5,292	.....	1,225	60,581	2,846	150	164
.....	.....	500	12,400	1,449	.....	83	24,798	282	993	165
21,970	641	4,089	13,542	6,780	.....	1,364	117,776	271	21,702	166
.....	742	8,871	22,146	7,700	.....	1,110	87,878	.....	42,163	167
.....	245	2,285	39,664	4,466	164	857	73,769	837	5,505	168
25,500	810	3,733	34,697	6,183	.....	3,100	130,669	7,617	1,243	169
.....	531	14,163	2,410	10,117	.....	1,105	80,824	6,884	10,226	170
1,384	.....	3,634	3,580	2,276	487	4,968	63,164	1,299	463	171
.....	.....	1,741	800	866	.....	30	6,897	469	1,144	172
.....	106	64	.....	239	.....	117	3,262	1,056	183	173
.....	189	1,829	2,000	1,644	.....	235	14,356	.....	40	174
.....	.....	1,014	.....	616	.....	7	7,861	3,050	250	175
.....	234	944	7,357	604	.....	92	18,657	1,402	821	176
.....	546	1,933	.....	1,699	.....	4,084	31,790	13,009	546	177
2,254	245	2,174	82,000	16,831	.....	468	138,883	.....	19,253	178
.....	.....	2,173	5,925	2,272	.....	165	24,482	880	1,411	179
.....	.....	.....	4,357	104	.....	411	9,123	582	325	180
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3,019	357	1,129	181
.....	.....	.....	2,325	34	.....	29	5,502	237	773	182
.....	.....	.....	450	9	.....	142	5,238	552	205	183
1,769	742	3,582	15,027	7,251	.....	3,140	69,302	193	14,901	184
.....	874	4,589	14,419	4,694	.....	790	76,930	.....	.....	185
.....	395	1,557	4,500	2,297	.....	83	21,295	703	7,053	186
2,432	172	6,000	41,695	7,853	661	500	97,727	.....	5,698	187
.....	.....	163	.....	275	.....	2	3,091	.....	1,030	188
.....	70	.....	600	128	.....	37	4,088	3	14	189
.....	346	4,131	10,000	3,887	.....	1,341	31,831	.....	1,372	190
.....	126	.....	943	307	.....	139	9,317	1,045	6,255	191
.....	81	9,215	113,555	6,640	100	1,582	178,083	4,686	2,811	192
.....	192	1,429	11,037	1,646	.....	.....	36,604	214	6,509	193
97	4,550	43,554	341,602	33,691	39	2,562	679,055	377	61,975	194
30,742	.....	6,228	.....	29,019	800	1,067	204,266	11,568	59,750	195
.....	5,500	.....	9,500	3,998	.....	2,190	81,220	894	1,299	196
.....	192	1,556	2,600	1,338	.....	1,001	14,297	909	246	197
.....	5,969	2,603	1,121	4,255	.....	1,347	34,988	.....	1,490	198
.....	797	11,187	54,098	16,275	.....	3,160	133,406	.....	3,766	199
.....	241	1,614	3,000	2,450	265	277	21,056	3,088	6,129	200
.....	.....	110	700	134	.....	35	7,455	146	46	201
2,038	163	902	*3,149	1,290	.....	260	13,654	60	330	202

* Including $2,397 refund of liability previously omitted.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS

Villages and Towns	Assets on December 31, 1906.						Liabilities, Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Water works and electric light plant	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
153. Norwood	.....	.....	.....	3,340	1,550	5,172	.....	.....
154. Oakville	4,962	53	.....	23,800	9,500	42,015	707	2,439
155. Oil Springs	.....	.....	.....	5,050	75	10,904	366	.....
156. Omemee	.....	.....	.....	1,750	.....	1,850	.....	.....
157. Orangeville	19,188	14,819	51,423	24,462	5,439	118,053	1,001	3,546
158. Orillia	2,477	.....	361,000	104,500	1,728	527,290	3,520	2,500
159. Oshawa	.....	59,793	130,000	20,000	25,308	240,011	.....	.....
160. Ottawa East	.....	500	.....	5,800	3,390	13,255	1,091	1,634
161. Owen Sound	180,767	49,000	290,538	114,000	41,827	800,063	.....	29,523
162. Paisley	.....	10,000	.....	20,800	.....	34,495	.....	.....
163. Palmerston	3,019	30,258	14,000	8,021	1,190	56,576	.....	.....
164. Paris	.....	.....	124,279	67,000	4,500	198,775	.....	.....
165. Parkhill	9,984	.....	.....	12,400	.....	23,659	628	506
166. Parry Sound	.....	53	112,972	10,000	8,857	153,855	.....	186
167. Pembroke	6,826	.....	75,000	34,384	26,829	185,202	2,671	14,847
168. Penetanguishene	4,480	4,000	46,277	16,927	18,491	96,517	1,190	3,975
169. Perth	.....	24,500	13,000	29,120	1,380	76,860	.....	6,248
170. Petrolea	.....	.....	190,259	57,800	3,982	269,151	.....	10,600
171. Picton	.....	1,384	60,000	18,720	583	82,449	.....	.....
172. Point Edward	.....	.....	.....	2,450	6,000	10,063	351	1,200
173. Port Carling	.....	.....	.....	2,760	964	4,963	.....	474
174. Port Colborne	.....	8,336	23,225	1,875	15,600	49,076	.....	.....
175. Port Dalhousie	.....	6,500	.....	1,100	22	10,922	.....	1,945
176. Port Dover	.....	.....	.....	17,300	.....	19,523	.....	1,000
177. Port Elgin	.....	13,000	17,000	7,500	5,684	56,739	.....	.....
178. Port Hope	11,906	20,004	82,154	191,700	9,878	334,895	.....	.....
179. Port Perry	.....	.....	22,379	13,500	820	38,990	.....	.....
180. Port Rowan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	907	.....	.....
181. Portsmouth	.....	.....	.....	3,110	.....	4,596	.....	718
182. Port Stanley	.....	.....	250	1,570	.....	2,830	238	5
183. Powassan	.....	.....	.....	2,523	.....	3,280	.....	630
184. Prescott	.....	1,769	119,000	56,675	3,325	195,863	.....	2,377
185. Preston	.....	13,779	55,070	26,009	16,467	111,325	.....	.....
186. Rainy River	.....	.....	.....	6,521	11,274	25,551	.....	2,979
187. Renfrew	.....	30,472	103,345	21,925	44,319	205,759	.....	.....
188. Richmond	1,563	.....	.....	1,875	340	4,808	233	518
189. Richmond Hill	.....	.....	.....	4,308	100	4,425	.....	.....
190. Ridgetown	.....	.....	.....	25,850	.....	27,222	.....	.....
191. Rockland	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	8,300	358	4,696
192. St. Mary's	.....	.....	85,000	26,700	24,895	144,092	.....	.....
193. Sandwich	.....	.....	20,500	4,260	952	32,435	.....	3,209
194. Sarnia	2,189	36,632	188,000	81,000	324,669	694,842	.....	.....
195. Sault Ste. Marie	30,179	274,771	.....	45,364	18,611	440,243	.....	10,635
196. Seaforth	27,219	21,606	13,000	20,500	.....	84,518	.....	.....
197. Shelburne	.....	.....	17,900	11,950	7,569	38,574	429	.....
198. Simcoe	.....	2,161	.....	26,545	.....	30,196	.....	.....
199 Smith's Falls	.....	.....	321,413	67,304	27,296	419,779	.....	.....
200. Southampton	.....	10,000	30,349	8,400	200	58,166	.....	.....
201. Springfield	.....	.....	75	2,863	17	3,147	170	.....
202. Stayner	.....	1,500	24,000	2,490	11,026	39,406	.....	1,500

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.

Liabilities on December 31, 1906.—*Continued*									
Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Water works debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	4,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	4,255	153
.....	3,289	.....	.....	23,173	9,008	.....	8,700	47,316	154
.....	7,632	.....	.....	18,608	1,158	.....	.....	27,764	155
.....	5,316	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	7,116	156
25,374	1,586	34,790	.....	67,693	4,518	.....	703	139,211	157
.....	15,994	33,668	278,421	108,621	.....	.....	4,692	447,416	158
.....	11,700	147,209	.....	140,781	8,851	.....	1,000	309,541	159
.....	10,923	.....	.....	24,330	1,548	.....	.....	89,526	160
107,452	22,674	132,001	100,000	383,849	111,485	15,173	1,675	903,832	161
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,369	.....	.....	.....	20,369	162
.....	10,670	.....	12,442	92,922	5	.....	.....	116,039	163
.....	2,238	48,598	21,587	32,593	.....	.....	.....	105,016	164
.....	8,000	.....	.....	17,199	163	.....	372	26,868	165
17,661	8,016	32,140	42,460	21,392	41,803	.....	2,950	166,608	166
20,000	8,298	67,619	.....	64,573	21,024	.....	8,180	207,212	167
.....	3,048	28,431	.....	46,035	13,000	885	7,436	104,000	168
.....	1,410	.....	11,300	78,432	71,212	.....	2,000	170,602	169
.....	18,181	130,640	.....	81,385	.....	.....	8,815	249,621	170
.....	3,500	17,297	23,465	.....	1,149	.....	1,012	46,423	171
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,937	700	.....	68	17,256	172
.....	2,740	.....	.....	1,876	.....	.....	548	5,638	173
.....	1,817	12,981	.....	20,608	320	.....	.....	35,726	174
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,545	.....	.....	1,500	16,990	175
.....	512	.....	.....	8,189	.....	.....	.....	9,701	176
.....	1,696	.....	.....	35,737	24,335	.....	1,462	63,230	177
.....	7,862	43,746	.....	186,766	27,960	.....	200	266,534	178
.....	.....	.....	15,109	23,276	12,248	.....	320	50,953	179
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,523	2,000	.....	2,428	5,951	180
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	767	181
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	297	182
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	120	2,750	183
.....	15,104	91,688	19,408	29,755	16,023	.....	.....	174,355	184
.....	4,703	.....	25,150	54,153	33,559	.....	204	117,769	185
.....	24,229	.....	.....	17,773	.....	.....	4,754	49,735	186
10,675	5,503	84,408	.....	55,110	46,238	.....	353	202,287	187
.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,181	.....	.....	.....	6,932	188
.....	2,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	2,669	189
8,813	1,873	.....	.....	54,082	1,309	.....	.....	66,077	190
.....	5,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,216	12,144	191
.....	2,238	40,901	11,659	29,085	28,500	.....	100	112,483	192
.....	.....	13,273	.....	22,908	4,000	.....	762	44,152	193
.....	57,338	109,806	.....	364,660	135,644	.....	26,904	694,352	194
.....	71,187	.....	.....	566,808	28,146	.....	15,400	692,176	195
.....	.....	3,500	8,500	73,917	29,117	1,900	431	117,365	196
.....	7,303	11,349	.....	7,412	500	.....	67	27,060	197
.....	11,489	.....	.....	57,936	720	.....	530	70,675	198
.....	12,689	178,234	.....	170,537	27,933	.....	599	389,992	199
.....	6,173	23,821	.....	32,841	6,300	.....	.....	69,135	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	789	1,821	.....	793	6,573	201
.....	1,674	21,057	.....	9,049	.....	.....	.....	33,280	202

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS.

Village and Town Municipalities and Counties in which Located.	Receipts, 1906.							
	Balance for 1905.	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, fines, etc.	Water, electric light and gas rates.	Interest and dividends.	Refund of money invested.	Borrowed for current expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
203. Steelton, Algoma	3,899	21,908	117	80	.....	.....	900	25,100
204. Stirling, Hastings	552	5,819	281	252	.....	4	.....	2,000
205. Stouffville, York	264	5,757	30	3	513	5	.....	.....
206. Strathroy, Middlesex	.....	27,450	880	236	9,308	.....	130	17,600
207. Streetsville, Peel	856	3,774	217	24	.....	.....	.....	750
208. Sturgeon Falls, Nipissing	2,490	10,224	1,471	148	4,772	.....	.....	24,000
209. Sturgeon Point, Victoria	20	612	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
210. Sudbury, Nipissing	13	22,096	1,871	507	19,005	188	8,072	4,002
211. Sundridge, Parry Sound	277	2,248	92	26	.....	.....	.....	173
212. Sutton, York	707	2,636	237	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
213. Tara, Bruce	984	3,531	104	1	.....	100	900	.....
214. Teeswater, Bruce	3,741	5,133	327	140	.....	298	368	.....
215. Thamesville, Kent	1,448	5,533	.....	142	3,201	.....	.....	6,467
216. Thedford, Lambton	105	2,750	190	14	.....	.....	.....	1,450
217. Thessalon, Algoma	2,737	7,491	330	122	3,712	16	.....	10,400
218. Thornbury, Grey	240	5,690	.....	96	.....	92	105	4,150
219. Thorold, Welland	27	16,302	562	17	3,791	.....	.....	9,300
220. Tilbury, Kent	28	9,137	397	3	820	176	2,502	21,634
221. Tillsonburg, Oxford	1,158	26,619	757	414	.....	2,636	13,382	9,100
222. Tiverton, Bruce	244	1,768	258	30	.....	.....	385	.....
223. Tottenham, Simcoe	179	3,529	188	54	1,880	.....	.....	.....
224. Trenton, Hastings	231	31,215	1,559	574	2,200	389	6,291	42,473
225. Tweed, Hastings	365	6,965	489	20	.....	.....	.....	1,500
226. Uxbridge, Ontario	83	12,523	497	558	.....	125	1,513	14,000
227. Vankleek Hill, Prescott	1,336	11,073	616	65	.....	28	.....	.....
228. Vienna, Elgin	398	1,813	94	82	.....	41	.....	.....
229. Walkerton, Bruce	40	22,779	1,135	429	2,915	172	5,549	16,300
230. Walkerville, Essex	110	60,247	1,130	165	.....	28	.....	995
231. Wallaceburg, Kent	892	23,879	1,368	159	.....	126	800	4,214
232. Wardsville, Middlesex	164	1,122	100	22	.....	.....	.....	350
233. Waterdown, Wentworth	107	2,157	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
234. Waterford, Norfolk	381	7,213	283	36	.....	4	.....	3,080
235. Waterloo, Waterloo	.....	38,960	1,325	591	18,221	1,385	1,454	1,193
236. Watford, Lambton	1,560	8,297	316	98	.....	202	.....	4,876
237. Webbwood, Algoma	.....	2,455	154	291	.....	.....	.....	.....
238. Welland, Welland	1,386	26,149	1,124	294	4,351	1,329	10,145	19,570
239. Wellington, Prince Edward	122	2,798	191	38	.....	4	.....	1,850
240. Weston, York	1,015	9,407	188	59	1,774	4	.....	.....
241. Westport, Leeds	330	5,782	311	30	.....	4	.....	3,000
242. Whitby, Ontario	265	25,830	836	325	6,706	.....	.....	67,869
243. Wiarton, Bruce	125	24,957	1,213	488	3,386	50	.....	96,533
244. Winchester, Dundas	.....	8,581	195	115	.....	.....	.....	1,200
245. Wingham, Huron	938	19,185	1,033	548	9,365	790	10,271	12,700
246. Woodbridge, York	1,429	3,205	165	.....	.....	50	550	400
247. Woodville, Victoria	317	1,894	204	43	.....	.....	.....	600
248. Wroxeter, Huron	843	2,116	156	13	.....	.....	.....	300
249. Wyoming, Lambton	93	3,569	281	18	.....	.....	.....	1,310

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.

Receipts, 1906.—*Continued.*						Disbursements, 1906.					
Borrowed on debentures for schools.	Borrowed on debentures for other purposes.	Premiums on debentures sold.	County grants.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, watersupply and fire protection.	Law costs.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	.....	64	.....	2,223	54,291	2,031	389	615	1,297	5,069	203
.....	.....	.....	.....	191	9,099	245	40	6	119	545	204
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6,578	276	760	88	178	469	205
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,056	57,660	994	4,711	149	*6,674	1,775	206
.....	.....	.....	.....	51	5,672	291	152	.....	69	1,842	207
,500	21,046	.....	.....	1,240	77,891	927	1,771	655	359	7,011	208
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	653	53	.....	31	57	140	209
23,500	.....	.....	.....	1,089	80,343	1,243	15,977	272	1,225	5,777	210
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2,856	151	.....	6	147	162	211
.....	.....	.....	150	13	3,859	163	128	2	110	775	212
.....	.....	.....	.....	214	5,834	189	202	.....	151	343	213
.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10,027	419	2,184	7	220	586	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	378	17,169	480	†3,490	33	454	1,148	215
.....	.....	.....	.....	130	4,639	83	76	6	120	314	216
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,211	27,019	933	3,180	.....	219	281	217
.....	.....	.....	.....	120	10,493	433	412	530	164	1,231	218
.....	.....	.....	.....	807	30,806	642	5,289	94	824	2,143	219
.....	7,956	87	.....	292	43,032	459	2,068	.....	442	4,757	220
.....	10,000	36	270	326	64,698	845	2,047	.....	895	4,813	221
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2,701	154	.....	4	34	474	222
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5,843	129	2,193	12	160	716	223
.....	23,000	.....	.....	369	108,301	1,930	1,725	121	1,281	1,662	224
2,000	.....	.....	20	.....	11,359	284	1,217	.....	191	861	225
.....	4,310	.....	.....	105	33,714	779	1,486	100	574	5,124	226
.....	4,218	.....	.....	48	17,384	266	420	53	178	1,200	227
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,436	151	3	.....	129	367	228
.....	.....	.....	394	1,236	50,949	760	1,916	75	368	1,576	229
.....	.....	.....	.....	178	62,853	2,048	5,605	300	1,354	6,320	230
.....	25,000	.....	200	‡10,030	66,668	783	2,865	352	1,254	2,045	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	129	1,887	57	.....	4	25	150	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,482	131	.....	5	111	764	233
.....	.....	.....	.....	171	11,168	302	19	88	195	4,053	234
.....	29,337	.....	.....	1,040	93,506	1,107	19,730	324	1,236	13,094	235
.....	15,000	39	.....	308	30,696	414	1,090	116	215	1,840	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	448	3,348	180	.....	5	77	114	237
.....	10,573	.....	200	200	75,321	2,018	5,366	368	1,008	7,930	238
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5,006	173	61	.....	66	1,150	239
.....	.....	.....	.....	162	12,609	664	3,111	.....	383	1,779	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372	10,829	590	137	41	196	2,484	241
.....	3,000	35	.....	2,212	107,078	1,084	4,668	428	835	3,267	242
.....	13,759	.....	.....	‖5,020	145,531	859	4,254	51	563	918	243
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,357	12,448	225	744	.....	296	3,198	244
16,500	13,082	11	.....	440	84,863	957	¶5,587	.....	3,760	4,541	245
.....	.....	.....	.....	267	6,066	214	91	19	119	1,667	246
.....	.....	.....	.....	30	3,088	140	136	.....	185	82	247
5,000	.....	.....	.....	256	8,684	146	252	.....	69	340	248
.....	.....	.....	.....	103	5,374	309	169	28	90	472	249

* Including $5,968 maintenance water and electric light supplied private users.
† Including maintenance of electric light and power supplied private users.
‡ Including $9,000 donation from A. Carnegie for library.
‖ Including $5,000 mortgage on Table Factory omitted in 1905.
¶ Including $3,000 estimated cost of services of light and power supplied ratepayers.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*							
	Waterworks and electric light construction.	Buildings and other works.	Board of Health.	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, including police services.	County Treasurer for levies.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
203. Steelton	1,386	5,771	1,236	364	768	.....	5,137	.....
204. Stirling	.....	301	71	344	6	886	1,298	.....
205. Stouffville	.....	.....	20	45	17	536	1,485	.....
206. Strathroy	1,213	.....	543	249	550	3,453	6,740	.....
207. Streetsville	.....	40	20	6	64	199	1,278	.....
208. Sturgeon Falls	9,354	6,397	74	130	663	.....	18,600	.....
209. Sturgeon Point	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	44	48	.....
210. Sudbury	8,547	.....	679	308	683	.....	29,243	.....
211. Sundridge	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	941	173
212. Sutton	.....	354	21	10	39	251	1,014	.....
213. Tara	.....	.....	15	5	36	304	1,055	.....
214. Teeswater	148	22	16	.....	54	437	1,802	1,557
215. Thamesville	334	.....	48	59	107	.....	1,804	.....
216. Thedford	.....	.....	174	86	.....	178	979	.....
217. Thessalon	644	.....	4	.....	479	.....	2,400	116
218. Thornbury	.....	.....	6	46	60	310	1,914	125
219. Thorold	.....	.....	51	44	723	1,060	5,656	.....
220. Tilbury	3	66	20	57	437	246	2,285	46
221. Tillsonburg	.....	2,844	25	108	554	1,236	5,300	9,939
222. Tiverton	.....	.....	8	10	12	175	700	.....
223. Tottenham	.....	.....	10	.....	42	371	1,171	.....
224. Trenton	.....	1,380	176	465	1,489	.....	12,027	89
225. Tweed	.....	.....	61	66	119	671	4,660	.....
226. Uxbridge	.....	250	29	271	418	826	3,800	1,347
227. Vankleek Hill	.....	16	145	40	36	507	7,223	.....
228. Vienna	.....	.....	.....	5	14	136	850	210
229. Walkerton	753	383	58	207	829	2,245	6,729	906
230. Walkerville	1,149	291	615	295	3,174	.....	14,946	.....
231. Wallaceburg	.....	5,176	199	256	919	735	8,582	.....
232. Wardsville	.....	.....	387	20	.....	137	612	.....
233. Waterdown	.....	.....	18	113	22	375	890	.....
234. Waterford	.....	55	31	30	48	567	2,350	.....
235. Waterloo	8,211	4,318	116	645	1,310	2,041	9,445	176
236. Watford	.....	400	14	248	6	559	2,775	.....
237. Webbwood	.....	.....	173	30	72	.....	682	.....
238. Welland	18,725	.....	134	87	628	949	6,600	13,738
239. Wellington	.....	59	52	25	6	220	1,021	.....
240. Weston	1,788	.....	.....	20	106	527	2,831	.....
241. Westport	.....	62	23	15	20	362	2,577	.....
242. Whitby	5,672	330	.....	110	537	1,184	6,442	.....
243. Wiarton	12	568	212	32	430	.....	5,300	1,024
244. Winchester	.....	.....	25	244	34	553	2,438	.....
245. Wingham	5,577	.....	12	102	636	1,946	16,788	6,422
246. Woodbridge	.....	.....	5	19	32	206	931	.....
247. Woodville	600	.....	.....	112	20	200	620	.....
248. Wroxeter	.....	1,318	5	14	5	152	3,879	.....
249. Wyoming	.....	83	26	47	.....	255	1,450	.....

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*								Assets, Dec. 31st, 1906.		
Other investments and deposits.	School debentures redeemed.	All other debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Discount on debentures sold.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	826	.....	16,800	1,553	.....	2,052	45,294	8,997	8,190	203
.....	.....	287	2,000	599	.....	313	7,060	2,039	271	204
.....	.....	1,098	.....	1,158	.....	208	6,338	240	584	205
102	.....	5,336	19,763	4,547	.....	861	57,660	.....	462	206
.....	.....	98	500	108	.....	147	4,814	858	559	207
.....	386	1,219	23,500	6,077	23	325	77,471	420	53,662	208
.....	.....	.....	125	8	.....	.....	623	30	10	209
5,008	749	3,312	1,683	5,255	244	138	80,343	.....	5,739	210
.....	.....	.....	.....	255	.....	45	1,900	956	1,366	211
.....	.....	109	.....	112	.....	28	3,116	743	135	212
.....	170	855	.....	511	.....	339	4,175	1,659	.....	213
.....	.....	354	.....	928	.....	87	8,821	1,206	15	214
451	.....	640	6,467	688	.....	161	16,364	805	246	215
.....	.....	426	1,500	367	.....	64	4,373	266	.....	216
.....	.....	620	15,347	1,714	.....	245	26,182	837	1,780	217
42	.....	448	4,250	437	.....	31	10,439	54	199	218
.....	.....	3,909	5,800	2,867	.....	995	30,097	709	6,361	219
74	1,327	2,939	20,669	1,938	.....	5,172	43,005	27	2,046	220
.....	6,500	7,353	9,100	6,313	.....	492	58,364	6,334	715	221
385	.....	.....	100	30	.....	148	2,234	467	494	222
.....	119	336	.....	366	.....	73	5,698	145	1,286	223
.....	.....	29,565	45,564	8,509	1,200	1,118	108,301	.....	14,776	224
.....	449	.....	500	431	.....	75	9,585	1,774	2,852	225
.....	500	2,175	12,000	2,230	.....	586	32,495	1,219	3,158	226
.....	262	441	2,646	1,235	.....	782	15,450	1,934	1,068	227
.....	.....	.....	200	175	.....	18	2,258	178	400	228
.....	.....	5,195	17,149	6,391	.....	5,012	50,552	397	1,477	229
.....	856	12,631	.....	9,620	.....	3,649	62,853	.....	567	230
7,256	873	4,163	19,414	5,117	.....	1,246	61,235	5,433	8,801	231
.....	.....	.....	265	44	.....	40	1,741	146	638	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	2,456	26	874	233
.....	.....	194	3,000	122	.....	114	11,168	.....	.....	234
719	.....	7,653	9,900	9,537	234	3,337	93,133	373	800	235
15,000	782	527	3,780	972	.....	207	28,945	1,751	42	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	1,451	1,897	456	237
8,821	143	2,781	.. ....	5,090	5	815	75,206	115	3,474	238
.....	.....	200	1,590	70	.....	33	4,726	280	77	239
.. ..	.....	297	.....	478	.....	143	12,127	482	659	240
.....	.....	.....	3,000	55	.....	884	10,446	383	551	241
.....	.....	2,718	71,227	6,667	.....	87	105,256	1,822	10,238	242
18,759	237	3,186	99,589	8,857	.....	409	145,260	271	1,485	243
.....	893	394	2,893	368	.....	44	12,349	99	76	244
.....	.....	14,886	13,700	6,514	471	1,089	83,008	1,855	165	245
550	180	119	400	352	.....	54	4,958	1,108	761	246
.....	.....	127	600	137	.....	62	3,021	67	308	247
.....	.....	185	1,400	211	.....	173	8,149	535	187	248
.....	.....	737	1,310	134	.....	263	5,373	1	367	249

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO VILLAGE AND TOWN

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

Villages and Towns.	Assets on December 31, 1906.—*Continued.*						Liabilities, Dec. 31	
	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	All other investments and deposits.	Water works and electric light plant.	Other property.	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	County levy.	Local school rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
203. Steelton	.....	.....	1,386	10,575	1,153	30,301	.....	.....
204. Stirling	.....	.....	.....	5,950	283	8,543	.....	1,165
205. Stouffville	.....	.....	30,000	4,500	.....	35,324	.....	.....
206. Strathroy	.....	*102	61,891	12,000	4,260	78,715	.....	.....
207. Streetsville	.....	.....	.....	1,695	5,259	8,371	.....	908
208. Sturgeon Falls	.....	.....	88,417	5,424	9,838	157,761	.....	8,372
209. Sturgeon Point	.....	.....	.....	866	66	972	.....	.....
210. Sudbury	.....	5,008	84,500	8,800	3,891	107,938	.....	4,276
211. Sundridge	1,700	5,100	.....	1,650	50	10,822	.....	628
212. Sutton	.....	.....	.....	3,525	23	4,426	.....	.....
213. Tara	.....	.....	.....	155	180	1,994	.....	.....
214. Teeswater	‡8,339	1,600	9,500	7,275	6,586	34,521	.....	.....
215. Thamesville	.....	451	7,250	11,000	6,615	26,367	277	267
216. Thedford	.....	.....	.....	140	12	418	.....	.....
217. Thessalon	904	.....	28,973	5,825	180	38,499	.....	.....
218. Thornbury	1,778	1,379	60	2,800	.....	6,270	.....	.....
219. Thorold	.....	.....	25,000	18,500	1,384	51,954	916	2,645
220. Tilbury	3	2,516	19,702	1,981	19,417	45,692	197	8
221. Tillsonburg	32,759	3,010	34,350	22,109	733	100,010	.....	.....
222. Tiverton	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	2,961	.....	.....
223. Tottenham	.....	.....	6,000	2,650	687	10,768	.....	.....
224. Trenton	2,988	.....	9,000	123,188	436	150,388	.....	.....
225. Tweed	.....	.....	.....	4,950	.....	9,576	724	2,068
226. Uxbridge	.....	2,500	10,000	24,800	289	41,966	.....	.....
227. Vankleek Hill	.....	.....	.....	5,991	.....	8,993	.....	.....
228. Vienna	1,337	.....	.....	1,500	.....	3,415	.....	225
229. Walkerton	4,852	9,106	49,304	29,600	1,225	95,961	.....	.....
230. Walkerville	.....	.....	.....	14,776	141,149	156,492	.....	.....
231. Wallaceburg	.....	7,256	.....	25,510	66	47,066	735	.....
232. Wardsville	.....	.....	.....	1,100	25	1,909	137	.....
233. Waterdown	.....	.....	.....	1,000	39	1,939	.....	.....
234. Waterford	.....	.....	.....	5,000	13,124	18,124	.....	2,026
235. Waterloo	1,971	29,030	87,800	45,500	13,297	178,771	.....	.....
236. Watford	.....	15,200	.....	7,750	.....	24,743	.....	.....
237. Webbwood	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	2,569	.....	1,000
238. Welland	31,423	8,676	72,518	31,673	36,944	184,823	.....	.....
239. Wellington	.....	.....	275	750	13	1,395	.....	.....
240. Weston	.....	.....	7,000	4,675	4,000	16,816	.....	1,702
241. Westport	.....	.....	.....	350	25	1,309	.....	.....
242. Whitby	.....	.....	75,957	22,700	14,140	124,857	.....	.....
243. Wiarton	4,197	60,959	50,572	15,390	21,801	154,675	1,822	.....
244. Winchester	.....	.....	.....	7,975	734	8,884	.....	.....
245. Wingham	12,670	†10,488	64,000	18,700	1,160	109,038	.....	.....
246. Woodbridge	.....	3,554	68	450	2,350	8,291	.....	.....
247. Woodville	.....	.....	600	4,000	.....	4,975	.....	.....
248. Wroxeter	.....	.....	100	9,476	.....	10,298	270	279
249. Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	1,618	.....	.....

* Omitting $1,000 written off Industrial mortgage.
† Omitting $7,396 written off Industrial mortgage.
‡ Including $1,050 previously omitted.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

Liabilities on December 31, 1906.

Railway debentures.	School debentures.	Water works debentures.	Electric light debentures.	All other debentures.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Due Sinking Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	20,174	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	2,539	32,713	203
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,049	.....	.....	40	13,254	204
.....	.....	20,283	.....	7,532	.....	.....	70	27,885	205
.....	.....	55,658	.....	31,185	1,491	.....	.....	88,334	206
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,605	1,750	.....	.....	5,263	207
.....	20,443	17,952	.....	78,215	24,000	.....	4,662	153,644	208
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	128	209
.....	22,751	22,813	30,285	15,397	9,002	.....	6,680	111,204	210
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,100	1,645	1,700	30	9,103	211
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,685	.....	.....	.....	2,685	212
.....	2,939	.....	.....	8,430	.....	.....	.....	11,369	213
.....	.....	10,498	.....	*10,086	.....	.....	.....	20,584	214
.....	.....	.....	6,264	6,966	.....	.....	155	13,929	215
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,604	400	.....	.....	7,004	216
.....	.....	13,706	12,029	3,352	.....	.....	2	29,089	217
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,857	402	.....	115	6,374	218
.....	.....	.....	3,258	31,053	13,500	.....	1,437	52,809	219
.....	343	11,669	5,085	20,000	3,782	3	3,226	44,313	220
5,706	9,000	.....	.....	103,784	.....	.....	99	118,589	221
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	500	222
.....	997	5,144	.....	928	521	.....	202	7,792	223
.....	.....	.....	.....	154,038	7,909	.....	6,710	168,657	224
.....	9,636	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	138	13,566	225
9,000	4,500	.....	.....	21,046	4,000	31	552	39,129	226
.....	9,464	.....	.....	13,936	.....	.....	695	24,095	227
3,000	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	67	4,892	228
.....	4,300	38,913	.....	†70,051	.....	700	.....	113,964	229
.....	48,324	.....	.....	141,635	995	.....	484	191,438	230
.....	929	.....	.....	120,581	.....	.....	.....	122,245	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	657	.....	272	1,066	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
.....	4,717	.....	.....	1,110	80	.....	219	8,152	234
.....	.....	62,366	.....	162,556	1,193	565	21,578	248,258	235
.....	6,034	.....	.....	27,307	1,096	.....	.....	34,437	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,210	3,210	237
.....	13,720	58,736	.....	34,682	19,570	.....	.....	126,708	238
.....	.....	.....	.....	400	385	.....	178	963	239
.....	7,427	.....	5,145	.....	.....	.....	2,959	17,233	240
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	658	658	241
.....	.....	.....	61,382	65,842	22,383	.....	5,152	154,759	242
.....	11,041	48,161	.....	110,141	24,984	.....	.....	196,149	243
.....	2,946	.....	.....	3,952	2,381	.....	.....	9,279	244
.....	16,500	19,304	28,330	86,290	.....	.....	5,593	156,017	245
.....	5,323	.....	.....	1,381	2,854	.....	123	9,681	246
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,133	.....	.....	100	3,233	247
.....	5,000	.....	.....	4,015	.....	.....	.....	9,564	248
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,114	.....	.....	.....	1,114	249

* Including $1,863 previously omitted.
Including $52 understated in 1905.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

City Municipalities and County in which located.	Receipts, 1906.							
	Balances from 1905.	Municipal and School taxes.	Liquor licenses.	Other licenses.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Water rates, electric light, etc.	Interest and dividends.	From Government, except for loans and schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville (Hastings)	4,429	104,858	3,870	1,546	3,134	39,069	5,288	.....
Brantford (Brant)	342	221,528	4,409	3,297	5,764	43,988	16,737	.....
Chatham (Kent)	2,450	155,723	3,065	713	3,457	20,434	757	.....
*Fort William (Thunder Bay)	881	94,173	2,420	1,410	6,259	54,512	4,738	.....
Guelph (Wellington)	2,126	112,030	3,771	900	20,068	102,460	10,416	1,477
Hamilton (Wentworth)	8,685	688,584	29,264	6,392	54,907	225,330	22,371	14,372
Kingston (Frontenac)	31,446	167,171	9,295	1,505	5,915	104,540	7,306	.....
London (Middlesex)	39,865	491,789	10,638	4,345	38,503	92,548	15,875	250
Niagara Falls (Welland)	.....	87,769	4,482	656	2,557	39,947	1,920	.....
Ottawa (Carleton)	35,518	895,118	34,402	8,488	31,944	176,030	124,867	.....
Peterborough (Peterborough)	.....	124,884	5,549	2,595	11,804	31,690	3,999	.....
*Port Arthur (Thunder Bay)	4,809	69,522	3,595	1,854	4,323	120,202	6,401	.....
St. Catharines (Lincoln)	2,261	145,601	4,731	1,367	3,674	32,333	11,396	.....
St. Thomas (Elgin)	7,685	170,774	5,861	1,414	20,314	124,201	1,676	210
Stratford (Perth)	191	173,761	3,991	1,060	3,070	19,512	2,823	.....
Toronto (York)	360,909	3,725,228	111,134	46,133	735,149	485,913	202,457	29,639
†West Toronto (York)	4,331	102,263	.....	1,087	366	17,179	650	.....
Windsor (Essex)	176	221,601	5,883	871	4,758	46,429	8,852	.....
Woodstock (Oxford)	12,533	86,296	1,994	1,066	1,392	53,572	8,629	250
Totals:								
1906	518,637	7,838,673	248,354	86,699	957,358	1,829,889	457,158	46,198
1905	517,079	7,085,528	94,657	77,306	903,269	1,623,677	442,294	39,249
1904	401,440	6,780,953	95,556	72,955	754,636	1,368,568	465,058	42,186
1903	790,766	6,543,882	103,245	76,450	658,159	1,298,767	380,799	44,471
1902	409,575	6,506,033	103,198	58,959	631,040	1,242,240	421,082	12,502
1901	286,213	6,058,111	103,408	56,442	591,113	1,081,282	376,605	15,406
1900	590,631	5,872,998	101,636	52,519	483,396	1,041,769	390,376	16,228
1899	866,094	5,549,984	105,726	52,155	444,227	1,131,315	375,736	19,162
1898	634,227	5,386,991	103,625	49,890	419,552	1,081,371	366,154	17,053
1897	768,206	5,275,201	108,532	44,924	404,117	1,070,172	324,350	18,638

NOTE.—The comparative totals given in this table are for the 19 cities for each of the 10 years.
*Incorporated as a city in 1907. †Incorporated as a city in 1908.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Receipts, 1906.—*Concluded.*

Refund from Sinking Fund and other investments.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.		Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	City Municipalities.
		For School purposes.	For all other purposes.			
$	$	$	$	$	$	
2,397	26,577	.....	35,776	6,448	233,392	Belleville.
24,753	3,000	7,000	40,835	10,263	381,916	Brantford.
5,394	190,000	.....	53.692	5,835	441,520	Chatham.
25,692	328,746	30,000	204,366	*49,216	802,413	Fort William.
13,757	344,000	.....	27,193	9,765	647,963	Guelph.
.....	191,818	35,000	278,833	143,030	1,698,586	Hamilton.
15,106	127,389	.....	.....	17,649	487,322	Kingston.
670,726	695,815	10,000	198,356	4,447	2,273,157	London.
16,274	105,904	.....	175,182	3,191	437,882	Niagara Falls.
17,986	350,322	20,000	218,477	†32,900	1,946,052	Ottawa.
27,761	.....	45,000	84,736	5,839	343,857	Peterborough.
2,750	602,698	.....	438,000	32,445	1,286,599	Port Arthur.
14,595	196,890	.....	61,320	23,699	497,867	St. Catharines.
20,083	348,806	.....	60,113	•2,324	763,461	St. Thomas.
6,286	120,000	.....	152,103	28,847	511,644	Stratford.
2,726,667	619,716	209,937	2,306,191	425,698	11,984,771	Toronto.
16,384	.....	.....	.....	4,251	146,511	West Toronto.
37,224	150,702	.....	20,000	5,869	502,365	Windsor.
2,722	143,201	.....	79,264	7,964	398,883	Woodstock.
						Totals :
3,646,557	4,545,584	356,937	4,434,437	819,680	25,786,161	1906.
2,186,145	3,430,389	184,259	4,123,295	570,124	21,277,271	1905.
4,371,659	3,595,941	252,579	4,948,640	550,394	23,700,565	1904.
1,663,444	3,859,210	117,100	2,274,151	414,527	18,224,971	1903.
1,747,006	3,470,904	347,200	1,495,463	423,702	16,868,904	1902.
1,882,906	2,300,005	52,300	2,796,363	383,126	15,983,280	1901.
995,679	3,186,589	62,500	1,420,190	195,256	14,409,767	•1900.
2,279,157	2,628,512	16,000	2,381,381	251,100	16,100,549	1899.
2,409,164	1,675,905	233,046	2,982,321	363,663	15,722,962	1898.
1,723,692	2,134,746	50,000	2,549,835	320,379	14,792,792	1897.

*Including $12,688 from sale of Power House Site, $29,245 securities from contractors and Iron and Foundry Co.

†Including $15,000 Library donation from A. Carnegie.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

City Municipalities and County in which located.	Disbursements, 1906. Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating and lighting of buildings.	Law costs (including salaries).	Lighting of streets.	Water supply and fire protection.	Election of members of council.	Other expenses of municipal government.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville (Hastings)	2,363	858	2,575	1,000	4,520	21,072	.....	12,376
Brantford (Brant)	10,889	1,458	3,267	1,383	11,593	48,682	637	543
Chatham (Kent)	4,816	1,308	976	537	8,555	23,008	441	1,123
Fort William (Thunder Bay)	6,612	1,000	2,625	746	3,400	17,150	70	*28,368
Guelph (Wellington)	4,585	914	2,768	3,089	6,527	22,909	408	*59,926
Hamilton (Wentworth)	34,893	2,612	5,071	7,161	38,306	119,468	1,049	22,367
Kingston (Frontenac)	9,082	2,328	2,822	958	6,286	27,173	1,058	45,175
London (Middlesex)	24,756	3,763	4,444	3,752	26,430	79,674	986	5,514
Niagara Falls (Welland)	7,569	1,186	2,162	461	5,838	14,570	224	*19,319
Ottawa (Carleton)	56,499	7,237	9,418	4,779	28,146	157,440	1,063	*44,189
Peterborough (Peterborough)	5,568	1,513	4,870	1,683	7,637	22,838	311	299
Port Arthur (Thunder Bay)	8,329	1,874	1,110	66	2,227	7,061	119	*83,518
St. Catharines (Lincoln)	7,205	1,665	1,241	1,185	8,558	19,504	274	336
St. Thomas (Elgin)	7,904	1,515	4,327	380	8,784	38,709	179	*84,693
Stratford (Perth)	6,174	2,052	2,717	827	7,357	24,271	332	317
Toronto (York)	147,124	18,027	191,945	38,868	124,242	537,436	10,174	16,298
West Toronto (York)	3,082	595	396	2,462	7,143	23,708	191	28
Windsor (Essex)	10,993	967	3,072	914	10,469	33,754	248	529
Woodstock (Oxford)	4,181	972	1,050	588	5,110	23,110	202	14,522
Totals:								
1906	362,624	51,844	246,856	70,839	321,128	1,261,537	17,966	439,440
1905	302,029	49,116	144,775	72,904	363,082	1,103,315	18,787	303,835
1904	276,821	42,156	115,070	89,332	366,211	1,149,193	17,646	100,654
1903	265,617	36,079	138,658	55,901	329,054	1,100,531	12,185	91,325
1902	258,069	36,548	88,752	64,732	315,120	983,587	12,058	57,087
1901	250,065	37,310	71,395	65,643	306,807	916,122	11,652	173,956
1900	239,881	42,456	62,166	59,542	288,934	875,782	12,304	128,526
1899	250,230	29,326	59,717	52,964	259,765	773,637	10,336	103,808
1898	205,700	43,278	51,573	61,825	274,788	863,763	12,173	93,486
1897	210,008	43,732	51,202	71,324	263,664	761,715	10,723	71,020

*Including maintenance of Public Utilities other than water supply.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*								City Municipalities.
Streets, bridges and parks.	Construction of waterworks, sewers, and electric light.	Buildings and other property.	Board of Health (including salaries).	Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, police service, etc.	Payments on schools and education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
29,338	15,982	101	1,250	2,520	8,025	18,916	19,705	Belleville.
37,106	33,178	400	8,994	11,143	14,413	54,342	60,767	Brantford.
89,983	4,302	11,938	3,658	2,005	8,005	44,381	.....	Chatham.
39,704	283,012	13,657	24,530	4,589	5,771	40,766	34,084	Fort William.
24,187	22,801	531	1,011	4,997	5,862	45,143	23,619	Guelph.
243,944	122,979	43,103	17,238	75,751	83,588	180,383	57,796	Hamilton.
38,388	67,036	46	1,141	5,928	17,114	43,903	18,860	Kingston.
162,382	20,362	.....	4,198	31,878	49,152	137,642	404,733	London.
30,720	50,059	.....	2,549	1,991	7,131	21,060	.....	Niagara Falls.
293,544	79,925	97,604	29,812	19,949	65,492	217,612	187,034	Ottawa.
39,443	55,647	16,022	1,026	2,793	9,246	65,319	61,201	Peterborough.
128,901	258,103	47,501	3,256	4,251	5,164	20,938	25,876	Port Arthur.
101,068	17,387	2,785	1,142	2,344	6,647	27,642	17,525	St. Catharines.
30,714	20,914	5,210	3,206	4,577	13,874	36,240	.....	St. Thomas.
37,995	61,741	719	492	2,842	6,239	34,909	30,376	Stratford.
*1,910,883	417,898	423,975	58,237	256,525	549,110	959,662	3,043,820	Toronto.
12,979	4,532	40	4,105	200	5,763	33,455	.....	West Toronto.
101,788	9,726	201	2,773	3,029	10,486	44,955	9,170	Windsor.
34,048	53,039	.....	547	1,621	3,651	23,536	18,116	Woodstock.
								Totals:
3,387,115	1,598,623	663,833	169,165	438,933	874,733	2,050,844	4,012,682	1906.
2,879,519	1,741,312	639,499	140,039	267,946	805 321	2,019,351	2,760,224	1905.
2,509,622	1,144.677	359,464	136,882	226,316	760,788	1,689,078	3,953,888	1904.
2,264,201	736,224	410,279	104,456	229,477	718,450	1,610,054	2,001,408	1903.
1,936,241	652.777	331.547	120,929	220,147	688,411	1,566,559	1,711,270	1902.
1,751,264	443,920	229,295	110,477	195,044	637,352	1 385,187	1,728,050	1901.
1,962,803	694,387	202,167	86,304	204,369	576,411	1,504.996	994,394	1900.
1,705,663	664,895	380,482	75,665	188,186	564,187	1,209,312	2,411,532	1899.
1,316,708	424,281	473,478	70,625	180,846	541,783	1,343,656	2,183,919	1898.
1,439,740	.471,410	559,828	71,584	181,587	521,880	1,151,733	2,143,856	1897

*Including $117,786 for scavenging, $103,957 street cleaning, $4,510 snow cleaning, and $11,644 crematory maintenance.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

City Municipalities and County in which located.	Disbursements, 1906.—*Continued.*					
	Other investments and special deposits.	Debentures redeemed.		Interest or discount on loans, etc.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Discount on debentures sold.
		Principal.	Interest.			
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville (Hastings)	2,771	1,746	35,347	1,125	50,579	.....
Brantford (Brant)	1,029	4,215	54,180	1,172	9,000	548
Chatham (Kent)	20,308	44,563	43,145	4,104	111,000	.....
Fort William (Thunder Bay)	62,137	10,719	33,886	7,776	175,084	.....
Guelph (Wellington)	21,067	27,043	41,902	1,386	293,000	845
Hamilton (Wentworth)	10,688	140,878	180,818	5,696	226,813	.....
Kingston (Frontenac)	14,324	34,031	50,012	5,103	57,435	.....
London (Middlesex)	392,949	235,353	129,763	2,455	538,829	.....
Niagara Falls (Welland)	17,127	15,618	17,688	3,242	209,256	.....
Ottawa (Carleton)	*235,611	13,598	254,403	14,688	79,334	.....
Peterborough (Peterborough)	1,210	.....	23,417	1,790	18,692	.....
Port Arthur (Thunder Bay)	214,678	3,090	36,359	8,123	399,419	.....
St. Catharines (Lincoln)	9,470	61,846	44,292	1,816	123,959	2,751
St. Thomas (Elgin)	17,168	41,732	37,837	4,126	388,000	120
Stratford (Perth)	8,295	4,335	25,904	9,678	207,000	.....
Toronto (York)	268,823	1,170,400	869,195	39,912	406,870	68,908
West Toronto (York)	16,948	.....	15,940	.....	.....	.....
Windsor (Essex)	1,672	74,821	43,808	3,928	125,212	.....
Woodstock (Oxford)	4,384	12,520	27,547	1,938	155,400	473
Totals :						
1906	1,320,659	1,896,508	1,965,443	118,058	3,574,882	73,645
1905	528,039	910,926	1,835,023	207,815	3,187,492	44,186
1904	450,420	2,546,624	1,833,857	146,613	4,633,406	229,289
1903	741,165	1,038,519	1,710,502	150,062	3,592,691	32,039
1902	362,942	1,245,560	1,775,182	157,323	2,888,733	16,083
1901	377,294	1,410,900	1,789,572	113,978	2,969,665	39,325
1900	428,743	1,433,721	1,732,495	135,184	2,066,224	6,856
1899	250,104	1,203,555	1,672,657	122,807	3,183,239	9,395
1898	165,470	2,420,091	1,656,907	201,480	1,891,379	5,010
1897	159,386	2,215,268	1,701,582	108,054	1,503,656	3,625

*Debentures hypothecated.

MUNICIPALITIES, FOR THE YEAR 1906.—*Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.—*Continued.*

Disbursements.—*Concluded.*			Assets on December 31, 1906.				
Library.	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury (exclusive of S. Fund.)	Taxes in arrears.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	City Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,000	223	233,392	.....	53,031	138,218	33,196	Belleville.
4,236	5,128	378,303	3,613	4,817	366,606	82,387	Brantford.
1,850	7,198	437,204	4,316	49,213	....	63,403	Chatham.
.....	6,337	802,023	390	23,117	130,013	79,137	Fort William.
2,667	24,385	641,572	6,391	25,134	165,312	*228,444	Guelph.
11,655	60,586	1,692,843	5,743	262,171	580,644	139,974	Hamilton.
.....	8,807	457,010	30,312	5,670	92,991	36,224	Kingston.
6,231	5,935	2,271,181	1,976	35,576	358,809	1,288,434	London.
1,320	8,790	437,880	2	24,729	.....	17,127	Niagara Falls.
21,983	22,450	1,941,810	4,242	135,692	2,622,004	238,986	Ottawa.
.....	3,332	343,857	.....	8,883	131,009	28,410	Peterborough.
406	13,501	1,273,870	12,729	28,482	90,957	218,678	Port Arthur.
3,112	25,828	489,582	8,285	20,145	106,574	44,652	St. Catharines.
2,874	8,367	761,450	2,011	20,096	30,000	17,496	St. Thomas.
.....	36,802	511,374	270	22,000	200,813	8,295	Stratford.
39,055	53,165	11,620,552	364,219	873,275	7,176,105	31,588	Toronto.
400	218	132,185	14,326	17,858	.....	16,948	West Toronto.
3,330	3,997	499,882	2,483	38,350	176,785	1,866	Windsor.
1,689	6,002	394,246	4,637	7,000	222,167	22,127	Woodstock.
							Totals:
101,808	301,051	25,320,216	465,945	1,655,239	12,589,007	2,597,372	1906.
84,143	349,956	20.758,634	518,637	1,638,977	11,702,273	1,802,322	1905.
90,924	314,555	23,183,486	517,079	1,669,999	10,657,120	1,750,357	1904.
69,684	384,970	17,823,531	401,440	1,761,437	10,357,171	2,027,857	1903.
71,791	516,690	16,078,138	790,766	1,866,932	9,537,652	1,818,697	1902.
58,571	500,861	15,573,705	409,575	2,217,157	9,222,556	1,806,587	1901.
58,289	326,620	14,123,554	286,213	2,267,489	8,912,703	1,918,302	1900.
56,951	261,505	15,509,918	590,631	2,203,865	8,714,280	1,800,206	1899.
55,775	318,874	14,856,868	866,094	2,357,063	8,291,586	1,840,421	1898.
57,766	384,222	14,158,565	634,227	2,413,706	7,615,331	1,873,192	1897.

*Omitting $5,000 written off Industrial Mortgage.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO CITY

RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS,

City Municipalities and County in which located.	Assets on December 31, 1906.—*Concluded.*					Liabilities	
	Land, buildings, library, etc.	Waterworks and electric light plant	Other property, (cemetery, fire-halls, etc.)	Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	Local school rates unpaid.	Debentures: Aid to railways.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belleville (Hastings)	94,191	294,237	.....	142,399	755,272	.....	.....
Brantford (Brant)	337,959	412,348	28,163	240,009	1,475,902	.....	107,000
Chatham (Kent)	141,500	238,500	45,000	545,000	1,086,932	.....	.....
Fort William (Thunder Bay)	116,104	361,360	21,669	266,189	997,979	3	15,000
Guelph (Wellington)	172,328	373,200	*52,416	327,866	1,351,091	2,210	193,000
Hamilton (Wentworth)	1,013,139	2,202,694	†941,738	715,283	5,861,386	5,941	250,000
Kingston (Frontenac)	247,882	528,886	30,505	58,049	1,030,519	.....	56,175
London (Middlesex)	536,500	875,215	18,750	32,526	3,147,786	3,242	325,000
Niagara Falls (Welland)	29,400	284,000	30,050	278,643	663,951	.....	.....
Ottawa (Carleton)	655,500	2,475,000	143,000	1,230,885	7,505,309	.....	370,000
Peterborough (Peterborough)	177,075	292,000	17,000	229,361	883,738	.....	.....
Port Arthur (Thunder Bay)	116,524	833,282	23,977	173,241	1,497,870	15,648	75,000
St. Catharines (Lincoln)	136,098	404,675	45,650	112,374	878,453	.....	61,320
St. Thomas (Elgin)	252,650	515,046	17,624	89,884	944,807	236	19,643
Stratford (Perth)	126,000	150,000	‡77,000	60,781	645,159	.....	60,000
Toronto (York)	10,585,000	5,500,000	450,000	3,297,063	28,277,250	.....	1,143,718
West Toronto (York)	15,000	215,000	25,000	523,235	827,367	26,090	.....
Windsor (Essex)	142,775	302,000	21,000	200,626	885,885	1,518	.....
Woodstock (Oxford)	86,710	278,726	15,300	43,327	679,994	.....	.....
Totals:							
1906	14,982,335	16,536,169	2,003,842	8,566,741	59,396,650	54,888	2,675,856
1905	14,548,182	15,191,364	1,890,660	7,513,996	54,806,411	35,857	2,677,694
1904	14,179,450	14,136,806	1,806,793	6,486,986	51,204,590	30,743	2,552,112
1903	13,595,690	12,790,250	1,642,656	6,849,294	49,425,795	29,371	2,553,468
1902	13,537,308	12,479,279	1,604,045	5,908,798	47,543,477	25,587	2,554,767
1901	13,457,337	12,038,039	1,563,478	5,099,940	45,814,669	17,854	2,506,009
1900	13,408,936	11,853,169	1,596,569	4,907,776	45,151,157	43,667	2,396,533
1899	13,223,212	11,490,851	1,572,442	4,842,039	44,437,526	24,334	2,439,202
1898	13,192,738	11,201,992	1,565,235	4,612,522	43,927,651	41,135	2,471,057
1897	12,938,985	11,071,554	1,521,371	4,371,870	42,440,236	34,283	2,483,600

*Including $42,916, sewage disposal system.
†Including $867,590, sewage disposal system.
‡Including $50,000 sewage disposal system.

MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE YEAR 1906.— *Continued.*

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1906.—*Continued.*

on December 31, 1906.

outstanding.							
Schools.	Local improvements.	Municipal works.	All other objects.	Loans for current expenses.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	City Municipalities.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
8,500	63,771	278,575	476,000	47,868	4,496	879,210	Belleville.
91,411	243,257	404,109	500,833	3,000	8,247	1,357,857	Brantford.
.....	341,945	143,546	382,153	206,000	180	1,073,824	Chatham.
81,218	63,977	393,740	213,278	362,656	76,995	1,206,867	Fort William.
64,471	134,351	240,970	410,979	89,000	10,186	1,145,167	Guelph.
219,087	611,219	1,213,519	2,323,489	191,818	93,635	4,908,708	Hamilton.
46,600	188,821	431,025	394,300	127,389	22,959	1,267,269	Kingston.
110,100	667,082	829,629	1,243,039	209,786	101,718	3,489,596	London.
23,942	224,690	175,415	119,577	69,453	15,000	628,077	Niagara Falls.
465,500	1,094,856	1,727,251	3,312,311	791,695	148,000	7,909,613	Ottawa.
109,900	180,793	292,000	238,200	55,947	13,287	890,127	Peterborough.
37,500	208,948	577,504	195,750	399,780	4,036	1,514,166	Port Arthur.
5,000	97,345	70,000	869,913	107,078	2,535	1,213,191	St. Catharines.
99,247	174,172	423,321	*213,871	39,974	11,279	981,743	St. Thomas.
35,724	267,592	142,992	376,000	72,000	25,696	980,004	Stratford.
2,238,804	7,553,652	4,212,070	10,664,400	619,716	3,590,119	30,022,479	Toronto.
.....	.....	.....	†1,062,650	.....	2,600	1,091,340	West Toronto.
151,853	329,696	124,251	291,531	61,716	21,915	982,480	Windsor.
23,700	133,557	237,472	272,279	66,275	3,812	737,095	Woodstock.
							Totals:
3,812,557	12,579,724	11,917,389	23,560,553	3,521,151	4,156,695	62,278,813	1906.
3,489,658	11,438,137	11,743,857	22,266,867	2,314,724	3,980,754	57,947,548	1905.
3,356,167	10,301,318	11,034,292	20,977,758	2,086,376	2,925,067	53,263,833	1904.
3,148,129	9,709,193	9,437,852	20,718,410	3,116,016	1,726,883	50,439,322	1903.
3,070,364	9,142,266	9,441,554	20,005,369	2,902,247	1,566,190	48,708,344	1902.
2,811,053	9,456,757	8,930,549	19,906,263	2,336,794	1,590,479	47,555,758	1901.
2,751,019	8,817,258	8,645,870	19,562,189	3,006,831	1,685,988	46,909,355	1900.
2,738,439	9,606,347	8,534,700	18,805,212	1,856,866	1,643,446	45,648,546	1899.
2,762,225	9,875,657	7,774,125	18,047,010	2,410,367	1,643,154	45,024,730	1898.
2,619,442	9,863,307	8,067,531	17,100,918	1,900,032	1,716,038	43,785,151	1897.

*Including $35,000 Street Railway debentures previously omitted.
†Being amount of all debenture debt consolidated.

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

County Municipalities.	Receipts, 1906.						
	Balance from 1905.	Rates from local municipalities.	Licenses.	Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	Surplus fees from Registrar.	Interest and dividends.	From Legislature for schools.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Brant	10,008	14,708	195	440	75	168	2,695
2. Bruce	11,570	42,160	1,233	295	1,583	27	6,488
3. Carleton	.....	30,552	266	510	353	999	6,477
4. Dufferin	2,133	13,301	388	80	.....	38	2,703
5. Elgin	220	45,478	368	112	131	222	5,279
6. Essex	.....	48,090	170	154	1,818	.....	4,883
7. Frontenac	8	32,854	156	.....	.....	331	4,923
8. Grey	21,802	51,061	1,479	103	942	1,265	8,720
9. Haldimand	55	20,001	40	22	95	.....	2,698
10. Haliburton	778	1,839	48	111	.....	.....	4,843
11. Halton	4,664	11,660	311	32	47	15	2,087
12. Hastings	15	47,459	435	193	800	516	6,323
13. Huron	4,639	88,380	1,011	89	1,271	1,414	7,636
14. Kent	894	35,235	634	141	1,085	278	7,118
15. Lambton	16,460	41,019	301	116	1,350	343	5,692
16. Lanark	6,848	31,711	152	39	.....	741	4,066
17. Leeds and Grenville	335	45,087	1,205	78	104	961	6,290
18. Lennox and Addington	1,938	36,373	303	311	.....	186	3,717
19. Lincoln	4,495	30,625	230	51	729	148	2,803
20. Middlesex	.....	142,334	623	18	227	3,219	7,713
21. Norfolk	2,831	27,016	326	151	.....	20	3,672
22. Northumberland & Dur.	5,507	69,748	722	70	.....	1,477	7,172
23. Ontario	28,188	32,824	685	80	348	.....	5,146
24. Oxford	52,014	38,108	940	211	779	1,008	5,731
25. Peel	1,591	26,020	280	106	.....	.....	2,620
26. Perth	4,555	50,000	924	41	255	1,266	5,126
27. Peterborough	.....	26,776	340	51	380	725	4,290
28. Prescott and Russell	.....	20,283	575	77	110	350	3,112
29. Prince Edward	1,387	16,829	120	20	.....	17	2,338
30. Renfrew	571	30,071	477	26	199	1,155	7,267
31. Simcoe	11,830	72,013	910	274	3,433	114	10,257
32. Stormont, Dun. & Glen.	2,454	33,607	1,269	59	.....	.....	8,843
33. Victoria	932	45,050	899	768	33	65	4,378
34. Waterloo	82	38,585	310	53	1,195	.....	3,575
35. Welland	7,159	23,688	272	4	1,400	20	3,131
36. Wellington	3,075	77,429	513	617	161	105	6,749
37. Wentworth	22,401	44,143	160	1,311	1,170	259	4,160
38. York	397	47,833	522	1,086	2,210	.....	7,491
Totals:							
1906	231,836	1,529,950	19,792	7,900	22,283	17,452	198,212
1905	222,494	1,320,461	19,261	9,211	18,572	21,149	142,464
1904	292,195	1,180,799	19,103	7,735	16,795	15,892	138,341
1903	244,271	1,115,242	15,613	7,596	17,929	15,002	141,129
1902	190,104	1,114,766	15,102	9,020	14,520	12,505	137,792
1901	192,995	1,060,743	15,456	10,132	12,614	10,808	144,370
1900	220,596	1,099,357	15,206	12,305	16,131	13,241	142,954
1899	179,638	1,110,356	14,971	11,666	11,716	12,469	149,361
1898	227,866	1,047,924	14,227	11,573	10,957	17,475	147,418
1897	222,663	1,097,689	12,378	12,454	13,292	16,101	149,606

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

of the County Municipalities for the year ending December 31st, 1906.

Receipts, 1906.——*Continued.*								Disbursements, 1906.		
From Legislature for administration of justice.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Non-resident taxes collected.	Towns or cities separated from county for various services.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Attendance at meetings of council and committees.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
4,868	.....	.....	.....	103	3,456	513	37,229	714	1,430	1
3,558	4,000	21,700	.....	991	.....	1,869	95,474	1,154	2,735	2
8,975	.....	60,000	20,000	8,445	11,000	3,868	151,445	1,634	2,165	3
1,649	.....	7,500	.....	312	.....	259	28,363	438	1,467	4
4,534	.....	51,000	.....	509	6,532	*3,945	118,330	1,517	2,625	5
4,535	.....	18,531	.....	2,946	86	2,118	83,331	942	2,502	6
3,584	.....	69,901	.....	497	6,739	151	119,144	2,109	2,026	7
4,818	518	.....	.....	1,061	.....	551	92,320	1,298	2,261	8
2,971	.....	4,978	.....	36	.....	2,199	33,095	1,146	1,312	9
.....	.....	800	.....	501	.....	165	9,085	193	689	10
1,597	.....	2,258	.....	41	.....	78	22,790	394	1,199	11
9,763	12,488	30,248	†27,000	545	3,200	11,943	150,928	2,045	3,200	12
4,153	770	40,000	.....	279	.....	1,659	151,301	1,323	3,199	13
6,573	.....	24,795	5,000	5,051	3,712	4,033	94,549	1,722	2,300	14
4,089	.....	20,000	.....	3,357	.....	3,041	95,768	782	2,314	15
1,759	7,921	19,853	18,600	357	.....	6,151	98,198	862	1,902	16
3,418	.....	.....	.....	745	4,023	698	62,944	1,233	2,560	17
1,830	.....	.....	18,000	71	.....	996	63,725	1,289	960	18
2,901	.....	21,000	10,000	398	2,828	6,053	82,261	1,119	1,540	19
7,991	.....	.....	.....	601	9,295	1,593	173,614	2,451	4,082	20
1,501	.....	.....	.....	516	.....	781	36,814	733	1,280	21
3,017	.....	26,000	60,000	312	.....	2,454	176,479	4,481	2,310	22
1,830	.....	86,000	.....	399	.....	586	156,086	1,303	1,938	23
4,088	.....	.....	.....	224	4,019	2,146	109,268	1,870	1,624	24
2,904	.....	18,500	.....	352	.....	246	52,619	512	1,555	25
4,289	30,000	24,000	.....	61	1,755	2,742	125,014	572	1,820	26
3,808	562	.....	44,000	1,156	5,904	1,334	89,326	2,143	1,854	27
1,530	.....	961	20,000	3,683	.....	1,230	51,911	1,566	988	28
1,350	15,911	10,101	.....	37	.....	4,089	52,199	740	1,100	29
2,357	13,867	48,000	.....	164	.....	757	104,911	950	1,658	20
5,904	.....	60,000	.....	1,533	.....	41,937	208,205	2,409	3,563	21
2,661	.....	16,638	.....	355	.....	80	65,966	1,476	1,800	22
1,912	460	26,392	.....	405	550	2,763	84,607	991	2,038	33
3,068	.....	21,092	.....	18	.....	100	68,078	1,368	1,526	34
2,409	.....	.....	.....	817	2,322	1,164	42,386	1,187	1,240	35
5,619	.....	30,000	.....	231	3,447	5,668	133,614	956	2,130	36
6,465	.....	9,338	.....	314	8,648	‡22,167	120,536	3,308	3,842	37
1,490	.....	14,111	.....	416	2,739	1,527	79,822	3,273	2,580	38
139,768	86,497	783,697	222,600	37,839	80,255	143,654	3,521,735	54,203	77,314	
122,228	60,909	822,650	136,800	33,589	64,159	121,485	3,115,432	48,526	78,863	
131,922	62,859	837,834	225,033	28,120	74,557	148,046	3,179,231	54,358	73,783	
90,283	15,207	706,380	305,145	32,525	68,729	120,145	2,895,196	47,504	75,228	
127,786	56,723	536,480	149,067	34,604	93,019	51,805	2,543,293	42,768	73,516	
122,330	77,760	487,297	62,039	36,861	90,186	51,538	2,375,129	41,407	75,982	
138,685	68,399	472,430	77,491	42,540	89,910	63,286	2,472,531	39,616	78,454	
133,845	55,406	437,272	92,638	55,524	81,535	68,361	2,414,758	44,548	77,054	
146,726	95,195	557,227	119,863	73,120	79,175	59,919	2,608,665	38,934	71,617	
171,541	35,530	672,967	117,516	81,235	97,267	105,650	2,805,889	43,443	74,508	

*Including $2,163 High School and Collegiate Institute pupils' fees.
†For "Good Roads."
‡Including $20,221 grant from Government for "Good Roads."

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

County Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1906—*Continued.*						
	Printing, advertising, postage and stationery.	Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings.	Law costs, (including salaries.)	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads and bridges.	Grants to Municipalities for roads and bridges.	Buildings and other works.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Brant	392	1,596	200	48	822	.....	1,052
2. Bruce	1,964	1,283	157	294	14,351	4,122	.....
3. Carleton	435	2,055	708	760	13,065	.....	1,293
4. Dufferin	642	666	61	237	1,358	.....	124
5. Elgin	642	1,375	*3,348	481	†20,034	.....	296
6. Essex	954	1,126	1,121	607	6,581	1,000	1,401
7. Frontenac	515	275	601	23	109	491	.....
8. Grey	792	880	102	155	4,143	.....	2,785
9. Haldimand	450	521	566	118	702	.....	4,239
10. Haliburton	152	35	18	14	220	.....	87
11. Halton	450	750	94	219	5,028	.....	1,286
12. Hastings	1,006	1,390	687	24	27,115	2,641	‡27,590
13. Huron	983	921	157	199	20,230	.....	.....
14. Kent	339	1,467	480	1,998	762	5,994	899
15. Lambton	875	1,951	229	1,050	10,529	.....	532
16. Lanark	598	887	39	136	27,002	81	4,373
17. Leeds and Grenville	982	959	10	1,256	204	.....	1,000
18. Lennox and Addington	704	734	8	595	17,025	250	5,543
19. Lincoln	676	1,105	.....	245	11,300	.....	1,015
20. Middlesex	853	628	301	276	11,179	.....	.....
21. Norfolk	553	963	.....	130	635	.....	61
22. Northumberland & Dur.	1,189	430	560	2,564	388	30	‖64,696
23. Ontario	903	1,054	50	841	4,504	.....	.....
24. Oxford	495	1,080	92	1,166	8,614	9,000	.....
25. Peel	790	775	.....	88	2,130	.....	63
26. Perth	151	978	.....	404	4,273	4,000	.....
27. Peterborough	487	548	150	476	12,298	1,254	¶23,850
28. Prescott and Russell	526	729	33	126	503	950	¶22,296
29. Prince Edward	737	774	15	896	1,079	.....	17,655
30. Renfrew	537	1,495	125	182	24,006	525	3,893
31. Simcoe	2,117	2,267	122	374	8,760	60,869	.....
32. Stormont, Dun. & Glen.	1,274	1,122	540	439	4,078	.....	1,400
33. Victoria	1,254	528	380	564	1,397	.....	3,074
34. Waterloo	1,212	1,461	103	215	1,681	.....	2,142
35. Welland	472	1,277	2,264	718	681	200	.....
36. Wellington	607	75	50	649	24,361	1,253	483
37. Wentworth	425	650	310	730	63,775	300	3,326
38. York	1,456	1,464	500	343	5,518	.....	548
Totals:							
1906	29,589	38,274	14,181	19,640	360,440	92,960	197,002
1905	27,181	48,126	12,181	26,717	293,927	80.045	74,617
1904	28,581	42,498	9,072	19,755	410,577	132,130	105,804
1903	25,335	46,860	7,689	27,735	300,908	105.007	62.197
1902	22,747	35,061	10,679	15,799	211,415	23,657	148,025
1901	25,273	41,361	6,785	26,716	181,634	19.873	34,938
1900	22,713	37,960	6,673	19,267	139,281	23,829	78,813
1899	22,583	37,274	6,644	19,714	144,762	20,620	78,667
1898	24,876	33,628	7,807	19,825	136,491	18,252	140,330
1897	26,548	32,448	6,453	22,744	125,909	26,244	24,211

*Re aquisition of Toll Roads. †Including $16,300 award paid for acquiring Toll Roads.
‡For House of Refuge. ‖For new Gaol and new House of Refuge.
¶ For House of Refuge and Farm.

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

of the County Municipalities for the year ending December 31st, 1906.—*Continued.*

Disbursements, 1906.—***Continued.***

Support of the poor and other charities.	Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	Grants to schools and other payments on education.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	Debentures redeemed (principal.)	Interest paid on debentures.	Refund of money borrowed for current expenses.	Interest or discount on loans and advances.	Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
840	9,337	5,689	.....	.....	527	90	.....	.....	103	1
8,163	10,435	19,597	.....	4,000	1,717	988	17,700	430	982	2
3,090	21,567	17,716	3,125	.....	.....	4,000	63,227	869	8,756	3
80	6,819	6,931	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	129	1,012	4
6,597	12,864	18,175	.....	.....	1,739	1,076	37,000	856	287	5
5,440	11,386	16,221	.....	.....	2,894	2,012	23,569	621	2,875	6
2,100	12,377	9,880	.....	.....	29,400	5,388	51,252	1,488	497	7
4,642	14,033	23,189	1,775	31,991	.....	1,400	.....	.....	1,107	8
164	7,534	13,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,782	389	36	9
.....	652	5,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	501	10
118	5,661	6,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	41	11
220	22,761	15,293	.....	.....	635	970	40,215	860	1,116	12
8,494	13,900	20,729	7,318	.....	.....	3,726	66,000	685	239	13
5,494	14,204	19,783	.....	.....	4,082	1,265	28,448	775	2,600	14
6,015	10,532	18,030	.....	.....	6,671	1,245	15,000	258	3,389	15
6,831	8,644	8,776	.....	8,049	4,100	2,770	18,000	319	364	16
7,366	8,914	19,464	2,222	.....	613	2,529	.....	121	859	17
500	6,261	11,033	.....	.....	8,200	2,520	.....	28	71	18
5,382	11,154	10,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	570	326	19
10,480	24,870	20,291	1,914	.....	.....	16,960	28,367	112	950	20
5,225	7,134	11,538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	516	21
350	17,848	24,793	4,586	.....	.....	1,550	34,000	194	216	22
6,395	9,627	14,773	.....	.....	2,501	991	93,000	886	955	23
7,536	11,579	14,546	.....	.....	9,556	4,425	.....	.....	223	24
1,551	8,330	9,682	.....	.....	979	166	18,500	320	352	25
7,158	10,793	12,394	9,954	.....	32,091	7,207	24,000	950	61	26
330	9,357	8,119	1,800	.....	3,055	2,044	7,790	326	1,065	27
5	4,833	12,710	.....	.....	901	539	.....	926	3,683	28
254	4,119	6,964	.....	.....	537	640	15,927	467	37	29
1,563	5,810	15,149	.....	.....	17,069	3,069	25,000	633	206	30
11,216	15,952	25,627	.....	.....	5,842	5,151	55,000	1,083	1,533	31
1,214	8,389	27,728	.....	.....	2,788	1,250	11,000	468	415	32
6,110	8,876	10,209	3,204	.....	.....	1,600	40,000	1,214	431	33
9,265	7,853	13,556	.....	.....	2,410	1,204	22,699	447	18	34
5,003	10,930	8,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	231	817	35
7,848	13,498	13,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,000	137	349	36
800	18,256	9,983	.....	.....	11,570	1,222	.....	596	314	37
8,059	17,155	19,758	.....	.....	5,700	4,198	6,811	476	191	38
161,898	424,244	545,969	35,898	44,040	155,577	82,195	839,767	18,257	37,493	
148,082	414,732	417,076	55,528	36,320	109,608	77,717	835,035	19,544	30,889	
151,203	401,043	389,059	47,385	10,342	141,984	82,072	761,908	19,176	28,790	
129,636	390,259	386,065	39,853	12,000	150,528	78,047	613,402	13,890	46,584	
108,469	369,708	362,200	47,454	18,018	89,968	68,931	558,948	15,182	34,835	
114,322	441,876	359,746	31,824	24,998	109,737	73,396	473,612	13,656	40,847	
103,862	433,768	362,375	69,373	43,015	131,188	89,500	491,778	13,422	42,272	
102,511	434,721	363,949	46,941	31,000	103,706	72,022	444,459	15,390	70,386	
87,495	447,054	361,215	39,452	25,000	141,914	91,914	613,537	16,911	66,343	
88,782	468,832	360,176	52,525	37,321	163,391	88,379	704,425	18,676	83,313	

STATISTICS OF ONTARIO

Showing abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities

County Municipalities.	Disbursements, 1906.—*Concluded.*		Assets on December 31, 1906.				
	Miscellaneous.	Total disbursements.	Cash in treasury.	Rates due from local municipalities.	Sinking Fund investments and deposits.	Other investments and special deposits.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1. Brant	736	23,576	13,653	.....	.....	.....	106,000
2. Bruce	3,843	93,915	1,559	6,664	.....	.....	80,000
3. Carleton	1,855	146,320	5,125	18,960	36,174	.....	310,000
4. Dufferin	555	28,019	344	3,939	.....	.....	40,000
5. Elgin	525	109,437	8,893	19,603	.....	.....	177,000
6. Essex	2,052	83,304	27	24,223	.....	.....	111,000
7. Frontenac	425	118,956	188	25,447	.....	2,000	125,000
8. Grey	1,760	92,313	7	.....	12,400	49,981	119,452
9. Haldimand	651	33,068	27	4,267	.....	.....	43,761
10. Haliburton	214	8,693	392	2,375	.....	.....	.....
11. Halton	754	22,790	.....	707	.....	.....	43,500
12. Hastings	3,145	150,913	15	37,881	.....	.....	100,722
13. Huron	1,400	149,503	1,798	24,564	39,435	.....	112,000
14. Kent	1,087	93,699	850	13,890	.....	.....	187,330
15. Lambton	1,901	81,303	14,465	15,329	.....	.....	76,000
16. Lanark	4,465	98,198	.....	.....	.....	8,049	92,619
17. Leeds and Grenville	1,029	51,321	11,623	1,587	32,033	.....	82,000
18. Lennox and Addington	1,322	57,043	6,682	15,202	.....	.....	59,500
19. Lincoln	568	80,020	2,241	7,628	.....	.....	104,720
20. Middlesex	2,264	125,978	47,636	32,866	96,243	22,800	100,000
21. Norfolk	283	29,224	7,590	.....	.....	.....	59,000
22. Northumberland & Dur.	1,293	161,478	15,001	5,077	24,325	.....	105,600
23. Ontario	1,091	140,812	15,274	2,138	.....	.....	78,000
24. Oxford	603	72,409	36,859	4,734	.....	.....	190,000
25. Peel	1,335	47,128	5,491	.....	.....	.....	79,786
26. Perth	1,042	117,848	7,166	11,253	5,454	.....	125,000
27. Peterborough	2,850	79,796	9,530	2,459	15,429	.....	124,500
28. Prescott and Russell	597	51,911	.....	15,758	.....	.....	42,694
29. Prince Edward	258	52,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,000
30. Renfrew	1,538	103,408	1,503	16,160	.....	.....	53,000
31. Simcoe	918	202,803	5,402	64,788	.....	300	143,000
32. Stormont, Dun. & Glen.	585	65,966	.....	18,252	.....	.....	61,000
33. Victoria	1,918	83,788	819	.....	4,092	.....	112,927
34. Waterloo	896	68,056	22	.....	.....	.....	87,000
35. Welland	548	38,848	3,538	917	.....	.....	97,422
36. Wellington	6,171	119,938	13,676	8,308	.....	.....	80,000
37. Wentworth	1,129	120,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	366,167
38. York	1,407	79,437	385	33,084	.....	.....	140,000
Totals :							
1906	55,013	3,283,954	237,781	438,060	265,585	83,130	4,091,700
1905	48,882	2,883,596	231,836	579,976	275,864	79,410	3,787,982
1904	47,217	2,956,737	222,494	579,103	278,649	45,686	3,582,853
1903	44,274	2,603,001	292,195	527,890	254,663	74,804	3,547,297
1902	41,642	2,299,022	244,271	482,437	220,645	72,176	3,518,663
1901	47,042	2,185,025	190,104	610,246	245,972	38,100	3,296,654
1900	52,377	2,279,536	192,995	489,635	257,895	47,115	3,267,078
1899	57,211	2,194,462	220,596	533,868	234,921	34,400	3,228,327
1898	46,432	2,429,027	179,638	531,222	212,386	34,400	3,229,542
1897	129,695	2,578,023	227,866	550,055	220,010	57,519	3,143,600

COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

of the County Municipalities for the year ending December 31st, 1906.—*Continued.*

Assets, 1906.—*Concluded.*			Liabilities on December 31, 1906.						
Miscellaneous.	Total assets.	School grants unpaid.	Railway debentures outstanding (principal).	All other debentures outstanding (principal).	Loans for current expenses and interest due on same.	Local municipalities for non-resident taxes.	Miscellaneous.	Total liabilities.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	119,653	.....	.....	1,711	.....	.....	35	1,746	1
4,098	92,321	203	.....	22,978	4,000	9	3,166	30,356	2
.....	370,259	.....	.....	80,000	35,320	610	.....	115,930	3
360	44,643	1,350	.....	.....	.....	98	1,949	3,397	4
12,868	218,364	.....	.....	28,996	44,000	312	2,900	76,208	5
5,558	140,808	.....	.....	47,390	18,531	71	3,332	69,324	6
1,955	154,590	.....	50,000	.....	44,901	.....	900	95,801	7
.....	181,840	78	.....	*35,000	.....	45	74	35,197	8
1,626	49,681	.....	.....	.....	4,978	.....	1,850	6,828	9
.....	2,767	153	.....	.....	800	.....	550	1,503	10
413	44,620	.....	.....	.....	2,258	.....	.....	2,258	11
3,000	141,618	.....	.....	45,760	30,248	781	119	76,908	12
.....	177,797	.....	.....	93,000	.....	361	.....	93,361	13
9,785	211,855	287	.....	32,551	24,795	2,665	6,122	66,420	14
1,451	107,245	.....	.....	15,109	15,000	903	.....	31,012	15
9,923	110,591	.....	.....	71,700	1,853	.....	.....	73,553	16
.....	127,243	843	.....	56,659	.....	53	.....	57,555	17
.....	81,384	.....	.....	55,900	.....	.....	.....	55,900	18
1,150	115,739	.....	.....	10,000	.....	356	774	11,130	19
7,140	306,685	.....	.....	486,260	.....	122	18,184	504,566	20
.....	66,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	150,003	.....	.....	100,000	.....	312	8	100,320	22
32	95,444	.....	.....	20,914	20,134	558	.....	41,606	23
1,709	233,302	202	.....	101,057	.....	224	3,665	105,148	24
2,300	87,577	.....	.....	3,176	.....	.....	1,650	4,826	25
1,523	150,396	.....	120,000	6,006	.....	.....	2,550	128,556	26
5,661	157,579	1,080	.....	92,362	.....	227	12,014	105,683	27
19,917	78,369	2,062	.....	32,535	22,676	.....	141	57,414	28
33	76,033	.....	.....	15,463	10,134	.....	.....	25,597	29
15,105	85,768	.....	.....	36,670	28,000	257	.....	64,927	30
9,236	222,726	.....	.....	124,045	40,000	.....	16,259	180,304	31
41,751	121,003	.....	.....	26,645	15,635	.....	3	42,283	32
10,190	128,028	.....	.....	40,000	5,392	83	23	45,498	33
.....	87,022	.....	.....	25,733	92	.....	.....	25,825	34
35,292	137,169	2,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,528	35
8,941	110,925	4,215	.....	.....	.....	476	13,636	18,327	36
31,610	397,777	.....	.....	96,094	9,338	.....	2,580	108,012	37
5,950	179,419	59	.....	88,507	14,111	390	21,444	124,511	38
248,577	5,364,833	13,052	170,000	1,892,221	392,196	8,913	113,936	2,590,318	
212,175	5,167,243	8,351	199,400	1,795,798	448,335	8,567	101,847	2,562,298	
150,276	4,859,061	12,500	199,400	1,767,658	460,496	5,867	126,651	2,572,572	
105,769	4,802,618	11,453	212,900	1,671,109	385,307	6,537	99,347	2,386,653	
96,038	4,634,230	12,304	237,000	1,492,392	291,942	20,192	101,113	2,154,943	
138,035	4,519,111	9,854	237,000	1,433,293	306,713	7,308	54,675	2,048,843	
142,918	4,397,636	7,657	258,500	1,459,491	300,807	11,295	66,342	2,104,092	
128,168	4,380,280	11,585	305,000	1,466,688	320,585	11,027	89,429	2,204,314	
151,806	4,338,994	11,524	322,000	1,459,056	327,025	25,889	68,664	2,214,158	
156,851	4,355,901	10,903	419,712	1,383,395	387,249	19,112	88,700	2,309,071	

*In addition to these debentures the county has guaranteed the payment of debentures issued by several of its minor municipalities to the amount of $105,897.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.

Municipalites.	Assessed population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
ALGOMA :		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Balfour .....Tp.	843	105,310	.....	.....	105,310	4,554	5 40	43.2
Chapleau ..... "	750	160,877	8,217	89,734	258,828	3,209	4 28	12.4
Day and Bright.. "	268	89,147	950	.....	90,097	1,771	6 61	19.7
Drury, etc..... "	1,089	231,827	2,515	57,065	291,407	6,538	6 00	22.4
Hallam ..... "	405	53,150	.....	.....	53,150	1,100	2 72	20.7
Hilton ..... "	472	98,256	4,100	.....	102,356	1,958	4 15	19.1
Jocelyn ..... "	401	73,928	250	.....	74,178	2,101	5 24	28.3
Johnson, etc..... "	855	208,531	2,558	100	211,189	4,989	5 84	23.6
Korah ..... "	554	404,984	.....	.....	404,984	4,601	8 31	11.4
Laird ..... "	420	114,181	.....	.....	114,181	1,636	3 90	14.3
Macdonald, etc.. "	738	94,105	1,500	.....	95,605	3,676	4 98	38.4
Nairn and Lorne. "	268	48,190	3,423	.....	51,613	1,558	5 81	30.2
Plummer add'l .. "	271	95,527	.....	.....	95,527	1,727	6 37	18.1
Prince ..... "	213	83,650	.....	.....	83,650	1,198	5 62	14.3
Rayside..... "	763	113,992	.....	.....	113,992	3,284	4 30	28.8
St. Joseph..... "	1,136	169,327	4,020	200	173,547	4,569	4 02	26.3
Salter, etc ..... "	750	134,000	.....	.....	134,000	2,806	3 74	20.9
Tarentorus ..... "	436	313,233	.....	.....	313,233	6,163	14 14	19.7
Thessalon..... "	527	87,639	250	.....	87,889	2,609	4 95	29.7
Thompson ..... "	172	44,680	500	.....	45,180	1,071	6 23	23.7
Waters..... "	195	44,187	.....	.....	44,187	1,144	5 87	25.9
Totals :								
1907.....	11,526	2,768,721	28,283	147,099	2,944,103	62,262	5 40	21.1
1906.....	11,161	2,653,759	36,055	123,066	2,812,880	58,844	5 27	20.9
Blind River .....Tn.	2,087	256,596	44,140	14,170	314,906	10,080	4 83	32.1
Bruce Mines..... "	784	166,791	10,402	400	177,593	3,587	4 58	20.2
Massey..... "	750	155,600	17,700	1,700	175,000	4,156	5 54	23.7
Sault Ste. Marie . "	8,134	4,798,712	288,603	128,937	5,216,252	†96,825	11 90	18.6
Steelton ..... "	2,359	1,299,634	3,654	35,605	1,338,893	‡23,615	10 01	17.6
Thessalon..... "	1,359	279,052	41,761	800	321,613	8,562	6 30	26.6
Webbwood..... "	574	134,180	13,820	2,000	150,000	5,250	9 15	35.0
Totals :								
1907.....	16,047	7,090,565	420,080	183,612	7,694,257	152,075	9.48	19.8
1906.....	15,322	7,682,385	396,964	124,816	8,204,165	137,483	8.97	16.8
BRANT :								
Brantford .....Tp.	5,439	4,250,321	62,401	16,900	4,329,622	32,180	5.92	7.4
Burford..... "	4,028	2,274,155	19,636	5,675	2,299,466	26,983	6.70	11.7
Dumfries S..... "	2,503	2,485,609	50,194	5,750	2,541,553	18,601	7.43	7.3
Oakland ..... "	737	421,024	4,825	3,438	429,287	4,343	5.89	10.1
Onondaga..... "	990	762,655	1,534	1,650	765,839	6,788	6.86	8.9
Totals :								
1907.....	13,697	10,193,764	138,590	33,413	10,365,767	88,895	6.49	8.6
1906.....	13,294	10,085,079	147,800	27,497	10,260,376	91,595	6.89	8.9
Paris Town 1907	3,860	1,135,372	178,540	98,373	1,412,285	26,833	6.95	19.0
Paris Town 1906	3,696	1,073,662	163,527	60,590	1,297,779	25,016	6.77	19.3
*Brantford City 1907	19,899	8,964,595	1,212,403	275,118	10,452,116	246,195	12.37	23.6
*Brantford City 1906	19,743	8,072,639	1,325,304	240,949	9,638,892	236,133	11.96	24.5
BRUCE :								
Albemarle.....Tp.	1,164	384,200	.....	.....	384,200	5,873	5.05	15.3
Amabel ..... "	3,530	765,000	4,000	.....	769,000	12,587	3.57	16.4
Arran..... "	2,066	1,479,410	1,750	.....	1,481,160	13,460	6.52	9.1
Brant ..... "	3,481	2,507,331	12,790	.....	2,520,121	19,090	5.48	7.6
Bruce ..... "	2,609	1,831,805	5,029	.....	1,836,834	16,351	6.27	8.9

† Lake Superior Power Co. pays $5,500 in lieu of taxes.
‡ Lake Superior Power Co. pays $5,000 in lieu of taxes.
* Municipalities so marked in this table are separated from the County for County purposes

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
BRUCE.—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Carrick .....Tp.	4,130	2,733,650	35,615	1,600	2,770,865	19,447	4.71	7.0
Culross ..... "	2,188	1,755,656	4,050	.....	1,759,706	13,335	6.09	7.6
Eastnor ..... "	1,548	581,380	15,825	.....	597,205	10,666	6.89	17.9
Elderslie ..... "	1,971	1,885,025	300	700	1,886,025	13,697	6.95	7.3
Greenock ..... "	2,462	1,820,449	13,075	4,000	1,837,524	14,553	5.91	7.9
Huron ..... "	2,964	2,614,500	20,840	1,700	2,637,040	19,025	6.42	7.2
Kincardine..... "	2,452	1,828,050	2,425	.....	1,830,475	15,712	6.41	8.6
Kinloss ..... "	1,892	1,555,370	4,550	900	1,560,820	10,501	5.55	6.7
Lindsay..... "	765	146,800	1,200	.....	148,000	3,190	4.17	21.6
St. Edmunds.... "	427	75,295	3,180	67	78,542	1,957	4.58	24.9
Saugeen..... "	1,411	1,001,781	1,000	.....	1,002,781	8,639	6.12	8.6
Totals:								
1907.....	35,060	22,965,702	125,629	8,967	23,100,298	198,083	5.65	8.6
1906.....	35,466	23,059,341	136,420	19,175	23,214,936	193,080	5.44	8.3
†Hepworth.....Vill.	512	60,535	8,540	.....	69,075	1,747	3.41	25.3
Lucknow..... "	1,078	264,475	42,296	2,990	309,761	8,195	7.60	26.5
Paisley..... "	842	287,658	34,537	13,225	335,420	7,155	8.50	21.3
Port Elgin..... "	1,340	372,305	27,500	8,470	408,275	10,857	8.10	26.6
Tara..... "	556	193,825	20,675	200	214,700	3,992	7.18	18.6
Teeswater..... "	890	240,995	28,945	2,144	272,084	5,119	5.75	18.8
Tiverton ..... "	392	86,665	8,597	1,875	97,137	1,698	4.33	17.5
Chesley.....Tn.	1,894	501,770	52,580	8,710	563,060	13,605	7.18	24.2
Kincardine..... "	2,687	608,080	69,455	11,315	688,850	18,044	6.72	26.2
Southampton.... "	1,748	372,551	52,385	4,828	429,764	9,514	5.44	22.1
Walkerton ..... "	2,979	664,660	92,520	21,440	778,620	22,045	7.40	28.3
Wiarton ..... "	2,333	625,260	69,144	14,632	709,036	21,085	9.04	29.7
Totals:								
1907.....	17,251	4,278,779	507,174	89,829	4,875,782	123,056	7.13	25.2
1906.....	16,599	4,109,546	519,851	86,499	4,715,896	118,052	7.11	25.0
CARLETON:								
Fitzroy .....Tp.	2,246	1,431,049	3,600	.....	1,434,649	12,749	5.68	8.9
Gloucester..... "	6,742	1,782,860	10,000	.....	1,792,860	32,808	4.87	18.3
Goulbourn ..... "	2,278	921,582	5,065	.....	926,647	12,530	5.50	13.5
Gower N..... "	1,852	1,019,560	12,035	6,165	1,037,760	10,586	5.72	10.2
Huntley ..... "	2,119	1,234,465	12,085	2,825	1,249,375	12,967	6.12	10.4
March ..... "	932	456,427	600	.....	457,027	4,902	5.26	10.7
Marlborough .... "	1,335	612,690	4,435	455	617,580	9,539	7.15	15.4
Nepean ..... "	5,151	2,861,785	28,810	11,700	2,902,295	31,578	6.13	10.9
Osgoode ..... "	4,142	1,534,967	28,415	.....	1,563,382	30,759	7.43	19.7
Torbolton ..... "	848	138,838	.....	.....	138,838	4,216	4.97	30.4
Totals:								
1907.....	27,645	11,994,223	105,045	21,145	12,120,413	162,634	5.88	13.4
1906.....	28,144	11,941,698	109,845	36,724	12,088,267	153,829	5.47	12.7
†Hintonburgh .. Vill.	3,402	613,532	24,985	10,580	649,097	19,769	5.81	30.5
†Ottawa East... "	1,608	512,930	20,560	.....	533,490	11,933	7.42	22.4
Richmond..... "	432	71,460	7,400	250	79,110	1,793	4.15	22.7
Totals:								
1907.....	5,442	1,197,922	52,945	10,830	1,261,697	33,495	6.15	26.5
1906.....	4,929	1,117,681	56,492	6,055	1,180,228	31,384	6.37	26.6
*Ottawa City {1907	69,881	35,379,450	3,980,750	1,957,950	41,318,150	987,737	14.13	23.9
*Ottawa City {1906	67,572	32,286,275	3,981,950	1,704,955	37,973,180	908,325	13.44	23.9
DUFFERIN:								
Amaranth.....Tp.	2,231	1,845,936	1,250	.....	1,847,186	15,667	7.02	8.5
Garafraxa E..... "	1,720	1,143,210	900	.....	1,144,110	13,911	8.09	12.2
Luther E..... "	1,621	1,185,908	3,100	100	1,189,108	12,306	7.59	10.3

† Organized May 1st, 1907.
‡ United to Ottawa City December 16th, 1907.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
DUFFERIN—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Melancthon .....Tp.	3,196	1,767,924	10,430	.....	1,778,354	18,139	5.68	10.2
Mono ..... "	2,706	2,280,090	4,750	.....	2,284,840	15,206	5.62	6.7
Mulmur..... "	2,614	1,452,150	4,400	200	1,456,750	17,232	6.59	11.8
Totals:								
1907.....	14,088	9,675,218	24,830	300	9,700,348	92,461	6.56	9.5
1906.....	14,163	9,951,998	32,122	950	9,985,070	85,601	6.04	8.6
Grand Valley.. Vill.	821	206,572	23,425	2,950	232,947	4,770	5.81	20.5
Shelburne..... "	1,171	368,200	40,306	11,148	419,654	9,083	7.76	21.6
Orangeville.....Tn.	2,733	876,666	102,236	13,850	992,752	25,934	9.49	26.1
Totals:								
1907.....	4,725	1,451,438	165,967	27,948	1,645,353	39,787	8 42	24.2
1906.....	4,616	1,410,764	174,433	29,997	1,615,194	36,182	7.84	22.4
DUNDAS:								
Matilda .....Tp.	3,566	1,360,775	5,750	9,250	1,375,775	22,812	6.40	16.6
Mountain..... "	2,827	1,316,600	6,477	.....	1,323,077	27,730	9.81	21.0
Williamsburg.... "	3,469	1,468,160	12,400	5,500	1,486,060	26,127	7.53	17.6
Winchester..... "	3,056	1,432,463	9,050	.....	1,441,513	28,887	9.45	20.0
Totals:								
1907.....	12,918	5,577,998	33,677	14,750	5,626,425	105,556	8.17	18.8
1906.....	12,883	5,567,215	35,427	14,425	5,617,067	99,531	7.73	17.7
Chesterville.... Vill.	892	169,563	21,250	2,932	193,745	4,680	5.25	24 2
Iroquois..... "	904	302,850	22,415	8,415	333,680	10,501	11.62	31.5
Morrisburg.... "	1,538	489,300	34,475	40,625	564,400	17,397	11.31	30.8
Winchester.... "	1,224	445,620	39,229	5,850	490,699	8,908	7.28	18.2
Totals:								
1907.....	4,558	1,407,333	117,369	57,822	1,582,524	41,486	9.10	26.2
1906.....	4,275	1,409,543	123,779	59,132	1,592,454	37,641	8.80	23.6
DURHAM:								
Cartwright.....Tp.	1,605	854,113	5,600	600	860,313	9,521	5.93	11.1
Cavan ..... "	2,182	1,561,850	1,950	.....	1,563,800	18,771	8.60	12.0
Clarke ..... "	3,260	2,036,920	13,287	2,123	2,052,330	19,847	6.09	9.7
Darlington ..... "	3,636	2,366,965	9,950	5,140	2,382,055	24,008	6.60	10.1
Hope ..... "	2,790	2,199,773	1,800	5,300	2,206,873	19,033	6.82	8.6
Manvers..... "	2,754	887,270	6,035	1,850	895,155	15,502	5.63	17.3
Totals:								
1907.....	16,227	9,906,891	38,622	15,013	9,960,526	106,682	6.57	10.7
1906.....	16,454	9,940,560	55,980	22,525	10,019,065	105,633	6.42	10.5
Millbrook..... Vill.	847	207,121	20,049	1,200	228,370	4,863	5.74	21.3
Newcastle..... "	652	191,808	10,642	1,700	204,150	3,981	6.11	19.5
Bowmanville....Tn.	2,619	1,017,650	111,460	43,332	1,172,442	32,098	12.26	27.4
Port Hope..... "	4,409	1,582,432	194,479	60,633	1,837,544	48,002	10.89	26.1
Totals:								
1907.....	8,527	2,999,011	336,630	106,865	3,442,506	88,944	10.43	25.8
1906.....	8,711	2,775,249	306,643	85,967	3,167,859	83,233	9.55	26.3
ELGIN:								
Aldborough.....Tp.	4,752	2,173,371	29,615	1,900	2,204,886	38,283	8.06	17.4
Bayham ..... "	3,227	1,218,096	16,617	2,670	1,237,383	24,460	7.58	19.8
Dorchester S..... "	1,544	1,706,390	6,000	450	1,712,840	17,061	11.05	10.0
Dunwich..... "	2,805	2,498,160	5,025	20,800	2,523,985	28,560	10.18	11.3
Malahide..... "	3,346	2,571,578	9,720	3,000	2,584,298	28,870	8.63	11.2
Southwold..... "	3,553	3,125,711	15,796	.....	3,141,507	33,212	9.35	10.6
Yarmouth..... "	4,139	3,501,764	13,370	400	3,515,534	45,282	10.94	12.9
Totals:								
1907.....	23,366	16,795,070	96,143	29,220	16,920,433	215,728	9.23	12.7
1906.....	23,852	16,772,063	123,152	36,007	16,931,222	193,457	8.11	11.4

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
ELGIN—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Dutton..... Vill.	919	327,705	28,548	7,325	363,578	6,720	7.31	18.5
Port Stanley... "	671	164,460	10,213	1,519	176,192	3,578	5.33	20.3
Springfield.... "	509	111,873	10,990	920	123,783	2,754	5.41	22.2
Vienna ..... "	360	79,565	5,415	820	85,800	2,001	5.56	23.3
Aylmer.....Tn.	2,177	695,315	81,640	21,745	798,700	29,081	13.36	36.4
Totals :								
1907.....	4,636	1,378,918	136,806	32,329	1,548,053	44,134	9.52	28.5
1906.....	4,500	1,424,703	121,110	38,379	1,584,192	37,796	8.40	23.9
*St. Thomas City { 1907	13,414	5,385,340	420,293	117,600	5,923,233	150,308	11.21	25.4
{ 1906	13,332	5,063,905	405,070	107,520	5,576,495	147,204	11.04	26.4
ESSEX :								
Anderdon.....Tp.	1,918	806,787	700	.....	807,487	12,735	6.64	15.8
Colchester N .... "	1,821	882,110	320	.....	882,430	19,595	10.76	22.2
Colchester S..... "	2,730	1,118,092	10,700	4,216	1,133,008	24,781	9.08	21.9
Gosfield N..... "	1,924	1,305,645	600	.....	1,306,245	19,199	9.98	14.7
Gosfield S..... "	2,072	1,381,785	4,625	5,830	1,392,240	20,146	9.72	14.5
Maidstone..... "	2,803	1,764,192	5,825	.....	1,770,017	24,158	8.62	13.6
Malden ..... "	1,420	921,520	1,200	.....	922,720	10,562	7.44	11.4
Mersea..... "	3,754	2,389,476	6,485	1,050	2,397,011	39,053	10.40	16.3
Rochester..... "	2,123	1,475,684	11,067	1,000	1,487,751	16,379	7.72	11.0
Sandwich E..... "	2,710	863,852	22,300	300	886,452	17,139	6.32	19.3
Sandwich S..... "	1,555	821,347	1,700	.....	823,047	12,599	8.10	15.3
Sandwich W..... "	2,277	1,068,705	4,900	.....	1,073,605	15,095	6.63	14.0
Tilbury N..... "	1,952	992,913	1,875	159	994,947	15,644	8.01	15.7
Tilbury W..... "	1,763	917,942	10,930	12,640	941,512	16,163	9.17	17.2
Totals :								
1907.....	30,822	16,710,050	83,227	25,195	16,818,472	263,248	8.54	15.7
1906.....	30,775	16,567,719	94,958	35,505	16,698,182	258,012	8.38	15.5
Belle River.... Vill.	576	102,290	6,475	123	108,888	1,502	2.61	13.8
Amherstburg....Tn.	2,360	581,926	46,282	14,851	643,059	18,349	7.78	28.5
Essex ..... "	1,290	449,814	49,009	3,329	502,152	15,489	12.01	30.8
Kingsville..... "	1,765	426,296	29,379	1,488	457,163	13,215	7.49	28.9
Leamington..... "	2,754	769,717	71,819	29,296	870,832	19,513	7.09	22.4
Sandwich..... "	2,083	621,116	76,625	5,184	702,925	13,925	6.85	19.8
Totals :								
1907.....	10,778	2,951,159	279,589	54,271	3,285,019	81,993	7.61	25.0
1906.....	10,366	2,897,788	255,134	60,969	3,213,891	80,734	7.79	25.1
*Pelee Island Tp. { 1907	610	318,670	4,685	.....	323,355	12,051	19.75	37.3
{ 1906	636	313,780	4,910	.....	318,690	10,053	15.81	31.5
*Walkerville Town { 1907	2,751	2,640,084	1,305,220	162,190	4,107,494	57,552	20.92	14.0
{ 1906	2,648	2,393,419	1,242,882	133,551	3,769,852	57,285	21.63	15.2
*Windsor City { 1907	15,417	7,409,880	645,375	129,025	8,184,280	190,529	12.36	23.3
{ 1906	14,802	7,094,655	663,225	157,925	7,915,805	191,483	12.94	24.2
FRONTENAC :								
Barrie .....Tp.	453	70,580	.....	.....	70,580	1,388	3.06	19.7
Bedford..... "	1,224	299,400	.....	3,700	303,100	6,720	5.49	22.2
Clarendon & M.. "	868	96,581	739	.....	97,320	2,085	2.40	21.4
Hinchinbrooke .. "	1,299	213,632	2,750	.....	216,382	5,490	4.23	25.4
Howe Island..... "	264	78,356	.....	.....	78,356	1,945	7.37	24.8
Kennebec..... "	1,083	102,499	3,495	.....	105,994	3,724	3.44	35.1
Kingston..... "	2,663	1,260,804	7,805	.....	1,268,609	18,241	6.85	14.4
Loughborough... "	1,669	394,550	12,100	.....	406,650	8,960	5.37	22.0
Olden..... "	1,075	228,628	2,692	.....	231,320	4,306	4.01	18.6
Oso..... "	1,175	114,084	1,291	.....	115,375	3,373	2.87	29.2
Palmerston, etc.. "	835	91,186	3,310	.....	94,496	2,132	2.55	22.6
Pittsburg..... "	2,080	817,880	.....	.....	817,880	16,702	8.03	20.4

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
FRONTENAC.—*Con.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Portland .....Tp.	1,876	927,611	.....	.....	927,611	11,871	6.33	12.8
Storrington..... "	1,725	417,319	6,272	.....	423,591	11,264	6.53	26.6
Wolfe Island .... "	1,288	599,148	2,750	.....	601,898	10,404	8.08	17.3
Totals :								
1907.....	19,577	5,712,258	43,204	3,700	5,759,162	108,605	5.55	18.9
1906.....	20,019	5,582,956	58,770	3,000	5,644,726	102,304	5.11	18.1
Garden Island..Vill..	178	28,200	10,000	12,500	50,700	1,648	9.26	32.5
Portsmouth.... "	630	105,365	5,442	2,000	112,807	2,376	3.77	21.1
Totals :								
1907.....	808	133,565	15,442	14,500	163,507	4,024	4.98	24.6
1906.....	835	136,190	14,200	14,779	165,169	4,058	4.86	24.6
*Kingston City { 1907	18,626	6,836,455	809,315	291,470	7,937,240	173,753	9.33	21.9
{ 1906	18,424	6,735,092	883,145	294,420	7,912,657	162,897	8.84	20.6
GLENGARRY :								
Charlottenburg..Tp.	4,947	2,225,777	220	800	2,226,797	27,078	5.47	12.2
Kenyon ..... "	3,896	1,451,812	19,996	1,115	1,472,923	23,481	6.03	15.9
Lancaster..... "	3,483	2,183,117	10,665	13,195	2,206,977	19,258	5.53	8.7
Lochiel..... "	4,282	1,292,661	16,700	.....	1,309,361	16,868	3.94	12.9
Totals :								
1907.....	16,608	7,153,367	47,581	15,110	7,216,058	86,685	5.22	12.0
1906.....	16,298	7,446,765	45,911	17,668	7,510,344	81,324	4.99	10.8
Lancaster.....Vill.	560	140,115	11,260	579	151,954	2,261	4.04	14.9
Maxville..... "	839	296,245	19,452	1,200	226,897	3,065	3.65	13.5
Alexandria.....Tn.	2,444	438,509	45,675	9,349	493,533	15,550	6.36	31.5
Totals:								
1907.....	3,843	784,869	76,387	11,128	872,384	20,876	5.43	23.9
1906.....	3,560	767,085	88,809	12,478	868,372	18,498	5 20	21.3
GRENVILLE :								
Augusta .....Tp.	3,439	1,301,501	20,900	700	1,323,101	19.654	5.72	14.9
Edwardsburg.... "	3,231	1,236,392	5,500	4,807	1,246,699	19,990	6.19	16 0
Gower S..... "	732	316,692	.....	.....	316,692	3,860	5.27	12.2
Oxford..... "	2,421	806,086	2,041	1,775	809,902	12,874	5.32	15.9
Wolford..... "	1,373	938,959	.....	.....	938,959	8,628	6.21	9.2
Totals :								
1907.....	11,196	4,599,630	28,441	7,282	4,635,353	65,006	5.82	14.0
1906.....	11,588	4,558,906	43,131	11,118	4,613,155	57,464	4.96	12.5
Cardinal.....Vill.	1,159	326,765	42,545	8,750	378,060	5,330	4,59	14.1
Kemptville..... "	1,190	401,008	21,943	9,200	432,151	10,020	8,42	23.2
Merrickville..... "	1,006	277,250	26,300	29,556	333,106	6,662	6.62	20.0
Totals :								
1907.....	3,355	1,005,023	90,788	47,506	1,143,317	22,012	6.56	19.3
1906.....	3,605	988,956	107,998	49,206	1,146,160	22,248	6.17	19.4
*Prescott Town { 1907	2,960	950,930	138,280	44.447	1,133,657	28,505	9.63	25.1
{ 1906	3,041	949,005	140,704	43,795	1,133,504	26,473	8.71	23.4
GREY :								
Artemesia .....Tp.	3,025	1,201,210	21,840	.....	1,223,050	18,824	6.22	15.4
Bentinck..... "	2,891	1,500,260	6,582	.....	1,506,842	13,924	4.82	9.2
Collingwood..... "	3,455	1,379,365	14,875	.....	1,394,240	18,656	5.40	13.4
Derby..... "	1,805	964,632	4,510	.....	969,142	12,376	6.86	12.8
Egremont..... "	2,753	1,983,851	12,125	2,735	1,998,711	15,480	5.62	7.7
Euphrasia..... "	2,709	1,297,885	4,600	400	1,302,885	15,902	5.87	12.2
Glenelg..... "	2,337	748,560	2,025	.....	750,585	12,220	5.23	16.3
Holland..... "	2,307	1,308,790	17,250	.....	1,326,040	12,049	5.22	9.1
Keppel..... "	3,576	731,089	20,750	.....	751,839	15,541	4.35	20.7

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
GREY.—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Normanby.....Tp.	3,372	2,055,750	17,800	800	2,074,350	19,583	5.81	9.4
Osprey..... "	2,486	1,018,370	5,350	.....	1,023,720	14,846	5.97	14.5
Proton..... .... "	3,674	1,468,700	1,100	.....	1,469,800	21,311	5.80	14.5
St. Vincent..... "	2,485	1,362,208	408	.....	1,362,616	22,463	9.04	16.5
Sarawak..... "	1,519	341,028	14,423	.....	355,451	7,697	5.07	21.7
Sullivan..... "	2,749	1,651,250	3,025	.....	1,654,275	15,954	5.80	9.6
Sydenham..... "	3,163	1,815,300	5,050	300	1,820,650	20,670	6.53	11.4
Totals:								
1907.....	44,306	20,828,248	151,713	4,235	20,984,196	257,496	5.81	12.3
1906.....	45,551	21,400,019	175,773	7,955	21,583,747	248,828	5.46	11.5
Chatsworth.....Vill.	400	111,595	8,640	2,947	123,182	2,107	5.27	17.1
Dundalk..... "	773	225,935	27,789	700	254,424	6,192	8.01	24.3
Markdale..... "	896	273,195	33,590	4,105	310,890	5,598	6.25	18.0
†Neustadt..... "	429	100,200	14,425	300	114,925	1,956	4.56	17.0
Durham.....Tn.	1,716	499,765	202,325	21,590	723,680	10,652	6.21	14.7
Hanover..... "	2,097	411,295	38,499	11,770	461,564	12,392	5.91	26.8
Meaford..... "	2,498	897,376	85,575	12,390	995,341	29,987	12.00	30.1
Owen Sound..... "	10,963	4,352,415	485,735	73,683	4,911,833	125,944	11.49	25.6
Thornbury..... "	737	249,125	20,400	4,619	274,144	6,581	8.93	24.1
Totals:								
1907.....	20,509	7,120,901	916,978	132,104	8,169,983	201,409	9.82	24.7
1906.....	19,962	6,451,706	1,077,003	145,173	7,673,882	187,490	9.39	24.4
HALDIMAND:								
Canborough.....Tp.	840	507,910	3,666	1,406	512,982	5,548	6.60	10.8
Cayuga N..... "	1,489	910,280	4,395	2,400	917,075	9,515	6.39	10.4
Cayuga S..... "	688	406,950	300	100	407,350	3,773	5.48	9.3
Dunn..... "	762	436,080	2,250	.....	438,330	5,454	7.16	12.4
Moulton..... "	1,789	637,562	650	.....	638,212	6,786	3.79	10.6
Oneida..... "	1,268	1,040,384	6,900	150	1,047,434	9,192	7.25	8.8
Rainham..... "	1,636	807,770	5,320	200	813,290	9,243	5.65	11.4
Seneca..... ..... "	1,646	1,213,000	3,255	1,024	1,217,279	13,333	8.10	11.0
Sherbrooke..... "	324	162,151	830	.....	162,981	1,535	4.74	9.4
Walpole..... "	3,543	2,059,340	22,630	8,795	2,090,765	27,614	7.79	13.3
Totals:								
1907.....	13,985	8,181,427	50,196	14,075	8,245,698	91,993	6.58	11.2
1906.....	14,014	8,109,044	63,915	14,874	8,187,833	81,251	5.80	9.9
Caledonia..... ..Vill.	800	180,840	14,791	2,143	197,774	5,068	6.34	25.6
Cayuga..... "	689	208,899	17,251	5,840	231,990	5,888	8.55	25.4
Hagersville..... "	1,096	238,960	27,183	800	266,943	5,387	4.92	20.2
Dunnville.....Tn.	2,669	874,425	103,640	11,675	989,740	19,485	7.30	19.7
Totals:								
1907.....	5,254	1,503,124	162,865	20,458	1,686,447	35,828	6.82	21.2
1906.....	5,195	1,343,340	165,944	18,265	1,527,549	33,555	6.46	22.0
HALIBURTON:								
Anson and H....Tp.	304	33,620	1,475	200	35,295	947	3.12	26.8
Cardiff..... "	595	52,774	549	.....	53,323	2,177	3.66	40.8
Dysart, etc..... "	974	332,681	19,374	95	352,150	6,106	6.27	17.3
Glamorgan..... "	505	31,776	1,610	.....	33,386	1,698	3.36	50.9
Lutterworth..... "	397	37,505	.....	.....	37,505	1,637	4.12	43.6
Minden..... "	1,177	88,181	2,800	700	91,681	3,435	2.92	37.5
Monmouth..... "	569	53,107	525	.....	53,632	2,306	4.05	43.0
Sherbourne..... "	262	55,094	1,750	.....	56,844	1,169	4.46	20.6
Snowdon..... "	659	65,513	.....	.....	65,513	2,667	4.05	40.7
Stanhope..... "	456	44,736	1,775	.....	46,511	1,574	3.45	33.8
Totals:								
1907.....	5,898	794,987	29,858	995	825,840	23,716	4.02	28.7
1906.....	5,946	829,474	17,785	912	848,171	24,022	4.04	28.3

† Incorporated May 1st 1907.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
HALTON:								
Esquesing.....Tp.	3,631	2,182,543	33,653	10,200	2,226,396	21,485	5.92	9.7
Nassagaweya..... "	2,140	1,452,100	17,500	7,550	1,477,150	10,903	5.09	7.4
Nelson..... "	2,605	2,167,584	500	.....	2,168,084	19,315	7.41	8.9
Trafalgar..... "	3,307	2,619,669	2,725	2,800	2,625,194	23,610	7.14	9.0
Totals:								
1907.....	11,683	8,421,896	54,378	20,550	8,496,824	75,313	6.45	8.9
1906.....	11,930	8,428,042	54,620	17,925	8,500,587	62,330	5.22	7.3
Acton..... Vill.	1,546	351,615	36,238	2,400	390,253	7,805	5.05	20.0
Burlington.... "	1,429	474,055	26,900	3,400	504,355	7,130	4.99	14.1
Georgetown... "	1,512	369,260	36,111	8,207	413,578	9,921	6.56	24.0
Milton..... Tn.	1,510	405,544	38,360	7,050	450,954	11,274	7.47	25.0
Oakville..... "	1,980	748,598	35,775	16,092	800,465	21,574	10.90	27.0
Totals:								
1907.....	7,977	2,349,072	173,384	37,149	2,559,605	57,704	7.23	22.5
1906.....	7,762	2,288,099	172,729	44,466	2,505,294	56,829	7.32	22.7
HASTINGS:								
Bangor, etc.....Tp.	961	54,935	.....	1,310	56,245	3,285	3.42	58.4
Carlow..... "	684	57,676	1,250	.....	58,926	2,773	4.05	47.1
Dungannon..... "	702	86,912	617	.....	87,529	2,374	3.38	27.1
Elzevir & Grim.. "	1,378	301,563	5,390	.....	306,953	4,679	3.40	15.2
Faraday..... "	855	78,685	400	.....	79,085	3,269	3.82	41.3
Hungerford..... "	3,604	1,600,976	33,485	.....	1,634,461	14,027	3 89	8.6
Huntingdon..... "	2,066	869,180	.....	.....	869,180	10,753	5.20	12.4
Limerick..... "	494	60,498	.....	.....	60,498	2,053	4.16	33.9
Madoc..... "	2,720	859,820	4,100	400	864,320	14,519	5.34	16.8
Marmora & Lake. "	1,673	270,818	1,000	.....	271,818	7,606	4.55	28.0
Mayo..... "	491	32,402	650	.....	33,052	1,788	3.64	54.1
Monteagle & H.. "	1,633	102,875	.....	.....	102,875	3,944	2.42	38.3
Rawdon..... "	2,803	1,158,503	2,875	300	1,161,678	18,772	6.70	16.2
Sidney..... "	4,122	2,071,042	31,950	1,500	2,104,492	25,881	6.28	12.3
Thurlow..... "	3,570	2,017,075	384,950	.....	2,402,025	22,986	6.44	9.6
Tudor & Cashel.. "	786	115,842	800	.....	116,642	3,454	4.39	29.6
Tyendinaga..... "	3,272	1,413,320	3,920	.....	1,417,240	20,068	6.13	14.2
Wollaston..... "	815	154,454	3,450	.....	157,904	3,404	4.18	21.6
Totals:								
1907.....	32,629	11,306,576	474,837	3,510	11,784,923	165,635	5.08	14.1
1906.....	32,593	11,683,726	419,204	5,500	12,108,430	155,863	4.78	12.9
Bancroft..... Vill.	614	93,680	13,666	615	107,961	3,425	5.58	31.7
Madoc..... "	1,102	326,581	36,200	7,706	370,487	7,410	6.72	20.0
Marmora..... "	758	246,224	18,157	2,835	267,216	4,780	6.31	17.9
Stirling..... "	859	229,609	27,895	1,940	259,444	5,037	5.86	19.4
Tweed..... "	1,289	500,880	45,210	1,100	547,190	7,623	5.91	13.9
Deseronto..... Tn.	2,767	941,315	161,730	19,718	1,122,763	24,859	8.98	22.1
Totals:								
1907.....	7,389	2,338,289	302,858	33,914	2,675,061	53,134	7.19	19.9
1906.....	7,675	2,288,484	330,396	39,658	2,658,538	49,091	6.40	18.5
*Trenton Town {1907	4,369	1,132,551	123,368	27,903	1,283,822	29,571	6.77	23.0
*Trenton Town {1906	4,369	1,146,692	98,486	24,412	1,269,590	29,812	6.82	23.5
*Belleville City {1907	9,515	3,447,995	433,708	137,227	4,018,930	112,322	11.80	27.9
*Belleville City {1906	8,972	3,375,240	421,765	171,879	3,968,884	97,231	10.84	24.4
HURON:								
Ashfield.....Tp.	2,706	2,456,955	8,735	.....	2,465,690	15,889	5.87	6.4
Colborne..... "	1,544	1,367,450	9,675	4,135	1,381,260	10,668	6.91	7.7
Goderich..... "	2,054	1,737,420	1,500	.....	1,738,920	12,295	5.99	7 1
Grey..... "	3,084	2,801,250	13,140	3,140	2,817,530	23,114	7.49	8.2

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Hay ..... Tp.	3,175	2,307,090	22,075	1,550	2,330,715	18,773	5.91	8.1
Howick..... "	3,543	2,862,945	16,837	2,900	2,882,682	27,566	7.78	9.6
Hullett ..... "	2,396	1,988,550	6,500	800	1,995,850	21,203	8.85	10.6
McKillop ..... "	2,343	2,237,970	900	.....	2,238,870	17,379	7.42	7.8
Morris ..... "	2,251	2,102,055	5,400	750	2,108,205	16,415	7.29	7.8
Stanley..... "	1,838	1,981,392	2,995	1,570	1,985,957	15,166	8.25	7.6
Stephen..... "	3,578	2,713,350	27,274	1,400	2,742,024	22,497	6.29	8.2
Tuckersmith..... "	2,080	2,099,696	9,315	7,390	2,116,401	17,922	8.62	8.5
Turnberry ..... "	1,844	1,320,580	5,552	1,750	1,327,882	11,393	6.18	8.6
Usborne ..... "	2,008	2,416,900	5,425	200	2,422,525	19,059	9.49	7.9
Wawanosh E.... "	1,664	1,626,162	3,850	.....	1,630,012	11,382	6.84	7.0
Wawanosh W ... "	1,858	1,592,128	10,600	.....	1,602,728	10,861	5.85	6.8
Totals:								
1907.....	37,966	33,611,893	149,773	25,585	33,787,251	271,582	7.15	8.0
1906.....	39,169	33,702,730	166,911	62,519	33,932,160	276,815	7.07	8.2
Bayfield..... Vill	535	96,510	8,250	444	105,204	1,790	3.35	17.0
Blyth ..... "	817	231,216	30,302	3,655	265,173	6,737	8.25	25.4
Brussels..... "	1,126	337,450	39,065	10,360	386,875	8,910	7.91	23.0
Exeter ..... "	1,645	504,677	44,226	5,551	554,454	10,951	6.66	19.8
Hensall ..... "	869	266,555	22,490	8,490	297,535	4,688	5.39	15.8
Wroxeter ..... "	413	131,257	10,049	981	142,287	1,753	4.24	12.3
Clinton.....Tn.	2,423	673,180	71,293	8,550	753,023	18,431	7.61	24.5
Goderich..... "	4,508	1,585,080	209,428	71,790	1,866,298	41,517	9.21	22.2
Seaforth ..... "	2,276	732,581	92,270	23,385	848,236	21,053	9.25	24.8
Wingham ..... "	2,277	661,705	87,075	3,400	752,180	24,166	10.62	32.1
Totals:								
1907.....	16,889	5,220,211	614,448	136,606	5,971,265	139,996	8.29	23.4
1906.....	16,420	4,904,200	644,680	157,790	5,706,670	124,919	7.61	21.9
KENT:								
Camden.....Tp.	2,327	1,484,482	2,155	250	1,486,887	19,018	8.17	12.8
Chatham..... "	4,598	3,268,384	14,225	1,000	3,283,609	59,970	13.04	18.3
Dover..... "	3,977	2,274,591	4,197	.....	2,278,788	34,397	8.65	15.1
Harwich ..... "	4,866	3,857,684	6,700	2,800	3,867,184	39,621	8.14	10.2
Howard..... "	2,850	2,437,824	6,600	.....	2,444,424	28,051	9.84	11.5
Orford..... "	2,507	1,736,650	12,370	.....	1,749,020	24,160	9.64	13.8
Raleigh ..... "	4,125	2,666,146	7,789	1,000	2,674,935	46,686	11.32	17.5
Romney ..... "	1,624	931,690	6,050	300	938,040	17,348	10.68	18.5
Tilbury E..... "	2,910	1,892,750	7,360	2,369	1,902,479	42,806	14.71	22.5
Zone..... "	1,133	667,418	18,000	2,375	687,793	10,456	9.23	15.2
Totals:								
1907.....	30,917	21,217,619	85,446	10,094	21,313,159	322,513	10.43	15.1
1906.....	31,093	21,025,807	80,901	7,762	21,114,470	294,070	9.46	13.9
Thamesville.... Vill.	755	219,925	18,160	8,410	246,495	5,978	7.92	24.3
Tilbury ..... "	1,626	287,562	27,525	3,972	319,059	11,448	7.04	35.9
Blenheim .....Tn.	1,381	380,219	38,420	7,536	426,175	11,933	8 64	28.0
Bothwell..... "	766	173,370	17,870	5,721	196,961	4,194	5.48	21.3
Dresden..... "	1,722	449,930	36,550	6,586	493,066	12,129	7.04	24.6
Ridgetown ..... "	2,194	615,840	65,645	6,600	688,085	18,598	8.48	27.0
Wallaceburg .... "	3,232	633,129	71,262	49,678	754,069	23,917	7.40	31.7
Totals:								
1907.....	11,676	2,759,975	275,432	88,503	3,123,910	88,197	7.55	28.2
1906	11,402	2,702,165	326,707	75,450	3,104,322	83,921	7.36	27.0
*Chatham City { 1906	9,942	4,301,909	495,786	87,714	4,885,409	177,839	17.89	36.4
*Chatham City { 1907	9,699	4,180,752	488,548	116,903	4,786,203	167,832	17.30	35.1

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
		$	$	$	$	$	$ c	
LAMBTON :								
Bosanquet.....Tp.	2,456	2,180,282	7,790	4,310	2,192,382	20,468	8.33	9.3
Brooke..... "	3,016	2,446,600	9,650	.....	2,456,250	41,875	13.88	17.0
Dawn..... "	3,096	1,366,910	800	.....	1,367,710	28,857	9.32	21.1
Enniskillen..... "	3,939	2,634,180	2,750	.....	2,636,930	41,329	10.49	15.7
Euphemia..... "	1,832	1,029,201	6,109	.....	1,035,310	14,169	7.73	13.7
Moore..... "	3,829	2,850,535	31,622	1,400	2,883,557	33,602	8.78	11.7
Plympton..... "	3,132	2,503,587	5,800	.....	2,509,387	30,073	9.60	12.0
Sarnia..... "	1,960	1,222,332	600	200	1,223,132	18,176	9.27	14.9
Sombra..... "	3,635	1,661,420	11,760	.....	1,673,180	30,358	8.35	18.1
Warwick..... "	2,760	2,286,770	3,250	.....	2,290,020	22,796	8.26	10.0
Totals :								
1907.....	29,655	20,181,817	80,131	5,910	20,267,858	281,703	9.50	13.9
1906.....	30,836	20,195,462	107,809	13,410	20,316,681	268,725	8.71	13.2
Alvinston..... Vill.	845	221,625	24,442	4,452	250,519	5,078	6.01	20.3
Arkona..... "	452	98,990	7,693	2,000	108,683	1,789	3.96	16.5
Courtright..... "	369	123,420	6,745	.....	130,165	1,895	5.14	14.6
Oil Springs..... "	827	345,767	13,986	3,443	363,196	7,779	9.41	21.4
Point Edward.. "	997	285,045	3,550	.....	288,595	4,161	4.17	14.4
Thedford..... "	597	113,245	11,440	300	124,985	3,099	5.19	24.8
Watford..... "	1,293	326,550	36,571	2,472	365,593	9,167	7.09	25.1
Wyoming..... "	656	117,110	10,165	1,550	128,825	3,726	5.68	28.9
Forest.....Tn.	1,436	399,709	38,676	5,600	443,985	12,335	8.59	27.8
Petrolea..... "	4,183	1,164,925	82,285	38,130	1,285,340	37,992	9.08	29.6
Sarnia..... "	9,706	4,231,831	346,018	80,196	4,658,045	125,518	12.93	26.9
Totals :								
1907.....	21,361	7,428,217	581,571	138,143	8,147,931	212,539	9.95	26.1
1906.....	20,922	7,168,807	610,556	167,410	7,946,773	193,899	9.27	24.4
LANARK :								
Bathurst.....Tp.	1,941	1,295,157	5,975	325	1,301,457	10,637	5.48	8.2
Beckwith..... "	1,488	509,150	2,040	.....	511,190	8,947	6.01	17.5
Burgess N..... "	713	411,010	.....	.....	411,010	3,545	4.97	8.6
Dalhousie, etc.... "	1,512	466,630	4,532	200	471,362	6,501	4.39	13.8
Darling..... "	666	109,572	550	.....	110,122	1,929	2.90	17.5
Drummond..... "	1,740	1,155,312	5,300	1,860	1,162,472	12,568	7.22	10.8
Elmsley N..... "	838	636,114	2,210	.....	638,324	5,227	6.24	8.2
Lanark..... "	1,593	843,815	6,475	.....	850,290	8,564	5.38	10.1
Lavant..... "	407	74,785	2,610	.....	77,395	1,987	4.88	25.7
Montague..... "	1,836	592,933	.....	.....	592,933	10,865	5.92	18.3
Pakenham..... "	1,679	621,462	16,305	1,400	639,167	10,044	5.98	15.7
Ramsay..... "	1,963	1,384,631	12,257	2,112	1,399,000	14,228	7.25	10.2
Sherbrooke S.... "	715	100,988	1,400	.....	102,388	2,264	3.12	22.1
Totals :								
1907.....	17,091	8,201,559	59,654	5,897	8,267,110	97,306	5.69	11.8
1906.....	17,321	7,599,961	71,703	17,079	7,688,743	88,220	5.09	11.5
Lanark..... Vill.	770	206,620	26,600	7,455	240,675	4,641	6.03	19.3
Almonte.....Tn.	2,975	685,460	112,830	25,867	824,157	24,725	8.31	30.0
Carleton Place... "	4,068	949,110	95,823	49,144	1,094,077	27,705	6.81	25.3
Perth..... "	3,375	1,170,110	114,861	56,282	1,341,253	32,910	9.75	24.5
Totals :								
1907.....	11,188	3,011,300	350,114	138,748	3,500,162	89,981	8.04	25.7
1906.....	11,244	2,983,590	365,886	168,950	3,518,426	84,473	7.51	24.0
*Smiths Falls (1907	5,362	1,505,900	108,752	20,797	1,635,449	44,975	8.39	27.5
Town (1906	5,009	1,489,180	121,181	29,666	1,640,027	42,640	8.51	26.0

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment.	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
LEEDS:		$	$	$	$	$	$ c	
Bastard and B...Tp.	2,368	1,800,593	21,190	.....	1,821,783	14,128	5.97	7.8
Crosby N..... "	981	334,547	795	.....	335,342	6,376	6.50	19.0
Crosby S ..... "	1,448	736,220	9,330	2,285	747,835	9,131	6.31	12.2
Elizabethtown... "	3,640	1,401,260	12,890	2,350	1,416,500	21,452	5.89	15.1
Elmsley S..... "	691	448,635	3,085	.....	451,720	4,781	6.92	10.6
Escott Front..... "	1,018	421,288	5,100	900	427,288	6,802	6.68	15.9
Kitley..... "	1,667	1,018,075	4,905	1,100	1,024,080	11,513	6.91	11.2
Leeds and { F... "	2,462	1,922,462	6,326	500	1,929,288	19,542	7.94	10.1
Lansdowne { R .. "	2,259	1,359,259	23,578	3,567	1,386,404	13,016	5.76	9.4
Yonge Front. "	1,234	517,225	4,595	2,200	524,020	8,867	7.19	16.9
Yonge & Escott R "	1,158	416,670	3,130	200	420,000	7,951	6.87	18.9
Totals:								
1907.....	18,926	10,376,234	94,924	13,102	10,484,260	123,559	6.53	11.8
1906.....	19,450	10,318,340	111,862	14,968	10,445,171	114,591	5.89	11.0
Athens..... Vill.	860	325,483	23,245	10,096	358,824	5,417	6.30	15.1
Newboro..... "	408	88,090	8,308	300	96,698	1,942	4.76	20.1
Westport..... "	868	103,845	14,630	2,108	120,583	3,916	4.51	32.5
Gananoque .....Tn.	4,091	1,156,665	156,065	26,145	1,338,875	35,289	8.63	26.4
Totals:								
1907.....	6,227	1,674,083	202,248	38,649	1,914,980	46,564	7.48	24.3
1906.....	5,999	1,532,955	201,110	36,078	1,770,143	47,853	7.98	27.0
*Brockville { 1907	8,926	3,222,805	304,650	152,725	3,680,180	100,979	11.31	27.4
Town { 1906	8,805	3,204,000	295,575	170,075	3,669,650	101,837	11.57	27.8
LENNOX & ADD.:								
Adolphustown...Tp.	523	319,031	100	1,188	320,319	3,844	7.34	12.0
Amherst Island.. "	743	349,410	4,200	400	354,010	4,245	5.71	12.0
Camden E..... "	3,728	1,693,076	30,260	8,500	1,731,836	25,273	6.78	14.6
Denbigh, etc..... "	813	67,918	1,500	.....	69,418	2,076	2.55	29.9
Ernestown ..... "	2,649	1,480,657	13,015	2,825	1,496,497	21,448	8.10	14.3
Fredericksburg N. "	1,353	718,180	.....	.....	718,180	9,630	7.12	13.4
Fredericksburg S. "	949	721,631	375	.....	722,006	6,359	6.70	8.8
Kaladar, etc..... "	1,046	141,608	4,200	.....	145,808	3,082	2.95	21.1
Richmond ..... "	2,186	994,870	3,375	.....	998,245	15,838	7.25	15.9
Sheffield ..... "	1,987	747,843	17,256	.....	765,099	9,775	4.92	12.8
Totals:								
1907.....	15,977	7,234,224	74,281	12,913	7,321,418	101,570	6.36	13.9
1906.....	16,588	7,298,482	84,101	11,640	7,394,223	89,271	5.38	12.1
Bath ..... Vill.	369	114,337	7,092	1,140	122,569	2,476	6.71	20.2
Newburgh .... "	484	117,875	6,610	1,788	126,273	3,157	6.52	25.0
Napanee .....Tn.	2,923	975,509	104,492	41,780	1,121,781	30,060	10.28	26.8
Totals:								
1907.....	3,776	1,207,721	118,194	44,708	1,370,623	35,693	9.45	26.0
1906.....	3,657	1,208,478	121,297	39,110	1,368,885	32,924	9.00	24.1
LINCOLN:								
Caistor .....Tp.	1,446	704,525	4,275	.....	708,800	7,760	5.37	10.9
Clinton..... "	1,784	1,319,749	3,700	100	1,323,549	15,711	8.81	11.9
Gainsborough.... "	2,016	1,220,584	11,868	3,676	1,236,128	12,452	6.18	10.1
Grantham ..... "	1,994	1,427,225	33,050	3,400	1,463,675	14,150	7.10	9.7
Grimsby N..... "	1,398	917,745	.....	300	918,045	10,559	7.55	11.5
Grimsby S..... "	1,273	665,595	13,215	10,845	689,655	8,857	6.96	12.8
Louth ..... "	1,717	790,800	.....	1,700	792,500	13,678	7.97	17.3
Niagara.. ..... "	1,624	1,079,215	2,820	800	1,082,835	12,870	7.92	11.9
Totals:								
1907.....	13,252	8,125,438	68,928	20,821	8,215,187	96,037	7.25	11.7
1906.....	13,326	7,952,303	51,778	23,128	8,027,209	85,574	6.42	10.7

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
LINCOLN.—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Beamsville .... Vill.	899	236,780	14,606	5,000	256,386	5,161	5.74	20.1
Grimsby ..... "	1,135	351,975	22,986	2,500	377,461	10,368	9 13	27.5
Merritton ..... "	1,553	539,929	79,955	5,123	625,007	18,710	12.05	29.9
Port Dalhousie. "	1,038	361,880	78,163	3,300	443,343	7,357	7.09	16.6
Niagara.....Tn.	1,727	540,468	24,225	1,770	566,463	13,671	4.92	24.1
Totals :								
1907.....	6,352	2,031,032	219,935	17,693	2,268,660	55,267	8.70	24.4
1906.....	5,878	2,050,711	239,650	19,489	2,309,850	49,680	8.45	21.5
*St. Catharines City. 1907	12,295	5,218,786	636,247	229,952	6,084,985	149,281	12.14	24.5
*St. Catharines City. 1906	11,748	4,885,806	620,519	253,635	5,759,960	135,310	11.52	23 5
MANITOULIN :								
Assiginack .....Tp.	1,018	270,369	9,414	.....	279,783	3,594	3.53	12.8
Billings..... "	418	93,808	2,315	.....	96,123	1,100	2.63	11.4
Burpee..... "	213	39,672	.....	.....	39,672	1,113	5.22	28.1
Carnarvon..... "	697	181,541	4,350	200	186,091	2,402	3.45	12.9
Cockburn Is..... "	274	67,860	2,088	.....	69,948	1,745	6.37	24.9
Gordon ..... "	658	126,922	550	.....	127,472	2,161	3.28	17.0
Howland..... "	1,101	198,371	4,000	.....	202,371	3,357	3.05	16.6
Sandfield ..... "	204	35,025	.....	.....	35,025	1,073	5.26	30.6
Tehkummah .... "	476	93,450	1,334	.....	94,784	1,962	4.12	20.7
Totals :								
1907.....	5,059	1,107,018	24,051	200	1,131,269	18,507	3.66	16.4
1906.....	4,985	999,977	24,849	500	1,025,326	19,556	3.92	19.1
Gore Bay .....Tn.	756	152,690	18,635	4,036	175,361	3,929	5.20	22.4
Little Current ... "	1,052	145,724	13,425	1,400	160,549	3,448	3.28	21.5
Totals:								
1907.....	1,808	298,414	32,060	5,436	335,910	7,377	4.08	22.0
1906.....	1,646	306,020	36,984	6,515	349,519	7,416	4.51	21.2
MIDDLESEX :								
Adelaide.....Tp.	1,814	2,013,996	6,264	.....	2,020,260	15,152	8.35	7.5
Biddulph..... "	1,960	1,851,295	4,780	200	1,856,275	14,026	7.16	7.6
Caradoc..... "	3,144	2,473,544	6,600	2,500	2,482,644	25,563	8.13	10.3
Delaware..... "	1,290	914,340	4,290	150	918,780	10,433	8.09	11.4
Dorchester N.... "	3,319	2,529,550	4,921	.....	2,534,471	26,005	7.84	10.3
Ekfrid ..... "	2,404	2,212,940	7,372	900	2,221,212	21,626	9.00	9.7
Lobo ..... "	2,446	2,230,385	7,187	.....	2,237,572	18,219	7.45	8.1
London ..... "	8,070	5,906,082	33,695	18,698	5,958,475	47,295	5.86	7.9
McGillivray ..... "	2,510	2,573,800	1,000	.....	2,574,800	20,166	8.03	7.8
Metcalfe..... "	1,363	1,327,190	5,391	.....	1,332,581	18,217	13.37	13.7
Mosa..... "	1,903	1,587,430	3,080	.....	1,590,510	18,252	9.59	11.5
Nissouri W..... "	2,515	2,629,840	14,960	.....	2,644,800	27,288	10.85	10.3
Westminster .... "	4,612	3,847,650	19,005	1,445	3,868,100	41,461	8.99	11.2
Williams E..... "	1,235	1,316,421	3,375	.....	1,319,796	15,223	12.33	11.5
Williams W ..... "	1,244	1,159,966	2,780	410	1,163,156	10,941	8.80	9.4
Totals :								
1907.....	39,829	34,574,429	124,700	24,303	34,723,432	329,867	8.28	9.5
1906.....	40,575	33,173,318	133,693	30,204	33,337,215	310,632	7.66	9.3
Ailsa Craig .... Vill.	606	145,267	13,704	1,766	160,737	3,395	5.60	21.1
Glencoe..... "	835	284,540	29,177	3,240	316,957	6,098	7.30	19.2
Lucan ..... "	841	228,490	28,150	7,342	263,982	5,742	6.83	21.8
Newbury ..... "	377	61,950	6,815	50	68,815	1,482	3.93	21.5
Wardsville .... "	245	55,610	3,060	1,535	60,205	1,232	5.03	20.5
Parkhill.....Tn.	1,349	364,380	36,989	15,525	416,894	10,303	7.64	24.7
Strathroy ..... "	2,900	951,400	108,540	28,530	1,088,470	26,911	9.28	24.7
Totals :								
1907.....	7,153	2,091,637	226,435	57,988	2,376,060	55,163	7.71	23.2
1906.....	7,024	2,074,055	246,977	63,311	2,384,343	56,764	8.08	23.8

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
MIDDLESEX.—*Con.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
*London City (1907)	47,769	19,291,004	2,313,150	903,313	22,507,467	553,511	11.59	24.6
*London City (1906)	44,704	18,207,449	2,323,315	911,573	21,442,337	498,400	11.15	23.2
MUSKOKA.								
Brunel.....Tp.	723	122,470	1,230	.....	123,700	2,477	3.43	20.0
Cardwell..... "	395	96,692	.....	.....	96,692	1,516	3.84	15.7
Chaffey..... "	1,076	161,816	2,310	.....	164,126	4,096	3.81	25.0
Draper..... "	812	124,012	1,282	679	125,973	3,385	4.17	26.9
McLean, etc..... "	762	137,617	4,128	.....	141,745	2,790	3.66	19.7
Macaulay..... "	662	113,390	1,000	.....	114,390	3,185	4.81	27.8
Medora, etc..... "	999	464,305	1,000	.....	465,305	8,314	8.32	17.9
Monck..... "	1,152	332,156	6,587	370	339,113	4,594	3.99	13.5
Morrison..... "	820	90,444	2,440	.....	92,884	2,228	2.72	24.0
Muskoka..... "	647	116,994	1,420	.....	118,414	2,569	3.97	21.7
Oakley..... "	313	53,250	200	.....	53,450	1,120	3.58	21.0
Ryde..... "	547	58,012	300	.....	58,312	1,759	3.22	30.2
Stephenson..... "	1,043	222,722	6,937	300	229,959	3,476	3.33	15.1
Stisted..... "	636	114,203	1,495	.....	115,698	2,598	4.08	22.5
Watt..... "	857	192,530	4,518	.....	197,048	3,530	4.12	17.9
Totals:								
1907.....	11,444	2,400,613	34,847	1,349	2,436,809	47,637	4.16	19.5
1906.....	11,647	2,330,940	39,313	3,537	2,373,790	46,360	3.98	19.5
Port Carling... Vill.	307	106,535	6,495	286	113,316	1,974	6.43	17.4
Bracebridge.....Tn.	2,972	650,820	98,652	17,935	767,407	22,132	7.45	28.8
Gravenhurst..... "	2,207	473,978	68,660	9,750	552,388	14,720	6.67	26.6
Huntsville..... "	2,372	500,754	68,739	11,006	580,499	17,415	7.34	30.0
Totals:								
1907.....	7,858	1,732,087	242,546	38,977	2,013,610	56,241	7.16	27.9
1906.....	7,975	1,677,683	230,078	39,899	1,947,660	53,281	6.68	27.4
NIPISSING:								
Blezard.....Tp.	1,111	106,849	.....	.....	106,849	2,123	1 91	19.9
Bonfield..... "	1,100	119,094	1,200	.....	120,294	3,608	3 28	30.0
Bucke..... "	501	89,630	.....	.....	89,630	3,005	6 00	33.5
Caldwell..... "	1,246	182,675	5,322	.....	187,997	4,865	3 90	25.9
Calvin..... "	515	68,400	.....	.....	68,400	1,655	3 21	24.2
Cameron..... "	203	31,920	.....	.....	31,920	522	2 57	16.4
Coleman..... "	1,103	225,405	1,750	1,756,600	1,983,755	28,948	26 24	14.6
Dymond..... "	485	127,736	1,000	500	129,236	2,918	6 02	22.6
Evanturel..... "	471	216,218	11,577	.....	227,795	3,217	6 83	14.1
Ferris..... "	882	178,370	2,630	.....	181,000	2,890	3 28	16.0
Hagar..... "	283	44,243	1,970	.....	46,213	941	3 33	20.4
Hanmer..... "	754	46,248	.....	.....	46,248	1,918	2 54	41.5
Harley..... "	327	116,482	1,000	.....	117,482	2,818	8 62	24.0
Hudson..... "	204	50,530	200	.....	50,730	1,550	7 60	30.6
Kerns..... "	352	92,345	645	.....	92,990	2,657	7 55	28.6
McKim..... "	205	128,129	.....	.....	128,129	2,621	12 79	20.5
Martland..... "	387	39,444	1,110	.....	40,554	599	1 55	14.8
Mattawan..... "	155	26,450	.....	.....	26,450	425	2 74	16.1
†Neelon & Garson. "	352	80,421	.....	.....	80,421	2,305	6 55	28.7
Papineau..... "	595	58,370	.....	.....	58,370	1,018	1 71	17.4
Ralter & Dunnett. "	1,127	181,540	9,182	1,200	191,922	3,412	3 03	17.8
Springer..... "	1,078	214,554	3,000	.....	217,554	3,841	3 56	17.7
Widdifield..... "	1,528	226,722	7,030	4,205	237,957	7,049	4 61	29.6
Totals:								
1907.....	14,964	2,651,775	47,616	1,762,505	4,461,896	84,905	5 67	19.0
1906.....	13,685	2,648,153	84,569	157,789	2,890,511	59,898	4 38	20.7

† Garson united to Neelon, March 30th, 1907.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
NIPISSING.—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Bonfield .....Tn.	513	35,650	6,100	.....	41,750	1,276	2 49	30.6
Cache Bay ..... "	701	130,715	24,139	.....	154,854	2,961	4 22	19 1
‡Cobalt ..... "	3,330	566,473	64,863	280,230	911,566	21,968	6 60	24.1
Copper Cliff ..... "	2,456	352,570	105,050	43,250	500,870	11,019	4 49	22.0
Haileybury..... "	2,709	733,025	72,510	.....	805,535	20,293	7 49	25.2
‡Latchford ..... "	496	240,625	69,125	18,610	328,360	6,389	12 88	19.5
Mattawa ..... "	1,575	241,508	27,707	6,365	275,580	9,211	5 85	33.4
New Liskeard ... "	1,616	1,069,402	10,800	27,040	1,107,242	26,213	16 22	23.7
North Bay ..... "	5,670	1,385,175	136,180	149,770	1,671,125	40,888	7 21	24.5
Sturgeon Falls... "	2,949	1,342,528	291,062	12,940	1,646,530	27,786	9 42	16.9
Sudbury..... "	3,596	910,495	108,977	.....	1,019,472	28,365	7 89	27.8
Totals:								
1907.....	25,611	7,008,166	916,513	538,205	8,462,884	196,369	7 67	23.2
1606.....	18,325	5,027,809	982,898	181,086	6,191,793	139,264	7 60	22.5
NORFOLK:								
Charlotteville ...Tp.	3,002	1,270,394	12,225	6,260	1,288,879	14,046	4 68	10.9
Houghton..... "	1,903	502,000	5,450	.....	507,450	9,255	4 86	18.2
Middleton..... "	2,299	971,243	5,855	515	977,613	13,271	5 77	13.6
Townsend..... "	3,430	2,624,611	8,062	7,146	2,639,819	20,707	6 04	7.8
Walsingham, N.. "	1,778	725,540	8,620	50	734,210	10,678	6 01	14.5
Walsingham, S.. "	1,629	876,997	4,967	400	882,364	14,078	8 64	16.0
Windham..... "	3,241	1,731,780	8,802	2,120	1,742,702	19,575	6 04	11.2
Woodhouse..... "	2,041	1,549,635	9,795	5,085	1,564,515	10,381	5 09	6.6
Totals:								
1907.....	19,323	10,252,200	63,776	21,576	10,337,552	111,991	5 80	10.8
1906.....	19,528	10,255,843	83,031	23,526	10,362,400	109,624	5 61	10.6
Delhi ..... Vill.	745	183,950	24,725	3,519	212,194	4,262	5 72	20.1
Port Dover.... "	990	337,064	26,578	5,470	369,112	7,811	7 89	21.2
Port Rowan.... "	669	173,950	11,507	3,781	189,238	3,663	5 48	19.4
Waterford..... "	1,080	249,050	22,411	8,775	280,236	7,055	6 53	25.2
Simcoe .....Tn.	3,204	953,750	122,578	50,156	1,126,484	25,565	7 98	22.7
Totals:								
1907.....	6,688	1,897,764	207,799	71,701	2,177,264	48,356	7 23	22.2
1906.....	6,538	1,867,797	232,570	80,486	2,180,853	51,545	7 88	23.6
NORTHUMBERLAND:								
Alnwick .....Tp.	886	449,235	6,790	200	456,225	4,263	4 81	9.3
Brighton ..... "	2,328	1,222,114	1,000	300	1,223,414	12,535	5 38	10.2
Cramahe ..... "	2,102	1,079,370	9,555	.....	1,088,925	15,205	7 23	14.0
Haldimand..... "	3,487	1,533,430	5,220	900	1,539,550	19,848	5 69	12.9
Hamilton ..... "	3,499	2,073,110	11,750	2,700	2,087,560	18,275	5 22	8.8
Monaghan, S.... "	882	663,985	1,360	.....	665,345	5,313	6 02	8.0
Murray ..... "	2,499	1,164,250	5,000	7,200	1,176,450	13,035	5 22	11.1
Percy ..... "	2,767	974,970	20,206	.....	995,176	13,903	5 02	14.0
Seymour ..... "	2,800	1,114,025	13,706	.....	1,127,731	16,916	6 04	15.0
Totals:								
1907.....	21,250	10,274,489	74,587	11,300	10,360,376	119,293	5 61	11.5
1906.....	21,525	10,267,649	76,612	14,066	10,358,327	122,635	5 70	11.8
Brighton ..... Vill.	1,378	508,196	23,110	.....	531,306	9,571	6 95	18 0
Colborne ..... "	1,058	316,990	25,840	2,658	345,488	7,008	6 62	20.3
Hastings ..... "	777	166,633	20,205	1,400	188,238	3,636	4 68	19.3
Campbellford....Tn.	2,428	725,902	90,798	11,040	827,740	15,902	6 55	19.2
Cobourg ..... "	4,883	1,509,518	145,442	32,200	1,687,160	42,688	8 74	25.3
Totals:								
1907.....	10,524	3,227,239	305,395	47,298	3,579,932	78,805	7 49	22.0
1906.....	10,739	3,099,074	358,956	50,268	3,508,298	84,856	7 90	24.2

‡ Incorporated 1907.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values,				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
ONTARIO:		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Brock .....Tp.	3,399	2,724,338	14,566	200	2,739,104	23,269	6 85	8.5
Mara..... "	2,775	1,637,040	18,577	1,700	1,657,317	14,239	5 13	8.6
Pickering ..... "	4,675	3,288,479	39,365	16,934	3,344,778	34,153	7 31	10.2
Rama..... "	1,073	205,033	7,769	541	213,343	4,832	4 50	22.6
Reach ..... "	3,123	2,025,160	6,600	.....	2,031,760	17,373	5 56	8.6
Scott..... "	1,883	1,382,220	1,950	2,500	1,386,670	12,646	6 72	9.1
Scugog ..... "	463	284,440	250	.....	284,690	2,629	5 68	9.2
Thorah ..... "	1,211	1,161,482	4,255	.....	1,165,737	8,287	6 84	7.1
Uxbridge ..... "	2,417	986,292	4,000	.....	990,292	13,861	5 73	14.0
Whitby, E..... "	2,666	1,640,635	19,310	2,800	1,662,745	14,530	5 45	8.7
Whitby..... "	1,743	1,503,979	10,722	4,350	1,519,051	14,395	8 26	9.5
Totals:								
1907.....	25,428	16,839,098	127,364	29,025	16,995,487	160,214	6 30	9.4
1906.....	25,930	16,796,069	141,131	29,671	16,966,871	148,801	5 74	8.8
Beaverton.....Vill.	937	291,348	19,550	3,000	313,898	4,756	5 08	15.2
Cannington.... "	994	324,135	40,983	5,750	370,868	5,627	5 66	15.2
Port Perry .... "	1,217	407,540	54,421	7,763	469,724	13,904	11 42	29.6
Oshawa .....Tn.	6,400	1,632,180	179,625	52,298	1,864,103	48,054	7 51	25.8
Uxbridge..... "	1,716	440,335	52,735	6,150	499,220	14,765	8 60	29.6
Whitby..... "	2,329	812,470	52,737	23,480	888,687	23,635	10 15	26 6
Totals:								
1907.....	13,593	3,908,008	400,051	98,441	4,406,500	110,741	8 15	25.1
1906.....	12,734	3,748,931	469,221	125,698	4,343,850	104,769	8 23	24.1
OXFORD:								
Blandford.....Tp.	1,462	1,248,337	7,175	2,400	1,257,912	10,722	7 33	8.5
Blenheim..... "	4,168	3,104,652	31,400	700	3,136,752	27,294	6 55	8.7
Dereham..... "	3,497	3,190,862	21,992	500	3,213,354	32,621	9 33	10.2
Nissouri, E..... "	2,467	2,742,770	19,865	6,137	2,768,772	18,394	7 46	6.6
Norwich, N..... "	2,045	1,663,100	11,200	5,450	1,679,750	19,932	9 75	10.2
Norwich, S..... "	1,930	1,127,955	11,789	3,350	1,143,094	14,918	7 73	13.1
Oxford, E..... "	1,943	1,537,560	8,877	3,847	1,550,284	14,039	7 23	9.1
Oxford, N..... "	1,153	1,104,278	7,800	1,400	1,113,478	8,504	7 38	7.6
Oxford, W..... "	1,930	1,410,929	14,374	900	1,426,203	12,582	6 52	8.8
Zorra, E..... "	3,789	3,981,402	30,820	4,050	4,016,272	31,213	8 24	7.8
Zorra, W..... "	2,502	2,918,355	925	450	2,919,730	21,235	8 49	7.3
Totals:								
1907.....	26,886	24,030,200	166,217	29,184	24,225,601	211,454	7 86	8.7
1906.....	26,766	23,987,718	178,473	37,824	24,204,015	199,988	7 47	8.3
Embro..... Vill.	551	191,075	17,428	.....	208,503	4,417	8 02	21.2
Norwich..... "	1,294	317,450	32,676	13,787	363,913	10,549	8 15	29.0
Ingersoll.....Tn.	4,761	1,678,900	161,265	90,345	1,930,510	48,651	10 22	25.2
Tillsonburg..... "	2,317	981,625	79,900	37,440	1,098,965	24,642	10 64	22.4
Totals:								
1907.....	8,923	3,169,050	291,269	141,572	3,601,891	88,259	9 89	24.5
1906.....	8,705	3,030,285	340,060	127,958	3,498,303	82,015	9 42	23.4
*Woodstock City. 1907....	9,601	3,699,556	259,871	125,948	4,085,375	84,695	8 82	20.7
*Woodstock City. 1906....	9,422	3,601,860	339,938	180,964	4,122,762	86,522	9 18	21.0
PARRY SOUND:								
Armour.....Tp.	921	222,276	6,593	.....	228,869	3,570	3 88	15.6
Carling..... "	331	52,151	.....	.....	52,151	1,410	4 26	27.0
Chapman..... "	744	151,560	5,400	673	157,633	3,124	4 20	19.8
Christie..... "	432	78,875	2,955	150	81,980	2,240	5 19	27.8
Foley..... "	616	114,449	1,525	.....	115,974	1,293	2 10	11.1
Hagerman ..... "	385	53,583	1,280	.....	54,863	1,562	4 06	28.5
Himsworth, N... "	786	108,765	22,809	300	131,874	2,872	3 65	21 8
Himsworth, S... "	940	242,200	5,380	100	247,680	3,756	4 00	15.2
Humphrey..... "	665	291,639	18,905	.....	310,544	3,314	4 98	10.7

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Totals.	Per head.	Mills on $
PARRY SOUND.—*Con.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Joly.....Tp.	298	58,135	250	.....	58,385	834	2 80	14.3
McDougall..... "	506	91,665	.....	.....	91,665	1,949	3 85	21.3
McKellar..... "	555	71,785	666	.....	72,451	2,103	3 79	29.0
McMurrich..... "	590	145,589	3,466	.....	149,055	1,939	3 29	13.0
Machar..... "	463	89,444	820	.....	90,264	2,229	4 81	24.7
Nipissing..... "	687	110,414	2,433	.....	112,847	2,251	3 28	19.9
Perry..... "	1,565	245,998	18,526	.....	264,524	4,659	2 98	17.6
Ryerson..... "	695	192,570	950	.....	193,520	3,070	4 42	15.9
Strong..... "	739	153,000	1,250	.....	154,250	3,211	4 35	20.8
Totals:								
1907.....	11,918	2,474,098	93,208	1,223	2,568,529	45,386	3 81	17.7
1906.....	12,430	2,352,678	87,476	2,505	2,442,659	45,401	3 65	18.6
Burks Falls..... Vill.	1,132	230,620	30,991	5,441	267,052	6,904	6 10	25.9
‡South River... "	556	99,020	14,416	400	113,836	2,192	3 94	19.3
Sundridge..... "	414	59,820	8,558	.....	68,378	1,846	4 46	27.0
Parry Sound.....Tn.	3,753	1,207,075	139,402	15,659	1,362,136	35,299	9 41	25.9
Powassan..... "	679	120,490	16,080	1,120	137,690	2,678	3 94	19.4
Totals:								
1907.....	6,534	1,717,025	209,447	22,620	1,949,092	48,919	7 49	25.1
1906.....	5,540	1,627,004	215,081	15,226	1,857,311	37,069	6 69	20.0
PEEL:								
Albion.....Tp.	2,227	1,589,212	5,400	.....	1,594,612	16,637	7 47	10.4
Caledon..... "	3,657	1,774,955	25,675	1,900	1,802,530	22,757	6 25	12.6
Chinguacousy.... "	3,512	3,952,978	12,696	11,220	3,976,894	28,275	8 05	7.1
Toronto..... "	4,886	2,878,025	24,275	4,750	2,907,050	31,133	6 37	10.7
Toronto Gore.... "	841	793,075	1,880	300	795,255	8,286	9 85	10.4
Totals:								
1907.....	15,123	10,988,245	69,926	18,170	11,076,341	107,088	7 08	9.7
1906.....	15,280	11,057,627	89,536	16,730	11,163,893	95,734	6 27	8.6
Bolton..... Vill.	504	197,785	20,488	11,282	229,555	4,188	8 31	18.2
Streetsville.... "	557	151,230	11,902	2,158	165,290	4,059	7 29	24.6
Brampton.....Tn.	3,164	1,134,319	89,901	78,271	1,302,491	29,484	9 32	22.6
Totals:								
1907.....	4,225	1,483,334	122,291	91,711	1,697,336	37,731	8 93	22.2
1906.....	4,288	1,445,680	119,068	89,206	1,653,954	34,881	8 13	21.1
PERTH:								
Blanshard.....Tp	2,271	2,496,350	3,450	2,100	2,501,900	17,480	7 70	7.0
Downie..... "	2,452	2,713,085	3,135	500	2,716,720	19,151	7 81	7.0
Easthope, N..... "	2,022	2,378,340	6,803	3,020	2,388,163	15,414	7 62	6.5
Easthope, S..... "	1,880	1,853,397	38,341	.....	1,891,738	13,535	7 20	7.2
Ellice..... "	3,100	2,432,776	6,250	.....	2,439,026	27,720	8 94	11.4
Elma..... "	3,431	3,485,230	29,665	1,300	3,516,195	30,540	8 90	8.7
Fullarton..... "	1,985	2,285,285	4,400	350	2,290,035	16,202	8 16	7.1
Hibbert..... "	2,044	2,104,561	8,350	1,400	2,114,311	18,992	9 29	9.0
Logan..... "	2,679	2,692,485	5,050	270	2,697,805	22,729	8 48	8.4
Mornington..... "	2,885	2,327,146	12,900	3,235	2,343,281	26,929	9 33	11.5
Wallace..... "	2,522	1,991,350	3,100	.....	1,994,450	16,670	6 61	8.4
Totals:								
1907.....	27,271	26,760,005	121,444	12,175	26,893,624	225,362	8 26	8.4
1906.....	27,552	26,368,317	126,670	30,940	26,525,927	211,499	7 67	8.0
Milverton..... Vill.	870	278,950	23,300	8,850	311,100	5,572	6 40	17.9
Listowel .....Tn.	2,470	791,370	93,815	7,300	892,485	21,240	8 60	23.8
Mitchell..... "	1,708	665,130	79,883	19,494	764,507	18,294	10 71	23.9
Totals:								
1907.....	5,048	1,735,450	196,998	35,644	1,968,092	45,106	8 94	22.9
1906.....	5,087	1,724,363	191,062	52,790	1,968,215	43,999	8 65	22.4

*Organized May 1st, 1907.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
PERTH.—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
*St. Marys 1907	3,344	1,353,895	110,653	33,535	1,498,083	38,173	11 42	25.5
Town 1906	3,374	1,343,795	112,615	36,685	1,493,095	35,837	10 62	24.0
*Stratford 1907	14,069	5,267,810	594,535	155,965	6,018,310	157,183	11 17	26.1
City 1906	13,219	4,991,465	574,790	217,580	5,783,835	148,212	11 21	25.6
PETERBOROUGH :								
Asphodel....Tp.	1,641	877,057	4,270	.....	881,327	13,790	8 40	15.6
Belmont andM... "	1,724	222,175	1,500	.....	223,675	7,136	4 14	31.9
Burleigh and A.. "	586	105,650	5,150	.....	110,800	2,678	4 57	24.2
Chandos ..... "	740	87,660	800	.....	88,460	2,739	3 70	31.0
Douro..... "	1,609	812,957	1,877	.....	814,834	9,410	5 85	11.5
Dummer ..... "	1,629	629,835	.....	.....	629,835	8,281	5 08	13.1
Ennismore ..... "	773	354,715	.....	.....	354,715	4,465	5 78	12.6
Galway and C.... "	978	57,740	.....	.....	57,740	1,618	1 65	28.0
Harvey ..... "	930	210,711	396	.....	211,107	4,186	4 50	19.8
Monaghan N .... "	980	656,697	7,000	.....	663,697	5,999	6 12	9.0
Otonabee..... "	2,860	2,005,001	7,985	.....	2,012,986	21,101	7 38	10.5
Smith..... "	2,608	1,597,840	.....	.....	1,597,840	15,256	5 85	9.5
Totals :								
1907.....	17,058	7,618,038	28,978	.....	7,647,016	96,659	5 67	12.6
1906.....	17,089	7,596,489	23,801	.....	7,620,290	90,365	5 29	11.9
Havelock..... Vill.	1,288	208,180	14,399	3,796	226,375	6,098	4 73	26.9
Lakefield..... "	1,468	441,350	68,150	5,000	514,500	8,052	5 49	15.6
Norwood..... "	894	218,815	16,300	1,480	236,595	5,638	6 31	23.8
Totals :								
1907.....	3,650	868,345	98,849	10,276	977,470	19,788	5 42	20.2
1906.....	3,530	802,284	102,007	13,049	917,340	17,981	5 09	19.6
*Peterborough 1907	16,000	6,308,452	636,509	122,270	7,067,231	136,411	8 53	19.3
City 1906	14,962	5,925,335	625,363	109,512	6,660,210	125,653	8 40	18.9
PRESCOTT :								
Alfred .....Tp.	3,237	1,158,900	21,733	5,000	1,185,633	10,646	3 29	9.0
Caledonia ..... "	1,512	1,095,583	15,370	730	1,111,683	9,932	6 57	8.9
Hawkesbury E.. "	4,152	448,960	2,125	.....	451,085	16,462	3 96	36.5
Hawkesbury W.. "	1,349	836,104	.....	.....	836,104	12,306	9 12	14.7
Longueuil..... "	1,015	544,400	.....	.....	544,400	3,620	3 57	6.6
Plantagenet N.... "	3,623	1,279,444	23,625	5,252	1,308,321	16,769	4 63	12.8
Plantagenet S.... "	3,148	968,545	10,700	5,300	984,545	12,402	3 94	12.6
Totals :								
1907.....	18,036	6,331,936	73,553	16,282	6,421,771	82,137	4 55	12.8
1906.....	18,398	5,964,848	92,112	18,061	6,075,021	70,432	3 83	11.6
L'Orignal..... Vill.	1,143	345,325	10,892	11,304	367,521	3,447	3 02	9.4
Hawkesbury ....Tn.	4,444	524,505	54,185	2,000	580,690	16,742	3 77	28.8
Vankleek Hill... "	1,710	448,448	45,790	6,220	500,458	10,218	5 98	20.4
Totals :								
1907.....	7,297	1,318,278	110,867	19,524	1,448,669	30,407	4 17	21.0
1906.....	7,088	1,334,365	113,272	21,987	1,469,624	30,527	4 31	20.8
PRINCE EDWARD :								
Ameliasburg ....Tp.	2,493	1,256,270	6,100	.....	1,262,370	16,008	6 42	12.7
Athol..... "	1,059	453,565	.....	.....	453,565	6,087	5 75	13.4
Hallowell ..... "	2,352	1,115,442	480	300	1,116,222	13,816	5 87	12.4
Hillier..... "	1,326	853,765	5,400	.....	859,165	10,660	8 04	12.4
Marysburg N.... "	976	478,325	9,050	500	487,875	6,559	6 72	13.4
Marysburg S..... "	1,063	515,990	1,340	700	518,030	7,958	7 49	15.4
Sophiasburg..... "	1,649	1,001,420	.....	.....	1,001,420	12,051	7 31	12.0
Totals :								
1907.....	10,918	5,674,777	22,370	1,500	5,698,647	73,139	6 70	12.8
1906.....	11,591	5,881,147	31,975	1,900	5,915,022	61,521	5 31	10.4

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed Population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
PRINCE EDWARD.—*Con.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
†Bloomfield .... Vill.	592	151,395	11,648	2,100	165,143	3,078	5 20	18.6
Wellington.... "	760	255,632	10,750	.....	266,382	3,646	4 80	13.7
Picton.....Tn.	3,780	1,379,530	137,420	26,650	1,543,600	30,028	7 94	19.5
Totals:								
1907.....	5,132	1,786,557	159,818	28,750	1,975,125	36,752	7 16	18.6
1906.....	4,515	1,565,397	146,545	26,500	1,738,442	33,394	7 40	19.2
RAINY RIVER:								
Alberton.....Tp.	208	134,900	780	.....	135,680	1,131	5 44	8.3
Atwood..... "	187	73,890	.....	.....	73,890	2,780	14 87	37.6
Chapple ..... "	831	243,006	2,235	250	245,491	6,170	7 42	25.1
‡Dilke ..... "	300	65,844	4,070	.....	69,914	1,668	5 56	23.9
Emo..... "	750	262,450	7,910	1,000	271,360	5,755	7 68	21.2
Keewatin..... "	1,182	350,525	99,885	24,835	475,245	11,291	9 55	23.8
Lavallee ..... "	666	284,489	1,398	.....	285,887	4,678	7 02	16.4
McIrvine..... "	24	134,484	.....	.....	134,484	1,453	60 54	10.8
Morley..... "	316	116,082	4,087	.....	120,169	2,382	7 54	19.8
Van Horne..... "	460	161,698	9,116	.....	170,814	1,987	4 32	11.6
Worthington & B. "	246	137,624	.....	.....	137,624	2,202	8 95	16.0
Totals:								
1907.....	5,170	1,964,992	129,481	26,085	2,120,558	41,497	8 03	19.6
1906.....	4,637	1,739,730	87,901	21,680	1,849,311	33,108	7 14	17.9
Fort Frances ....Tn.	1,655	934,969	38,543	12,730	986,242	18,482	11 17	18.7
Kenora..... "	5,090	1,733,410	236,840	155,348	2,125,598	61,423	12 07	28.9
Rainy River..... "	1,240	719,166	123,127	.....	842,293	16,227	13 09	19.3
Totals:								
1907.....	7,985	3,387,545	398,510	168,078	3,954,133	96,132	12 04	24.3
1906.....	7,648	2,893,732	223,026	187,948	3,304,706	85,347	11 16	25.8
RENFREW:								
Admaston .....Tp.	1,936	783,710	1,425	.....	785,135	7,594	3 92	9.7
Algona S..... "	775	118,215	.....	.....	118,215	1,800	2 32	15.2
Alice and F..... "	2,049	577,592	.....	.....	577,592	4,971	2 43	8.6
Bagot and B..... "	1,269	146,869	4,300	200	151,369	3,836	3 02	25.3
Bromley ..... "	1,974	1,344,938	10,406	1,880	1,357,224	9,013	4 57	6.6
Brougham ..... "	533	80,740	665	.....	81,405	969	1 82	11.9
Brudenell and L. "	1,231	187,715	2,300	.....	190,015	3,244	2 64	17.1
Grattan ..... "	1,875	348,805	2,900	.....	351,705	4,630	2 47	13.2
Griffith and M .. "	566	58,390	400	.....	58,790	1,026	1 81	17.5
Hagarty, etc..... "	2,875	450,640	16,130	.....	466,770	5,233	1 82	11.2
Head, etc ..... "	298	77,634	1,765	.....	79,399	1,269	4 26	16.0
Horton..... "	1,405	535,043	.....	.....	535,043	5,163	3 67	9.6
McNab..... "	3,407	1,125,947	39,785	8,935	1,174,667	14,784	4 34	12.6
Pembroke..... "	849	313,302	.....	850	314,152	2,324	2 74	7.4
Petewawa..... "	849	88,122	.....	.....	88,122	1,536	1 81	17.4
Radcliffe..... "	424	43,280	2,215	.....	45,495	1,227	2 89	27.0
Raglan..... "	740	59,225	.....	.....	59,225	2,977	4 02	50.3
Rolph, etc ..... "	1,086	164,582	2,050	1,685	168,317	2,934	2 70	17.4
Ross..... "	1,855	887,950	1,250	100	889,300	10,041	5 41	11.3
Sebastopol..... "	624	55,485	500	.....	55,985	1,435	2 30	25.6
Stafford..... "	970	708,761	850	.....	709,611	3,843	3 96	5.4
Westmeath..... "	3,093	1,722,265	10,935	500	1,733,700	14,889	4 81	8.6
Wilberforce, etc . "	2,146	631,708	4,500	.....	636,208	7,144	3 33	11.2
Totals:								
1907.....	32,829	10,510,918	102,376	14,150	10,627,444	111,882	3 41	10.5
1906.....	33,800	10,526,951	109,981	13,736	10,650,668	106,249	3 14	10.0

† Incorporated Jan., 1907. ‡ Organized Jan. 1st, 1907.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
RENFREW—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c	
Cobden..... Vill.	785	261,575	18,762	2,100	282,437	3,449	4 39	12.2
Eganville ..... "	1,084	282,555	45,145	5,920	333,620	8,054	7 43	24.1
Arnprior.....Tn.	4,218	1,108,800	91,806	39,131	1,239,737	38,965	9 24	31.4
Pembroke ..... "	5,851	2,107,785	228,110	70,730	2,406,625	42,244	7 22	17.6
Renfrew..... "	3,310	1,116,974	144,640	25,503	1,287,117	28,360	8 57	22.0
Totals :								
1907.....	15,248	4,877,689	528,463	143,384	5,549,536	121,072	7 94	21.8
1906.....	15,257	4,676,922	525,365	144,765	5,347,052	108,200	7 09	20.2
RUSSELL :								
Cambridge.....Tp.	3,231	1,151,792	.....	.....	1,151,792	14,278	4 42	12.4
Clarence..... "	5,296	1,113,516	7,000	.....	1,120,516	20,183	3 81	18.0
Cumberland..... "	3,514	1,697,325	13,745	.....	1,711,070	22,854	6 50	13.4
Russell ..... "	3,145	1,560,875	9,025	100	1,570,000	22,000	7 00	14.0
Totals :								
1907.....	15,186	5,523,508	29,770	100	5,553,378	79,315	5 22	14.3
1906.....	14,842	4,442,851	15,042	1,250	4,459,143	69,516	4 68	15.6
Casselman..... Vill.	612	107,938	7,228	.....	115,166	2,064	3 37	17.9
Rockland..... "	2,768	150,115	.....	.....	150,115	9,124	3 30	60.8
Totals :								
1907.....	3,380	258,053	7,228	.....	265,281	11,188	3 31	42.2
1906.....	3,311	239,578	7,044	.....	246,622	11,205	3 38	45.4
SIMCOE :								
Adjala.....Tp.	2,035	847,525	3,750	500	851,775	11,204	5 50	13.2
Essa ..... "	3,194	1,313,779	9,706	2,900	1,326,385	20,944	6 56	15.8
Flos..... "	3,051	1,635,245	23,571	2,300	1,661,116	20,745	6 80	12.5
Gwillimbury W.. "	2,157	1,116,299	2,730	.....	1,119,029	13,440	6 23	12.0
Innisfil..... "	3,176	1,674,574	5,100	1,700	1,681,374	22,125	6 97	13.2
Matchedash ..... "	450	129,318	.....	.....	129,318	1,666	3 70	12.9
Medonte ..... "	4,104	1,232,385	36,002	27,575	1,295,962	19,828	4 83	15.3
Nottawasaga..... "	4,671	2,565,349	9,300	500	2,575,149	28,316	6 06	11.0
Orillia..... "	3,880	625,803	16,060	3,400	645,263	18,444	4 75	28.6
Oro..... "	3,620	1,570,117	3,939	.....	1,574,056	16,196	4 47	10.3
Sunnidale..... "	2,242	869,768	3,371	.....	873,139	11,128	4 96	12.7
Tay..... "	†5,478	1,290,757	109,855	7,400	1,408,012	16,465	3 01	11.7
Tecumseth ..... "	3,111	1,700,895	8,530	6,249	1,715,674	17,272	5 55	10.1
Tiny..... "	3,899	1,048,957	2,940	.....	1,051,897	20,944	5 37	19.9
Tossorontio..... "	1,547	746,524	4,425	.....	750,949	7,441	4 81	9.9
Vespra..... "	2,519	1,109,788	8,200	.....	1,117,988	12,683	5 03	11 3
Totals :								
1907.....	49,134	19,477,083	247,479	52,524	19,777,086	258,841	5 27	13.1
1906.....	49,716	19,585,593	246,482	49,062	19,881,137	252,334	5 08	12.7
Beeton ..... Vill.	789	163,045	17,722	4,562	185,329	4,891	6 20	26.4
Bradford..... "	984	246,650	21,833	4,600	273,083	6,643	6 75	24.3
Creemore..... "	660	176,275	23,367	1,475	201,117	4,525	6 86	22.5
Tottenham .... "	575	160,305	16,950	800	178,055	4,018	6 99	22.6
Alliston.....Tn.	1,414	380,758	37,386	5,105	423,249	10,239	7 24	24.2
Barrie..... "	6,783	2,712,030	282,799	44,631	3,039,460	60,713	8 95	20.0
Collingwood..... "	7,414	2,565,074	268,316	25,950	2,859,340	69,407	9 36	24.3
Midland..... "	4,049	1,119,275	104,305	81,071	1,304,651	37,425	9 24	28.7
Orillia..... "	5,167	1,540,590	166,760	33,930	1,741,280	40,776	7 89	23.4
Pentanguishene . "	3,171	711,765	123,882	8,222	843,869	28,212	8 90	33.4
Stayner..... "	1,080	290,530	26,872	3,370	320,772	6,760	6 26	21.1
Totals :								
1907.....	32,086	10,066,297	1,090,192	213,716	11,370,205	273,609	8 53	24.1
1906.....	31,451	9,532,673	1,101,136	291,105	10,933,914	260,224	8 27	23.8

† Taken from 1906 assessment roll as 1907 is incomplete.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
STORMONT:		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Cornwall .....Tp.	5,500	1,243,320	.....	.....	1,243,320	27,348	4 97	22.0
Finch..... "	2,908	1,197,925	13,200	.....	1,211,125	25,889	8 90	21.4
Osnabruck..... "	4,626	2,030,587	18,215	2,301	2,051,103	23,679	5 12	11.5
Roxborough..... "	4,287	1,709,309	27,488	.....	1,736,797	30,809	7 19	17.7
Totals:								
1907.....	17,321	6,181,141	58,903	2,301	6,242,345	107,725	6 22	17.3
1906.....	17,251	6,153,067	69,793	4,537	6,227,397	110,396	6 40	17.7
Finch..... Vill.	371	74,160	5,767	.....	79,927	1,279	3 45	16.0
Cornwall .....Tn.	6,197	1,857,050	123,940	35,000	2,015,990	53,497	8 63	26.5
Totals:								
1907.....	6,568	1,931,210	129,707	35,000	2,095,917	54,776	8 34	26.1
1906.....	6,231	1,948,557	132,727	44,420	2,125,704	50,448	8 10	23.7
THUNDER BAY:								
Neebing.....Tp.	81	288,225	350		288,575	5,628	69 48	19.5
†O'Connor ..... "	100	67,200	.....	.....	67,200	1,661	16 61	24.7
Oliver..... "	541	222,408	600	.....	223,008	4,314	7 97	19.3
Paipoonge ..... "	423	222,541	.....	.....	222,541	6,152	14 54	27.6
Schreiber..... "	710	106,543	7,900	73,983	188,426	3,611	5 09	19.2
Shuniah..... "	244	285,032	.....	.....	285,032	3,931	16 11	13.8
Totals:								
1907.....	2,099	1,191,949	8,850	73,983	1,274,782	25,297	12 05	19.8
1906.....	1,596	949,465	950	73,740	1,024,155	19,837	12 43	19.4
Fort William City..... 1907	13,882	5,701,488	541,462	83,320	6,326,270	127,751	9 20	20.2
Fort William City..... 1906	10,032	4,781,351	372,701	189,920	5,343,972	99,239	8 89	18.6
Port Arthur City..... 1907	13,576	6,695,119	418,127	36,600	7,149,846	133,615	9 84	18.7
Port Arthur City..... 1906	10,206	4,683,034	310,825	31,100	5,024,959	77,223	7 57	15.3
VICTORIA:								
Bexley.....Tp.	776	218,100	17,662	.....	235,762	4,638	5 98	19.7
Carden ..... "	617	218,260	.....	.....	218,260	3,204	5 19	14.7
Dalton ..... "	458	51,834	75	.....	51,909	1,630	3 56	31.4
Eldon ..... "	2,171	1,551,684	16,897	.....	1,568,581	16,430	7 57	10.5
Emily..... "	1,904	1,266,481	800	400	1,267,681	13,481	7 01	10.6
Fenelon..... "	2,078	994,755	4,350	.....	999,105	11,476	5 52	11.5
Laxton, etc..... "	662	134,127	.....	.....	134,127	3,268	4 94	24.4
Mariposa..... "	3,471	3,446,345	17,325	5,141	3,468,811	30,514	8 79	8.8
Ops..... "	1,983	1,700,610	.....	.....	1,700,610	18,800	9 48	11.1
Somerville..... "	1,763	246,775	9,100	250	256,125	8,105	4 60	31.6
Verulam ..... "	1,827	618,643	4,200	.....	622,843	11,831	6 48	19.0
Totals:								
1907.....	17,710	10,447,614	70,409	5,791	10,523,814	123,377	6 97	11.7
1906.....	18,422	10,414,019	76,092	9,877	10,499,988	114,435	6 21	10.9
Bobcaygeon ... Vill.	983	196,100	20,017	3,042	219,159	6,673	6 79	30.4
Fenelon Falls.. "	1,031	394,913	53,011	3,175	451,099	7,894	7 66	17.5
Omemee..... "	536	167,172	12,629	1,000	180,801	2,978	5 56	16.5
Sturgeon Point. "	410	31,090	1,250	84	32,424	713	1 74	22.0
Woodville..... "	417	117,795	12,167	300	130,262	2,000	4 80	15.4
Lindsay.....Tn.	7,275	2,156,300	251,025	30,575	2,437,900	78,344	10 77	32.1
Totals:								
1907.....	10,652	3,063,370	350,099	38,176	3,451,645	98,602	9 26	28.6
1906.....	10,845	2,991,837	368,554	41,706	3,402,097	93,268	8 60	27.4
WATERLOO:								
Dumfries N. .... Tp.	1,896	2,025,550	27,100	1,570	2,054,220	14,546	7 67	7.1
Waterloo ..... "	6,587	3,914,675	43,455	20,875	3,979,005	36,411	5 53	9.2
Wellesley ..... "	4,403	3,773,050	51,935	9,158	3,834,143	30,582	6 95	8.0

† Organized January 1st, 1907.

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
WATERLOO—*Con.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Wilmot.....Tp.	4,614	2,945,115	41,619	13,045	2,999,779	25,952	5 62	8.7
Woolwich..... "	4,065	2,760,575	29,527	10,220	2,800,322	25,698	6 32	9.2
Totals:								
1907.....	21,565	15,418,965	193,636	54,868	15,667,469	133,189	6 18	8.5
1906.....	21,648	15,520,954	204,225	77,177	15,802,356	126,369	5 84	8.0
Ayr..... Vill.	868	260,855	25,979	11,027	297,861	4,862	5 60	16.3
Elmira..... "	1,558	463,210	55,004	10,850	529,064	7,691	4 94	14.5
New Hamburg. "	1,543	408,435	49,332	14,133	471,900	9,438	6 12	20.0
Berlin.....Tn.	13,083	5,165,269	569,237	142,292	5,876,798	124,786	9 54	21.2
Galt..... "	9,149	3,628,028	474,173	104,628	4,206,829	102,646	11 22	24.4
Hespeler..... "	2,534	715,230	113,050	13,625	841,905	17,788	7 02	21.1
Preston..... "	2,970	926,614	111,455	30,225	1,068,294	22,372	7 53	20.9
Waterloo..... "	4,403	1,557,850	324,919	42,340	1,925,109	41,074	9 33	21.3
Totals:								
1907.....	36,108	13,125,491	1,723,149	369,120	15,217,760	330,657	9 16	21.7
1906.....	33,678	11,995,538	1,642,593	441,550	14,079,681	294,679	8 75	20.9
WELLAND:								
Bertie.....Tp.	3,011	1,697,401	16,665	5,312	1,719,378	21,959	7 29	12.8
Crowland..... "	1,037	548,113	1,125	.....	549,238	6,643	6 41	12.1
Humberstone ... "	2,844	958,240	20,605	6,600	985,445	12,266	4 31	12.4
Pelham..... "	2,483	1,157,130	9,710	4,595	1,171,435	13,065	5 26	11.2
Stamford..... "	2,525	1,466,525	26,205	.....	1,492,730	17,047	6 75	11.4
Thorold..... "	1,608	690,244	4,568	2,331	697,143	8,978	5 58	12 9
Wainfleet..... "	2,452	1,112,680	12,000	200	1,124,880	16,062	6 55	14.3
Willoughby..... "	878	512,747	975	.....	513,722	5,735	6 53	11.2
Totals:								
1907.....	16,838	8,143,080	91,853	19,038	8,253,971	101,755	6 04	12.3
1906.....	16,551	8,018,483	96,320	18,743	8,133,546	97,085	5 87	11.9
Bridgeburg .... Vill.	1,455	901,724	38,348	33,935	974,007	17,624	12 11	18.1
Chippawa..... "	642	148,085	7,750	1,081	156,916	2,948	4 59	18.8
Fort Erie..... "	1,156	392,734	12,986	5,162	410,882	8,368	7 24	20.4
Port Colborne. "	1,397	384,926	39,440	20,225	444,591	8,064	5 77	18.1
Thorold.....Tn.	2,092	683,227	84,750	15,250	783,227	19,970	9 55	25.5
Welland..... "	3,272	1,268 540	277,100	45,415	1,591,055	36,204	11 06	22.8
Totals:								
1907.....	10,014	3,779,236	460,374	121,068	4,360,678	93,178	9 30	21.4
1906.....	8,348	3,130,299	292,576	98,846	3,521,721	73,828	8 84	21.0
*Niagara Falls City..... 1907	8,976	3,684,210	254,295	20,500	3,959,005	108,528	12 09	27.4
*Niagara Falls City..... 1906	7,954	3,730,257	209,334	51,500	3,991,091	93,520	11 76	23.4
WELLINGTON:								
Arthur.....Tp.	2,630	2,475,541	6,100	200	2,481,841	19,042	7 24	7.7
Eramosa..... "	2,446	2,056,794	28,051	7,520	2,092,365	16,433	6 72	7.9
Erin..... "	3,061	2,095,875	9,575	.....	2,105,450	16,455	5 38	7.8
Garafraxa W .... "	2,035	1,703,050	2,965	2,600	1,708 615	14,072	6 91	8.2
Guelph..... "	2,267	1,907,855	40,550	22,200	1,970,605	13,325	5 88	6.8
Luther W..... "	1,822	1,492,745	6,400	.....	1,499,145	14,947	8 20	10.0
Maryborough.... "	2,639	2,367,885	12,485	.....	2,380,370	20,021	7 59	8.4
Minto..... "	2,715	2,416,276	8,590	.....	2,424,866	17,760	6 54	7.3
Nichol..... "	1,562	1,315,665	9,470	5,700	1,330,835	9,070	5 81	6.7
Peel..... "	3,273	2,860,440	5,775	2,350	2,868,565	25,545	7 80	8.9
Pilkington..... "	1,168	1,299,478	.....	1,150	1,300,628	9,719	8 32	7.5
Puslinch..... "	2,659	1,459,108	10,055	1,800	1,470,963	12,887	4 85	8.8
Totals:								
1907.....	28,277	23,450,712	140,016	43,520	23,634,248	189,276	6 69	8.0
1906.....	28,710	23,386,910	165,100	47,910	23,599,920	194,130	6 76	8.2

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Assessed population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
WELLINGTON—*Con.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Arthur ..... Vill.	1,211	341,375	41,725	14,250	397,350	9,096	7 51	22.9
Clifford ..... "	568	154,320	13,921	2,050	170,291	2,598	4 57	15.3
Drayton ..... "	807	249,897	26,448	600	276,945	5,547	6 87	20.0
Elora ..... "	1,160	347,750	31,165	13,150	392,065	9,267	7 99	23.7
Erin ..... "	502	125,600	12,928	.....	138,528	1,676	3 34	12.1
Fergus ..... "	1,540	435,027	41,174	10,395	486,596	10,847	7 04	22.3
Harriston ..... Tn.	1,626	470,535	56,052	5,000	531,587	14,161	8 71	26.7
Mount Forest .... "	2,344	677,860	79,576	20,915	778,351	19,641	8 38	25.2
Palmerston ..... "	1,948	529,435	52,803	17,379	599,617	19,601	10 06	32.7
Totals:								
1907	11,706	3,331,799	355,792	83,739	3,771,330	92,434	7 90	24.5
1906	11,794	3,155,180	341,777	97,588	3,594,545	88,565	7 51	24.6
*Guelph City 1907	13,700	4,815,840	575,400	49,690	5,440,930	94,056	6 87	17.3
*Guelph City 1906	13,100	4,410,420	590,450	62,332	5,063,202	105,223	8 03	20.8
WENTWORTH:								
Ancaster ..... Tp.	3,565	2,256,572	13,370	2,500	2,272,442	21,835	6 12	9.6
Barton ..... "	4,762	1,465,376	17,560	27,043	1,509,979	17,378	3 65	11.5
Beverly ..... "	3,772	2,769,832	10,385	200	2,780,417	22,842	6 06	8.2
Binbrook ..... "	1,201	1,013,537	5,178	.....	1,018,715	9,272	7 72	9.1
Flamboro E. .... "	2,206	1,681,925	5,100	.....	1,687,025	14,590	6 60	8.6
Flamboro W. .... "	2,512	1,659,930	14,775	4,750	1,679,455	15,451	6 15	9.2
Glanford ..... "	1,501	1,063,173	14,184	4,050	1,081,407	8,128	5 42	7.5
Saltfleet ..... "	3,196	2,088,668	16,110	5,260	2,110,038	20,165	6 31	9.6
Totals:								
1907	22,715	13,999,013	96,662	43,803	14,139,478	129,661	5 71	9.2
1906	22,142	13,938,028	107,686	46,510	14,092,224	129,418	5 84	9.2
Waterdown .... Vill.	696	162,290	10,260	725	173,275	2,679	3 85	15.5
Dundas ..... Tn.	3,847	1,082,780	100,775	78,825	1,262,380	30,903	8 03	24.5
Totals:								
1907	4,543	1,245,070	111,035	79,550	1,435,655	33,582	7 39	23.4
1906	4,381	1,155,770	118,071	77,232	1,351,073	30,794	7 03	22.8
*Hamilton City 1907	64,067	29,114,343	3,848,990	1,239,250	34,202,583	726,106	11 33	21.2
*Hamilton City 1906	61,443	26,728,234	3,826,495	1,461,660	32,016,389	684,741	11 14	21.4
YORK:								
Etobicoke ..... Tp.	4,763	2,144,551	41,505	47,680	2,233,736	34,883	7 32	15.6
Georgina ..... "	1,556	897,415	10,150	1,500	909,065	7,868	5 06	8.7
Gwillimbury E. . "	3,221	1,311,575	16,700	3,100	1,331,375	18,118	5 62	13.6
Gwillimbury N. "	1,537	964,420	11,140	.....	975,560	7,681	5 00	7.9
King ..... "	4,664	2,867,597	13,192	.....	2,880,789	30,598	6 56	10.6
Markham ..... "	4,973	3,227,430	23,975	400	3,251,805	30,854	6 20	9.5
Scarborough .... "	3,623	2,240,830	4,950	5,615	2,251,395	23,985	6 62	10.7
Vaughan ..... "	3,944	2,931,387	10,650	2,500	2,944,537	26,056	6 61	8.8
Whitchurch ..... "	2,788	1,627,390	1,755	.....	1,629,145	16,275	5 84	10.0
York ..... "	15,595	8,269,118	68,005	48,200	8,385,323	132,582	8 50	15.8
Totals:								
1907	46,664	26,481,713	202,022	108,995	26,792,730	328,900	7 05	12.3
1906	42,991	24,950,663	222,115	121,909	25,294,687	273,722	6 37	10.8
Holland L'd'g .. Vill.	396	67,604	2,500	810	70,914	1,064	2 69	15.0
Markham ..... "	1,050	253,440	26,940	9,845	290,225	6,986	6 65	24.1
Richmond Hill "	680	159,155	10,630	4,195	173,980	3,338	4 91	19.2
Stouffville ..... "	1,038	335,075	24,932	1,800	361,807	6,069	5 85	16.8
Sutton ..... "	604	212,925	14,535	5,585	233,045	3,396	5 62	14.6
Weston ..... "	1,475	464,575	10,527	.....	475,102	12,675	8 59	26.7
Woodbridge ... "	551	154,704	9,873	.....	164,577	3,307	6 00	20.1

POPULATION, ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION, 1907.—*Concluded.*

Municipalities.	Assessed population.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes, including schools.		
		Real property.	Business assessment	Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $.
YORK—*Continued.*		$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Aurora.....Tn.	1,640	457,930	40,116	4,700	502,746	12,157	7 41	24.2
East Toronto .... "	4,206	1,712,370	52,175	94,810	1,859,355	49,582	11 79	26.7
Newmarket ..... "	2,839	716,665	89,637	35,507	841,809	21,563	7 60	25.6
Totals :								
1907.....	14,479	4,534,443	281,865	157,252	4,973,560	120,137	8 30	24.2
1906.....	14,072	4,227,698	296,359	163,261	4,687,318	98,349	6 99	21.0
*North Toronto Town 1907	3,004	1,375,063	14,385	23,800	1,413,248	34,525	11 49	24.4
*North Toronto Town 1906	2,578	1,132,153	10,594	24,600	1,167,347	27,766	10 77	23.8
*Toronto City..... 1907	272,600	155,468,825	21,812,697	8,016,284	185,297,806	4,073,785	14 94	22.0
*Toronto City..... 1906	253,720	140,999,965	18,807,812	8,099,015	167,906,792	3,686,478	14 53	22.0
*West Toronto City..... 1907	11,537	4,527,300	341,870	59,985	4,929,155	121,696	10 55	24.7
*West Toronto City..... 1906	10,151	3,886,430	328,055	176,680	4,391,165	99,359	9 79	22.6

Twentieth Annual Reports

OF THE

Inspectors of Factories

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

1907

Published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto

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To the Honourable SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

I have the pleasure to present herewith for the consideration of your Honour, the Reports of the Inspectors of Factories for 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

NELSON MONTEITH,

Minister of Agriculture.

TORONTO, 1908.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

1907.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JAMES T. BURKE.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report of the inspection of factories in the district assigned to me, comprising a section in Toronto, and Western Ontario.

Although Inspector's' Reports are from time to time based largely on subjects much of the same nature, yet each year presents its quota of scientific development, commercial influences, and industrial conditions, all of which enter into the duties pertaining to factory inspection.

The year just closed has been no exception in this respect, but a condition followed which was particularly apparent towards the close of the year, by which there has been a curtailment of industrial enterprise with a consequent discharge of labor. Some people have gone so far as to predict a period of hard times particularly in the United States, brought about by what is termed a financial stringency. The conditions in the United States a few short years ago would have had a more marked effect on Canadian industry and enterprise than is the case at the present time. This is a condition of which Canadians should be proud, as it demonstrates that Canada is to a great extent free from outside influences. I admit, however, that a slight vibration of the Wall Street crash was apparent in this Province. Stocks and securities were reduced in value. Some took the precaution to withdraw their money, and others with available means did not care to invest. As a result some of the smaller industries with limited capital were compelled to withdraw from the manufacturing field. This Province and Canada as a whole is in the midst of a period of great development and prosperity. While it is true that there is a surplus of unemployed labor, yet this is a condition that would follow the settlement and development of any new country, and which is possibly aggravated by the misrepresentation of transportation companies and the difference of our Canadian climate.

This financial stringency which originated in the United States, and affected their interstate commerce and industries, should be a valuable lesson to this country, as it demonstrates that it is possible even in times of great prosperity for a nation to experience a reverse even bordering on what might be called hard times. The wealth of a country is distributed in various investments, all of which have their direct bearing upon the money market. Should speculative investments be withdrawn to a considerable extent, it would effect a scarcity of money, which would have a marked effect on development and enterprise. Another lesson none the less important is the

effect of organizing a system whereby a few persons can bring about a depression in stocks and securities by the investment of large sums of money spent in useless speculation, and which is a drawback to the community, and could be used with greater advantage in building up and developing this great country.

Aside from the question referred to, our industries, as in the past, have maintained a steady growth, which in many instances was not equal to the demand.

In keeping with the development of trades, there has been a marked advance in providing and maintaining the conditions set forth in the provisions of the Factories Act. It is nevertheless true that there is always the untractable, whose sole purpose is to evade any regulation which would involve an outlay; but, fortunately, this class is in the minority. I have had to resort to rather extreme measures in having the law observed in some such cases during the past year. On case I have in mind, which will serve as an illustration to show what some persons will do to unload their legal responsibilities upon some other person, or take refuge behind some technicality in the hope of being entirely free from such responsibilities. This was a case where the owner of a building refused to provide the sanitary accommodation required by the Factories and Shops Acts. The case was contested on the ground first that the owner did not lease the premises as a factory; second, that having leased the premises he (the owner), would have no right to proceed on the premises to make repairs or alterations, only in the light of a trespasser; and third, that the work being conducted on the premises did not constitute a factory or shop within the meaning of these Acts.

On the basis of the magistrate's interpretation of a factory or shop, the defence was sustained on this third point by the magistrate's decision. However, a stated case was demanded which was subsequently argued at Osgoode Hall, resulting in a reverse judgment with costs. For your information I might add that the nature of the industry involved, and to which the magistrate claimed did not apply to the provisions of the Acts, was a custom tailoring establishment. This is an instance of many cases where the tact and diplomacy of an Inspector is pressed to the limit of patience and resourcefulness to meet the evasive designs of this class of people. This incident in common with the general experience of the Inspectors, is but another proof of the great advantage of having laws framed so as to be clear and definite. No doubt this man, as well as those who advised him, were of the opinion that there was a technical chance of escape, resulting that much valuable time was spent in arriving at the meaning of this Act, as well as the expense involved. So much has been said in this respect in past reports by different Inspectors that a further resume of these experiences is unnecessary.

Inspection of Factories.

The inspection of factories in general may be summarized as follows: The guarding of machinery and dangerous parts, the regulations governing the employment of females and minors, heating and sanitary regulations, protection in the event of fire, boiler inspection and the reporting of accidents.

As to the guarding of machinery, the usual progress has been made during the past year, and I feel warranted in expressing the opinion that this Department will compare favorable with other Departments in the progress made in this direction. It is also true that the Inspectors have not been entirely satisfied with the progress of this requirement, although we have been zealous, and our labors have been rewarded in the satisfaction of maintaining a standard equal, if not superior, to that of other Departments of

Factory Inspection. We have invariably found it difficult to impress manufacturers and workmen that various guards and methods of protection are available and in practical use for the protection of standard machines. Up to the present we have had these inspections to combat individually, but during the past year, the Inspectors had prepared as an appendix to the last report, a pamphlet showing cuts of practical devices for guarding machines and their dangerous parts. You have indorsed our efforts in this direction by having these published in sufficient quantity to supply each manufacturer with a copy. In this way we believe that a new avenue of progress has been opened that will very much increase the protection afforded for machinery and dangerous parts in the next and following years.

As to the regulations which govern the employment of females and minors, in the former we find that conditions remain about the same as in past years, with the exception that a growing tendency towards the introduction of female labor in all industrial vocations is apparent. The cause of this may be traced on the one hand to the extremes of a competitive age, and on the other hand between the needs of widows and persons on whose efforts depend the living and practical existence of weaker persons dependent upon them, and to which is added the class who prefer the attractions of clerical or factory life. In certain trades or callings it is true that women are quite within their sphere when so engaged, but I feel safe in saying that it would be difficult to maintain an argument that would justify women in adopting some of the callings in which they are engaged. However, our laws do not apply to the classification of employment for women, and only as to the hours of such employment, with the addition of a few minor regulations, the hours of employment being defined clearly by the Act. It is not legal that females be employed for a longer time in a factory than provided by the Act, except when certain conditions arise which are clearly set forth. On due proof to the satisfaction of the inspector that such conditions do exist, he may grant a permit extending the time in which such females may be employed. I may say that few of such permits were required during the year, and in each case careful investigation was made to verify the claims set forth in the application. It is a notable fact that notwithstanding the growth of industry, the desire to work overtime or long hours grow less apparent each year, and only in a case of absolute necessity is this policy adopted either for male or female employees.

Child Labor.

This old, yet ever new, subject is always before us. Old, because its reformation began more than a century ago, and new, because of its ever changing conditions and environments. While it is true that the presence of child labor is a serious question from many points of view, its seriousness is intensified in proportion to the extent of its operations. I am pleased to say, however, that up to the present the extent of child labor has not reached any formidable proportions in this Province. It has been the aim of the Inspectors to prevent the existence of such conditions even in the slightest degree. In this respect, aided by climatic conditions and the robust nature of our industries, I think we have been fairly successful in so far as child labor relates to our factory laws; but, as before indicated, the changing conditions that rapidly follow the development of a country open other forms of industry for the child, which are equally harmful, if not more injurious, than a well regulated form of factory employment would be. To this may be added the conditions arising through the development of immigration. This

latter phase is becoming quite noticeable throughout this Province, especially in the large cities and towns where whole families of immigrants arrive. In fact, it might be said that in some places colonies have arrived with a very limited means of sustenance, and coming from countries that disregard the physical and educational demands of youth, they avail themselves of the first opportunity to put the whole family to work. As our laws do not require an educational test, the only passport necessary to gain admission to the factory is to submit evidence that the child is of the required age, and in many cases evidence of the kind submitted is very doubtful, if not wholly unreliable. As to various employment to which the factory laws do not apply, the fitness of the applicant for the duties to be performed, is about the only question which enters into the agreement. This is particularly true of families who speak a foreign language, and to whom our schools are no inducement. It is therefore obvious that this subject should receive the earnest attention of the Inspectors and legislators at this time, in order that undesirable conditions may not be permitted to establish a foothold in this Province. At the last session of the Legislature, a Committee of the Legislature was appointed to investigate the conditions relating to child labor and education, with a view, as I understand, to recommend legislation that would harmonize and bring the questions involved up to a standard that would justly meet present conditions. The report of this Committee submitted to the Legislature would indicate that a careful and exhaustive inquiry had been made touching the various questions that enter into this subject in this and other countries. We, therefore, look forward with the hope that the Government will provide adequate legislation that will insure the physical protection, as well as the educational needs, of the children of this Province.

Heating and Sanitary Regulations.

The heating and sanitary equipment of a factory to a certain extent go hand in hand. If a factory is not properly heated, it cannot be said that its sanitary requirements are perfect. For the purpose of expressing more clearly the general nature of our factory laws relating to heating and sanitation, I submit the following: "Our factory laws provide that not less than 300 cubic feet of air space be provided for each employe. It also provides that a factory or room where persons are employed must be heated to a temperature of not less than 60 degrees, and the employer of every factory is held responsible for ventilating the factory in such manner as to keep the air reasonably pure, and so as to render harmless as far as reasonably practicable, all gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health." The value of this legislation may be more fully explained by quoting the substance of a report by an English Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the ventilation of factories and workshops, dated August 15th, 1902, which states, "All authorities are agreed that health depends to a large extent on a constant and abundant supply of fresh air uncontaminated by other individuals or by any substance which causes discomfort or contains poisonous, infectious, or otherwise harmful material. The air of a building containing human beings cannot, however, be kept absolutely pure, and all that can be demanded for the air of factories and workshops is that it be kept as pure as possible. By the effect of air upon the senses we can roughly judge as to whether a room is sufficiently ventilated according to one's own subjective standard; but the judgments of

different people agree only very roughly, and are liable to be affected by various accidental circumstances. It is, therefore, desirable to have an objective criterion of what constitutes reasonably sufficient ventilation. The only practical objective criterion hitherto legally recognized in general administration with all factories and workshops is the existence of a certain minimum (250 cubic feet) of air space per person employed. The existence of certain cubic air space per person affords no reliable guarantee of reasonably sufficient ventilation, and indeed the most highly vitiated air met with by the committee was in rooms with an air space of about 10,000 cubic feet per person. The degree of impurity in the air will after a comparatively short interval from the commencement of work depend not on the air space per person in the room, but on the volume of fresh air introduced per person and per cubic feet of gas burned. It has long been recognized that the best objective criterion of the sufficiency of ventilation in ordinary rooms is the proportion of carbonic acid in the air."

The report concludes by recommending the adoption as a standard of sufficient ventilation that the air in workrooms lighted by daylight or electricity shall not contain beyond twelve volumes of carbonic acid per 10,000 of pure air, or in rooms lighted by gas or oil not more than twenty volumes per 10,000 of pure air, and that the factory inspectors should be equipped with the proper apparatus to collect supplies of air, and that a properly qualified person should be secured by the factory department to analyze it.

The suggestions contained in the report of this Parliamentary Committee agree on the whole with my ideas regarding the methods best suited in administering this part of our factory legslation. It also demonstrates that while perhaps our laws are as far reaching as the same laws in other countries, yet we lack the efficiency for carrying these laws to a just conclusion, and for this reason and purpose I would recommend that the Department be supplied with an apparatus for taking samples of air in such places as we might have reasonable doubts as to its purity.

Injurious or Noxious Trades.

Allied to some extent with that of ventilation, we have trades that are known to be injurious because particles of dust of a vegetable and mineral nature being thrown off which mingles with the air, and to which special means have to be provided in order to reduce as far as possible these harmful influences. However, provisions are set forth in section 16 of the factory laws governing these conditions. The provisions relating to the removal of dust from polishing, buffing and grinding wheels and belts have received the special attention of the Inspectors, with the result that every such place that came to notice has been equipped with a system of exhaust fans for removing the dust from these grinding and polishing processes; but the labors of an inspector do not end with the installing and equipment of a system. This is particularly true of dust collecting machinery. It is frequently found that after much effort on the part of an inspector, and expense on the part of the employer, that these devices are put out of commission, and retired in a disorganized condition on the slightest pretext by the very persons for whom they were installed to protect. Consequently, this condition has caused manufacturers in some instances to look upon these requirements as being rather arbitrary and unjust, as they say, "Why do you put me to this expense when my employees apparently do not want it, nor will not use it, but have destroyed former systems." Of course, we realize the great

importance of these statutory enactments which have been framed with the greatest care and deliberation, and after a comprehensive research which has revealed their absolute necessity, it is again incumbent for us to see that such regulations are observed, notwithstanding the opposition met with.

Aside from the evils encountered by the operation of polishing, buffing, and grinding wheels, we find other processes of manufacture equally injurious, if indeed not more harmful than those just referred to. The effects of gases and dust-laden air have received the most important attention among the factory regulations of some foreign countries, and it may be truthfully said that the most advanced nations have given this subject special investigation.

In this Province there are comparatively few manufacturers of particularly noxious products, as for instance, lead factories, analine factories, dye works, carbide works, the manufacture of chloride of lime, grinding drugs in wholesale drug houses, wall paper factories, sulphide mills, brass polishing, gold and silver refining, etc.

Nevertheless, we have a large number of industries in which various processes are conducted in a greater or less degree by which the impurities referred to are introduced in proportion to the extent of the industry. While these may not appear harmful on account of the quantities in which they appear, it has been shown that in some cases even greater evils arise from this source than would appear in a large factory where proper equipment would be provided in keeping with the nature of the work. It is therefore one of the difficult problems coming before the Inspectors to maintain a reasonable standard of safety under these unequal conditions. Volumes have been written on this subject from different standpoints, until it would seem that there was nothing left to be said, but in keeping with the developments of science, there are very few industries that are no continually undergoing changes in process as well as composition. As previously indicated there is a scarcity if such industries established on an extensive scale in this Province, and for the present we may be safe in following as far as practicable the safeguards and precautions laid down by the regulations of countries where such materials are a prominent feature of manufacture, and by whom special investigations have been prosecuted in arriving at definite and reliable conclusions regarding their physical effects.

It might be added that England is spending large sums of money annually in maintaining a staff of physicians whose duties are to make specific investigations into and report their findings to the Government regarding the effects of noxious trades upon persons, and which may be termed occupational diseases. These reports are comprehensive and cover all details, and would be useful and interesting to present herein, but in view of their voluminous nature, space will not permit it at this time.

Fire Protection.

I have had several fire-escapes erected during the past year in conformity with section 21 of the Factories Act.

In regard to the erection of fire-escapes, where such are required I find no serious opposition, but the work of an Inspector does not end with the mere fact that a fire-escape is on the building. Our law requires, and rightly so, that a fire-escape must be kept in good repair. It is sometimes difficult for an Inspector to have this latter requirement reasonably observed. Some persons erect fire-escapes because the law says they shall be provided, inspired with no other motive but to simply escape the penalty; although

I am free to admit that I cannot believe that even the most selfish would care to accept the responsibility for the loss of a single life because they had neglected to provide safety exits in the event of a fire or panic occurring in a factory building. It is nevertheless true that it requires the constant vigilance of an inspector to keep fire-escapes that have been erected on the outside of buildings properly painted and repaired.

There are so many changing conditions that it is probable that this form of metal fire-escape will always be in evidence, but where new and modern factories are being built, fire protection is usually provided by means of a tower stairway or fire walls which completely separate the building with a suitable stairway in either part. The latter construction is most commendable because it provides a safe exit in the event of fire, and also increases the chances for saving that portion of the building isolated by a fire wall. It is the judgment of the Inspectors that greater security is afforded by means of inside stairways properly separated with fire walls, or inside tower stairways, than could possibly be secured by the ordinary balcony stairway fire-escape on the outside of a building.

Another feature which is closely allied with the erection of fire-escapes is the structural safety of buildings. Indeed it may be said that this is not an emergency condition, but one whose presence is always before us, not because our factories are not constructed with the greatest sense of security in keeping with the purposes for which they were intended, but so frequently we find that in the progress and development of industry, many buildings are pressed into service for factories and store rooms which were never constructed either in strength or design for the purposes to which they are applied. These temporary changes are frequently established for months without the knowledge of the Inspector, and have become so frequent of late, (no doubt due to the unusual demand for manufactured articles) that it would require almost the undivided attention of an Inspector to deal with these conditions throughout the Province.

General Construction of Buildings.

While I am on the subject of buildings I might state that I am impressed with the rapid introduction of cement and concrete as a substitute for wood, brick, and stone. There is no question of the advantage of cement construction from many points of view, and special mention might be made of its fire resisting qualities. In the big fire in Baltimore a few years ago, special investigation revealed the fact that from a variety of materials forming the basic part of construction, cement stood many points above the average in its resistance and indestructibility. These investigations were fully verified later during the San Francisco disaster, which further revealed an elasticity that was unconsciously present.

Aside from this, its sanitary advantages over all other forms of construction need no explanation. The physical effects on persons employed and working on cement floors should not be overlooked. It is therefore, important that in all cases where workmen are employed continuously on cement floors, such floors should be supplemented with a slat or wooden top floor to remove solid rigidity that is ever present in a cement floor, and which is known to be injurious to persons whose duties require them to be constantly standing or working on these floors.

Moreover, with the progress of science, we may look forward to even greater achievements in this direction in the future. It might be an advantage to add that in a recent report to the Association of German Cement Manufacturers, Emil Risager gave the results of a number of experi-

ments he had made relative to the influence of varying proportions of fine material in Portland cement. The most striking results are those in which the effects of a normal cement with 17 per cent. and 2 per cent. residue on a No. 175 seive respectively were compared. The results below are the average of five tests of each material, the test pieces being composed of one part cement, three parts of normal sand, 2 per cent. of plaster of paris and 8 per cent. of water.

Strength in pounds per square inch.

Residue on 175 sieve.	After 7 days.	After 28 days.	After 3 months.	After 1 year.
17 per cent.	375-9	437-4	529-7	560-9
2 per cent.	416-0	485-6	576-5	617-7

It is claimed that this point has not received as much attention by our cement manufacturers as it should. The use of air separators instead of sieves makes the production of fine cement much easier, as by the careful regulation of the speed at which the air separator is driven, a particularly fine product is obtained with comparative ease.

Boiler Inspection.

The conditions in respect to the operation and inspection of steam boilers remain about the same as in former years, and no exact purpose would be served in again repeating the results and experiences arising from this source, but in view of an Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled an Act Respecting Stationary Engineers, it might be an advantage to refer briefly to the experience and regulation that has followed a similar law in the State of Massachusetts. These conditions are more relevant, because, like Ontario, they are new and therefore passing through the stages of experiment. The laws relating to the licensing of engineers and the inspection of boilers were completely revised during the year 1907. Although such laws have been in force in that State for many years, it was found that many of the existing regulations had outgrown their usefulness and required amendments in accordance with the progress of the times. The amendments as given in the Report of the Chief of Inspection Departments for that State are comprehensive and detailed. It will therefore not be possible for me to give more than a synopsis of the parts which are similar to the Act of Ontario.

The Department of Boiler Inspection in the State of Massachusetts comprises nineteen Inspectors and one Chief Inspector. Two of the above Inspectors are employed in the capacity of special investigators and all are subordinate to the Chief of all Inspection Departments, who is J. H. Whitney and is titled Chief of District Police.

The laws which govern the duties of the Boiler Inspection Department are briefly as follows:

Taking effect September 1st, 1907, no person will be permitted to have charge of any steam boiler or engine above 8 h.p. in manufacturing occupations who does not hold a license as hereinafter provided. Boilers for heating are excepted up to a pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch. Boilers used for heating at and below a pressure of 15 pounds to be provided with a device approved by the Chief Inspector that will limit the pressure to 15 pounds. The words "have charge" or "in charge" shall designate the person under whose supervision a boiler or engine is operated. The person operating shall be understood to mean any and all persons who are actually engaged in a power boiler.

It is granted that persons not holding a stationary engineer's license may be permitted to operate a steam plant above 8 h.p. for a period not exceeding one week.

Under section 81 of these laws, it is provided that application must be made to the examiners of engineers on blanks supplied by the said examiners. The application to be accompanied by a fee of one dollar, and shall contain a statement of the total experience of the applicant. Wilful falsification in the matter of statements contained in the application shall be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation of said license at any time. The applicant shall be given a practical examination, and if found competent and trusworthy, he shall receive within six days after the examination a license graded according to the merits of his examination, irrespective of the grade of license for which he applies.

The applicant shall have the privilege of having one person present during his examination who shall take no part in the same, but who may take notes if he so desires.

No person shall be entitled to receive more than one examination within ninety days, except in the case of an appeal as hereinafter provided. A license shall continue in force for three years, or until it is revoked for the incompetence or untrustworthiness of the licensee; and the license shall remain revoked until a new license is granted. A license, unless revoked, shall be renewed by an examiner of engineers upon application and without examination, if the application is made within six months after its expiration. If a new license of a different grade is issued, the old license shall be destroyed in the presence of the examiner. If a license is destroyed and shall be distributed in the following classes:—Engineer's licenses: by fire or other means, a new license shall be issued on proof of such loss.

Section 82, taking effect September 1st, 1907.

Licenses shall be granted according to the competence of the applicant, First class to have charge of and operate any steam plant. Second class to have charge of and operate a boiler or boilers, and to have charge of and operate engines, no one of which shall exceed 150 h.p. or to operate a first class plant under the direct charge of an engineer holding first class papers, or license. Third class to have charge of and operate a boiler or boilers not exceeding in the aggregate 150 h.p. and an engine not exceeding 50 h.p., or to operate a second class plant under the engineer in direct charge of the plant. Fourth class to have charge of and operate hoisting and portable engines and boilers.

Firemen's licenses: Extra first class to have charge of and operate any boiler or boilers. First class to have charge of and operate any boiler or boilers where the pressure carried does not exceed 25 pounds per square inch, or to operate high pressure boilers under the engineer in direct charge thereof. Second class firemen; to operate any boiler or boilers under the engineer in direct charge thereof. Any person or persons holding a first or second class fireman's license under this Act. A person holding an extra first or first class fireman's license may operate a third class plant under the engineer in direct charge. A person holding an engineer's or fireman's license, who desires to have charge of or operate a particular steam plant or type of a plant may, provided he files with his application a written request signed by the owner or user of said plant for such examination, be examined as to his competence for such service and no other, and if found competent and trustworthy shall be granted a license for such service and no other.

No special license shall be granted to give any person charge of a plant over 150 h.p.

Section 83. The horse-power of a boiler shall be ascertained upon a basis of three horse-power for each square foot of grate surface for a power boiler, and on the basis of one and one-half horse-power per square foot of grate surface, if the boiler is used for heating exclusively.

The engine power shall be reckoned upon a basis of a mean effective pressure of 40 pounds per square inch of piston for a simple engine; 50 pounds for a condensing engine, and 70 pounds for a compound engine reckoned upon area of high pressure piston.

Section 84, effective September 1st, 1907. A person who is aggrieved by the action of an examiner in refusing or revoking a license may appeal therefrom to the remaining examiners, three or more of whom shall act together as a Board of Appeal, and shall have the power to hear the case and pass upon the subjects of appeal. Appeal must be taken within one month after the decision of the examiner. The appellant may have the privilege of having one first class engineer present during the hearing of his appeal, but he shall take no part therein. The decision of the majority of such examiners acting as a Board of Appeal shall be final, if approved by the Chief of the Departments.

Section 85, provides that engineer's and firemen's certificates must be posted in a conspicuous place in the boiler or engine rooms. It also provides that engineers or firemen in charge of boilers above 8 h.p. or whose safety valve is set to blow off at a pressure above 25 pounds shall keep a daily record of the boiler, its condition when under steam and all repairs and work done on it upon forms supplied by the Boiler Inspection Department. These daily records shall be kept on file, and shall be accessible at all times to the members of the Boiler Inspection Department.

Section 86, provides that the members of the Boiler Inspection Department shall constitute the Board of Examiners to enforce the provisions of the Act. It also provides the penalty for violations of the Act in a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

The report says that under the provisions of the previous boiler inspection law an annual, internal, and external inspection of boilers by this Department was required; but under the present law provision is made for an annual external inspection to be made when the boiler is in operation in addition to the annual internal and external inspection, thus giving the inspector a better knowledge of the boiler and its appendages than was possible by an inspection made only at a time when the boiler was not in operation.

Inspectors acting for boiler insurance companies are required to undergo examinations and obtain certificates of qualifications by the regular Board of Examiners. Any insurance company inspecting or insuring boilers contrary to this provision is liable to have its right to insure boilers revoked by the Commissioner of Insurance.

Section 10 of the Act provides that every insurance company authorized to insure boilers within the State shall forward to the Chief Inspector of boilers within fourteen days after each internal and external inspection herein required to be inspected reports of all boilers inspected by them which reports shall contain all orders made by the Company regarding the boilers so inspected.

Boiler Inspectors are required to give owners fourteen days' notice in which to prepare boilers for inspection.

For the purpose of directing the standards and formulating rules for the use of the Boiler Inspection Department and the operation of its laws, a Board is appointed by the Governor of the State, entitled "The Board of

Boiler Rules," which is composed of five persons, as follows, The Chief of the Boiler Inspection Department who will be Chairman, one member representing the boiler using interests, one member representing the boiler insurance companies, one member representing the boiler manufacturing interests, and one member who is an operating engineer.

The duties of this Board shall be to formulate rules for the construction, installation, and inspection of steam boilers, and for ascertaining the safe working pressure to be carried on said boilers; to prescribe tests if they deem it necessary; to ascertain the qualities of materials used in the construction of boilers; to formulate rules regulating the construction and sizes of safety valves for boilers of different sizes and pressures, the construction, use and location of fusible safety plugs, appliances for indicating the pressure of steam and the level of water in the boiler, and such other appliances as the Board may deem necessary to safety in operating steam boilers and to make a standard form of certificate of inspection.

Such rules as are formulated by the Board, and having the approval of the Governor in Council, have the force of a statutory enactment, and are printed for the use of the Boiler Inspection Department.

As stated at the outset these laws in their entirety are comprehensive and practical in their form and detail, which would naturally follow the results of a long and practical experience in operating a Boiler Inspection Department.

From the synopsis given here something may be gained that would assist in the operation of the laws of a similar nature in Ontario.

While I am on this subject, it might be useful to give the results of an investigation into the causes which resulted in the blowing up of a boiler at Lynn, Massachusetts, on December 6th, 1906, which resulted in a loss of property estimated at $422,000, and the injury of several persons, although, fortunately, none were fatally injured.

I may be pardoned for citing this particular case on the ground of its peculiarity and the thoroughness of the investigation.

An investigation was immediately made by the Boiler Inspection Department of that State, which revealed that the explosion was caused by a lap crack on the middle sheet. The initial fracture being on the inside of the outside lap, it was not possible to locate it by inspection before the explosion took place.

Physical tests made at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on specimens taken from the ruptured sheet close to the point of fracture were as follows:—

	Elastic pounds per square inch.	Ultimate Strength pounds per square inch.	Elongation in eight inches per cent.	Contraction of area per cent.
Lengthwise of sheet.....	31,100	61,200	19.2	46.4
Crosswise of sheet.....	28,500	55,100	21.5	48.6

A chemical analysis made at the Waterdown arsenal of a sample taken from the sheet close to the point of initial fracture showed sulphur .055 of one per cent., and phosphorus .040 of one per cent. Both cold and quenched bending tests of specimens cut lengthwise of the sheet close to the point of initial fracture were made and showed both specimens bent cold 180° closed

down upon itself without fracture. The rear and middle course sheets were stamped "Clydebridge Steel 60.000 T.S. Firebox."

The result of these tests indicated that the fracture was caused by the form of joint, viz., lap rivetted, rather than quality of the material of which the boiler was constructed.

In conclusion, I desire to state that all industries coming within the meaning of the Factories and Shops Acts have received my careful attention, and I am pleased to state that each year adds to the betterment of conditions in these places.

It has long been conceded that our staff of Inspectors was inadequate in numbers to cover the vast territory of this Province. This became more apparent each year as the tide of immigration turned villages into towns and towns into cities with a comparative increase in industrial activity. The growth of this Province alone was not the only source affecting the progress and development of manufacturing, as other Provinces having experienced an unusual tide of settlers naturally look to Ontario as the banner Province for supplying manufactured articles and domestic supplies. Consequently our manufacturers had to enlarge and re-bulid as well as establish many new industries in order to keep pace with the demand. In consequence of this development, it became almost a hopeless task for the small staff of inspectors to give each individual inspection the time and attention which the merits of the work deserve, and we heartily appreciate the increasing of our staff by nearly 100 per cent. This should, and I firmly believe will, increase the efficiency more than is indicated by numbers.

Section 14 of the Factories Act

In view of so many employers placing a wrong construction upon section 14 and amendments thereto, which relates to the employment of girls and women between mill gearing machinery when the same is in motion, and also the employing of women and girls between the fixed and traversing part of any self acting machine when the same is in motion, I have thought it would be education to include the trial of Fahey and Jephcott, which is as follows:

Fahey *et al v.* Jephcott.—This was an action brought on behalf of Ethel Fahey, an infant, by Martin Fahey, her next friend, and the said Martin Fahey, against Alferd Jephcott, trading under the name of The Dominion Paper Box Company, to recover damages resulting from injuries sustained by the infant plaintiff in the defendant's factory, under the circumstances stated in the judgment.

The action was tried before Street, J., and a jury at the Toronto Winter Assizes, on the 30th and 31st January, 1901, Waldron, for the Plaintiff. Dewart, K.C., and Drake, for the defendant.

February 8. Street, J.:—The plaintiff, Ethel Fahey, at the age of fifteen years was employed by the defendant in his factory at Toronto. She was at first employed in trimming or stripping the rough edges of cardboard for boxes, and very soon afterwards, being instructed in the use of a machine for stamping the cardboard, she was from time to time employed in feeding and running this machine. It consisted of an upper stationery frame in which the die was fixed and a lower moving plate attached by a joint to the lower part of the frame; upon the moving plate the cardboard was laid, and it swung up against the die and down again some twenty times in a minute, the stamped cardboard being removed by the operator, and a fresh one substi-

tuted for it as it moved up and down. It was necessary that the operator in removing the stamped and replacing the unstamped cardboard should place her hands for an instant between the stationery and the moving parts of the machine. The machine was worked by electric power, and once set in motion it continually moved until stopped. It was set in motion and stopped by the operator by moving a lever, the handle of which was in front of her, and if she wished to stop it immediately she could do so by standing on a brake bar at her foot after shutting off the power by means of the lever. After having had a good deal of preliminary practice and instruction, and doing a considerable amount of work with the machine upon several different days, without accident or apparent difficulty or fatigue, her left hand was one day caught between the two plates at the top of the machine on the right hand side, and so badly crushed that it was necessary to amputate it. She was unable to state at the trial how her left hand came to be in the position in which it was when it was caught, nor to give any explanation whatever of the accident, and no one saw it happen. She was a girl of good physique and stature, and appeared to be very intelligent. She had been selected for this work by the foreman on account of her intelligence, and he had carefully instructed her and tested her capacity to work the machine very fully by repeated practice before giving her actual work to do upon it. She had never made any complaints to any one of the shop of fatigue, but said in the box at the trial that the muscles of her shoulders ached at night after using it.

Her wages were $2 a week, and she lived at home with her father, who was her next friend and co-plaintiff, being so joined in order to recover the expenses to which he had been put by her accident. He denied any knowledge that she had been put to work at the machine in question. The work at the machine was simple, but required close attention; she evidently understood how to manage it, and could not fail to see the danger of injury in case she allowed her hands to be caught, which was the only danger she ran in working it.

The defendant knew of her employment, but stated that he did not consider her employment at this machine to be a breach of sub-sec. (3) of section 14 of ch. 256, R.S.O. 1897, the Factories Act, because he did not think the machine came within that section.

Looking at the late case of Roberts *v.* Taylor (1899), 31 O.R. 10, decided 4th July, 1899, by a Divisional Court, I ruled that, apart from the question of the breach of the Factories Act, there was no evidence of negligence to go to the jury; and there being no disputed question of fact, in my opinion, to submit to the jury, I directed the jury to assess the damages merely, and, with the assent of the defendant's counsel reserved the defendant's motion for nonsuit, only upon the question whether the defendant was liable upon the undisputed facts as I rehearsed them, viz., that the female plaintiff, being under the age of eighteen years had been employed by the defendant to work this machine, and had been injured while so doing. The jury assessed the damages to the plaintiff Ethel Fahey at $3,000, and to her father Martin Fahey at $100.

After a careful examination of the authorities, I think, as I thought at the trial, that this case is governed by the decision of the Divisional Court in the very late case of Roberts *v.* Taylor, 31 O.R. 10, which seems precisely in point and is not at all in conflict, as was suggested, with Groves *v.* Wimborne (1898), 2 Q.B. 402. Assuming as I do for the purposes of this action that the employment of this girl upon this machine was a breach of the Factories Act, it is still necessary under the authorities to shew that the

defendant was guilty of negligence in some respect directly connected with and which caused the accident. No such evidence was forthcoming at the trial, and the action must therefore be dismissed.

Action dismissed with costs, which was appealed against by the plaintiff, and is as follows:

FAHEY *v.* JEPHCOTT.—An appeal by the plaintiffs from the judgment of Street, J., reported 1 O.L.R. 18, was argued before Armour, C.J., Osler, Maclennan, Moss and Lister, J.J.A., on the 10th and 11th of April, 1901. The action was brought to recover damages in respect of an accident to the female plaintiff which occurred under the circumstances set out in the report below and in the judgments in this Court, and the chief question was whether the employment of the girl in breach of the provisions of the Factories Act was in itself *prima facie* evidence of negligence.

Thomas Mulvey, for the appellants. The violation of the Act is admitted; there is, therefore, a good cause of action. Roberts *v.* Taylor (1899), 31 O.R. 10, which the learned Judge has followed, is not rightly decided, for in that case it is attempted to qualify the absolute language of the statute and to introduce the elements of intelligence, strength, etc., as modifying circumstances. That case is inconsistent with Groves *v.* Lord Wimborne (1898), 2 Q.B. 402, which is directly in point, and is not supported by the decisions upon which it purports to be based. In Race *v.* Harrison, (1893), 9 Times, L.R. 567, the child was not directed to work at moving machinery, but was hurt because of the unexpected starting of the machinery. In Morris *v.* Boase Spinning Company (1895), 22 Rettie 336, there was deliberate disregard of instructions; while in Lowcock *v.* Franklin Paper Co. (1897), 169 Mass. 313, no statutory restriction was violated. That case went off on the question of the boy's intelligence, and in that respect is inconsistent with Robinson *v.* W. H. Smith & Son (1901), 17 Times, L.R. 235. From the fact that penalties are imposed for violation of the Act it does not necessarily follow that there is no right of action. This question is fully considered in Tompkins *v.* Brockville Rink Co. (1899), 31 O.R. 124, and the distinction is pointed out that where, as in the present case, a statute is passed for the benefit of a particular class, any member of that class has a right of action in case of failure to observe the provisions of the Act. It is to be noted too, that the penalty under this Act goes to the Province. If there is employment in violation of the provisions of an Act of this kind, and injury results in the course of that employment, there is *prima facie* actionable negligence: Sharp *v.* Pathead Spinning Company (1885), 12 Rettie 574; Queen *v.* Dayton Coal Co. (1895), 95 Tenn. 458; Morris *v.* Stanfield (1898), 81 Ill. App. 264. It has been arguel below on the other side that there was at most a violation of a negative restriction, and that such a violation does not give rise to a cause of action, but the cases already cited, and also, as particularly applicable to this point, Salisbury *v.* Herchenroder (1871), 106 Mass. 458, show that there is no foundation for such a distinction. (The learned counsel also contended that, apart from the violation of the Act, there was evidence of negligence sufficient to justify the submission of the case to the jury.)

Dewart, K.C., for the respondent. There is no evidence of negligence, and unless the breach of the Act is a sufficient foundation for the action the plaintiffs must fail. That it is not sufficient from a careful reading of the Act; there must be something more than mere disregard of its provisions. It deals with many questions, and if employment of a child under the age limit imposes liability, then employment during prohibited hours must also impose liability. But this leads to absurdity. The violation of

the positive protective sections may well give rise to a cause of action, such as the neglect to guard dangerous machinery, and the cases relied on deal with accidents of that kind, but here the employment in violation of the Act was not in any sense the efficient cause of the accident, and some negligence must be made out. The fact that the person injured is under the age no doubt makes it the duty of the employer to shew that proper instruction was given, but with that instruction the question of age becomes immaterial: Mellors *v.* Shaw (1861), 1 B. & S. 437; Hughes *v.* Macfie (1863), 2 H. & C. 749. The findings of fact are conclusive on this point. The Act is not passed for the protection of children only, or of any particular class, and there is no private right of action. Moreover, under the Act the plaintiff is herself an offender, and on this ground is debarred from suing. If, however, the action is maintainable at all, evidence of the defendant's knowledge that he was violating the Act is essential, and that is wanting: Rudd *v.* Bell (1887), 13 O.R. 47. The plaintiff's own negligence was the cause of the accident, and the action was properly dismissed. Even if she is entitled to judgment, the damages are excessive and should be reduced.

Mulvey in reply.

September 21st. Armour, C.J.O.—The provision of the Ontario Factories Act, the contravention of which is invoked in support of this action, is contained in subsec. 3 of sec. 14 of that Act, and is as follows:—"A child or young girl shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing of any self-acting machine while the machine is in motion by the action of steam, water, or other machinery power."

A "young girl" is defined by the Act to mean a girl of the age of fourteen years and under the age of eighteen years.

And by the Act a penalty for the contravention of this provision is imposed upon the employer of not more than fifty dollars with costs of prosecution, which penalty is to be paid by the convicting justice to the Inspector, who is to forthwith pay the same over to the treasurer of the Province, to and for the use of the Province.

The female plaintiff was a young girl within the meaning of the Act, and was, in contravention of this provision, allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of a self acting machine in the defendant's factory while the machine was in motion by the action of electricity, and while so working had her hand crushed between the fixed and traversing part of the machine, necessitating amputation of her hand.

The learned trial Judge ruled that, apart from the question of the breach of the Ontario Factories Act, there was no evidence of negligence to go to the jury, and directed the jury to merely assess the damages, which they did at $3,000 to the female plaintiff and $100 to the male plaintiff, and he afterwards determined that, notwithstanding the breach of this provision of the Ontario Factories Act, it was necessary to shew that the defendant was guilty of negligence in some respect directly connected with and which caused the accident, and that there was no such evidence, and he therefore dismissed the action.

The learned Judge held, as I understand his judgment, that the contravention of this provision by the defendant of itself afforded no evidence of negligence on his part, and that in order to make the defendant liable there must have been shewn negligence on his part conducing to the jury altogether apart from the contravention of this provision, and he also held that no action lay for the contravention of this provision.

The Legislature has in effect declared that a young girl is, by reason of her age, incompetent to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while in motion, and has therefore provided that she shall not be allowed to work in such manner, and the contravention of this provision was therefore in itself evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant to go to the jury, and ought to have been submitted to them as such: Blamires *v.* Lancashire and Yorkshire R. W. Co. (1873), L.R. 8 Ex. 283; Baddeley *v.* Earl Grenville (1887), 19 Q.B.D. 423.

The case of Groves *v.* Lord Wimborne (1898), 2 Q.B. 402, is clear authority for holding that this action is maintainable for the contravention of this provision. That action was brought by a workman employed in a factory for personal injury occasioned to him through a breach of his employer, the occupier of the factory, of the duty to maintain fencing for dangerous machinery imposed upon him by sec. 5, subsec. 4, of the Factory and Shops Act, 1878.

And no distinction can be drawn as to the application of the principle of that case between the Imperial Act then under consideration and the Ontario Factories Act, nor between the duty, the subject of the action in that case, and the duty, the subject of the action in this.

And, indeed, the principle established by that case is more easily applicable to the Ontario Factories Act than to the Imperial Act, because under the former the penalty imposed for the contravention of this provision goes absolutely to the Province.

And it was said in that case by Vaughan Williams, L.J., that "It cannot be doubted that when a statute provides for the performance by certain persons of a particular duty and some one belonging to a class of persons for whose benefit and protection the statute imposed the duty is injured by failure to perform it, *prima facie*, and if there be nothing to the contrary, and action by the person so injured will lie against the person who has so failed to perform the duty."

The whole object of the Ontario Factories Act was to provide for the performance by employers of certain prescribed duties for the benefit and protection of the workers in their factories, and there is nothing in the Act to shew that any worker in a factory for whose benefit and protection a particular duty is imposed upon his employer to perform such duty, may not maintain an action against his employer for such failure, which *prima facie* he has the right to do.

The female plaintiff was injured by the failure of the defendant to perform his duty towards her by allowing her to work between the first and traversing part of a self-acting machine while in motion, and she is entitled to recover damages from him in this action, her injury being the direct result of such failure of duty on his part: Gibb *v.* Crombie 1875, 2 Rettie 886; Sharp *v.* Pathhead Spinning Company, 12 Rettie 574; Morris *v.* Stanfield, 81 Ill. App. 264; Queen *v.* Dayton Coal Company, 95 Tenn. 458; Willy *v.* Mulledy (1879), 78 N.Y. 310.

The effect of our decision is to overrule Roberts *v.* Taylor, 31 O.R. 10, which the learned trial Judge followed.

The damages assessed to the female plaintiff are, however, in my opinion, excessive, and there must be a new trial unless the female plaintiff will consent to reduce the damages to $1,200, in which case the appeal will be allowed with costs, and judgment entered for her in the Court below for $1,200, and for the male plaintiff for $100, with full costs of suit. If, however, she will not consent, the appeal will be allowed without costs and a new trial had, the costs of the former trial to be in the discretion of, and to be disposed of, by the trial Judge.

Osler, J.A.—The plaintiff at the time of the occurrence which gave rise to the action was a young girl of about the age of sixteen years. She was employed by the defendant in a paper box manufactory carried on by him. After she had been engaged for some time in doing work of a simple, safe, and, so far as she was concerned, legitimate character, she was set to work in the month of November, 1899, at a machine for stamping cardboard, a self-acting machine, moved and operated by machinery power, that is to say, by electricity. In the work at which she was thus employed, the operator was obliged from time to time to introduce her hand between the fixed and traversing part of the machine, and in some way—for it was impossible to discover exactly how it happened—while she was doing the work, her hand was caught in this part of the machine and so seriously injured that it was necessary to amputate it. The machine was not out of order or in any way defective or improperly constructed, and there was no evidence of contributory negligence on the part of the operator. Had the plaintiff been an adult, it must be said that no actionable negligence or other ground of action was proved. Her right to recover depends wholly upon the statute. She was a "young girl" within the meaning of sec. 2, subsec. 6, of the Ontario Factories Act, R.S.O. 1897, ch. 256, "An Act for the protection of persons employed in factories," and section 14, subsec. 3, of the Act enacts that "a child or young girl shall not be allowed to work between the fixed and traversing part of any self-acting machine while the machine is in motion by the action of steam, water, or other machinery power." Her employer was therefore, clearly guilty of "a contravention" of this enactment, and whether she had been injured thereby or not, he became liable to the penalty imposed by section 39 of the Act. He contends that this is the only consequence of his breach of duty towards the plaintiff, and that, in the absence of proof that the injury she sustained was caused by some additional act of negligence on his part, no civil action lies, as it cannot be said that the mere breach of his statutory duty was the cause of the plaintiff's injury.

As regards the general scope or "purview," as it is sometimes called, of the Act, and whether it should be construed as giving, or rather as not depriving, a person who sustains an injury in consequence of a breach of its provisions, of a right of action or as restricting the remedy for the breach to the statutory penalty alone, the recent case of Groves *v.* Lord Wimborne (1898), 2 Q.B., 402, is an important authority. It is a decision upon the somewhat analogous English Factory and Workshops Act, 1878. It was there held that an action would lie in respect of personal injury occasioned to a workman employed in a factory through a breach by his employer of the duty to maintain fencing for dangerous machinery imposed upon him by subsec. 4 of sec. 5, and that the penalty imposed by the Act was not the only remedy. In that case it was the absence of the required fencing or guard, and therefore some defect in the condition of the machinery, which led to the accident, but the point is that the action was held to lie not qua an action for negligence but as an action for breach of the statutory duty imposed on the defendant. As Rigby, L.J., expressed it, at page 412: "Where an absolute duty is imposed upon a person by statute it is not necessary, in order to make him liable for breach of that duty, to shew negligence. Whether there be negligence or not, he is responsible *quacunque via* for non-performance of the duty." The provisions of the Act were regarded as having been introduced for the protection from injury of a particular class of persons, and looking at the whole scope of the Act it was thought not reasonable to suppose that the Legislature intended the penalty to be the only remedy for injury occasioned by breach of the absolute statutory duty which it imposed.

All the considerations which were there thought to lead to this result apply quite as forcibly to many of the provisions of our own Act, but there is, moreover, the fact that, differing in this respect from the English Act, ours does not admit of any part of the penalty being diverted to the benefit of the injured person. The title of the Act proclaims its object. It is for the protection of workers employed in factories. They are the individuals around whom the Legislature has cast its protection, and they have a direct and immediate interest in such provisions as that in question, which are of the utmost consequence and value to them: Vallance *v.* Falle (1884), 13 Q.B.D., 109. Such a person, then, as the plaintiff, being a member of the class, might, as the plaintiff in this case did, sustain a serious injury from the deliberate contravention of the provisions in this question, or she might sustain none, yet the maximum penalty which can be imposed in either case is $50, and it is of no more benefit to her in one case than in the other. But, then, it is said that the defendant's breach of duty was not the proximate cause of the plaintiff's injury, and that some act of negligence or other breach of duty should have been proven, as that the machinery was actually in a defective condition or the absence of a guard, etc. With all respect I cannot agree with this contention. There is a class of cases not resting upon any provisions of the Factory Act, of which Grizzle *v.* Frost (1863), 3 F. & F., 622, is an example, in which employers of young persons (in that case a girl of sixteen years) about dangerous machinery have been held liable for the injuries sustained by them while working at it. The employer's liability in such cases is, of course, dependent upon considerations as to age and intelligence of the young person, the absence of instructions or directions as to the use of the machinery and the employer's knowledge of its danger, but, given these in favor of the injured person, the employment upon the dangerous machine, in itself, it may be, perfect and safe for an adult to work it, is, under the circumstances, evidence of negligence sufficient to fix the employer with liability to the child or young person, though it would be otherwise in case of an adult. See, also, Race *v.* Harrison (1893), 10 Times, L.R., 92, reversing S.C. 9 Times, L.R., 567. What the Legislature has now done is to declare, in effect, that it is unsafe for young persons, who may otherwise be lawfully employed in a factory, to work at such machinery as is described in sec. 4, subsec. 5, and that the employers under whom they are working, and who have the power, apart from the Act, to direct them what work they shall do in the factory, shall not allow them to work there at. This prohibition is not complicated by any conditions as to the discretion or intelligence of the young person, or the sufficiency or otherwise of the instructions given to her, but is absolute.

It seems to me, then, that the Act places the employer who contravenes these provisions in the situation in which, apart from the Act, he would be liable to a young person in his employment for an injury sustained while working at dangerous machinery, and that an injury suffered by a young person as defined by the Act, caused by and while working at machinery which the Act forbids her employer to allow her to work at, may properly be said to be directly attributable to, and to be the result of, her employer's breach of duty towards her. I can see no difference in principle between the case of the workman who suffers an injury by reason of the employer's omission to comply with the requirements of the Act as to fencing and that of one who is injured while working at a machine at which, contrary to the express prohibition of the Act, her employer has set her to work. In both cases, it appears to me, that where contributory negligence is not proven, *i.e.*, that the plaintiff was the cause of his own injury, the proximate cause may be said to be the employer's breach of duty.

The Act contains a great many other clauses, and imposes a great many other duties upon owners of factories. Some of these are of a less directly personal character as regards the workman than those dealt with in Groves *v.* Lord Wimborne, and in the case at the bar, and as to these I express no opinion.

On the whole, I am of opinion that the judgment at the trial should be reversed, and judgment entered for the plaintiff, with costs throughout. The money recovered by her must, of course, be paid into Court as required by Rule 840. The other plaintiff, the father of the injured girl, will also have judgment for the sum of $100 assessed by the jury for his expenses, etc.

Moss, J. A.—The plaintiff Ethel Fahey, who is proved to be a young girl within the meaning of the Ontario Factories Act, was engaged by the defendant to work at "stripping," as the process of trimming the rough edges of cardboard for boxes is termed. This work she might properly be engaged in, and her employment for that purpose was not a contravention of the provisions of the Factories Act. But after she had been engaged in this way for a time, she was put to work at a machine for stamping the cardboard. In feeding and running this machine, she was working between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine while it was in motion by the action of machinery power from electricity. The working of it is attended with danger to any one not well versed in the handling of it. On the 15th of December, 1899, she was directed by the defendant's foreman to work at the machine, and while doing so her left hand was caught between the moving or traversing plate and the stationary bed to which the stamp die is attached, and was badly crushed and cut, so as to require amputation. The action is for damages for the injury thus sustained. The right to maintain the action is put upon the provision of subsec. 3 of section 14 of the Factories Act. The contention is that by allowing the plaintaff to work between the fixed and traversing part of this machine the defendant was guilty of a breach of subsec. 3, and is liable for the injury to the plaintiff.

The learned trial Judge was of the opinion that, assuming that the employment of the plaintiff upon the machine in question was a breach of the provisions of sub-sec. 3, it was still necessary under the authorities to shew that the defendant was guilty of negligence in some respect directly connected with and which caused the accident, and there being, in his view, no such evidence, he dismissed the action.

I understand this view to be that in order to give rise to a cause of action for the injury in this case, the defendant must have been guilty of some negligence in connection with the nature or construction of the machine or the proper guarding of it, quite apart from the mere act of allowing a young girl to work it. In other words, if the machine was in perfect working order, and one perfectly proper to be worked by a man or woman, the defendant cannot be held responsible in damages to a young girl whom he allowed to work at it to her injury. The learned Judge also found that the plaintiff had been carefully instructed and her capacity tested before she was put to work, that she evidently understood how to manage it, and could not fail to see the danger of injury in case she allowed her hands to be caught, which was the only danger she ran in working it. The plaintiffs complain of these findings, and submit that it should have been left to the jury to say whether or not the plaintiff Ethel was fully instructed. But it appears to me that whether she was instructed or not is immaterial. The

prohibition is against allowing a young girl to work at such machinery. This means any girl between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, and does not mean an uninstructed girl or a not fully instructed girl. The intention of the Legislature, expressed in subsec. 3, is to prevent young girls from being allowed to engage in any work which involves working between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine while in motion by the action of its motive power, just as the intention under subsec. 1 is to prevent a child from cleaning a fixed part of a machine while the other parts are in motion, even though the cleaning of the particular part be not dangerous: Pearson *v.* Belgian Mills Company (1896), 1 Q.B., 244.

The real question is whether the undoubted breach by the defendant of the provisions of subsection 3 of section 14, in allowing this young girl to work the machine in question, renders him liable in damages for her injury.

It can scarcely be doubted that he became liable to a penalty under section 39 of the Act. But does that exempt him from all other liability. No provision similar to section 82 of the Imperial Factories and Workshops Act, 1878, for applying any portion of a fine for the benefit of the injured person is contained in the Ontario Factories Act. Special penalties are provided for breach or contravention of some provisions of the Act, but these do not apply to section 14.

The policy of the Act is to provide for the health and safety of workers employed in factories and workshops. One set of sections deals with sanitary precautions, and makes provision for protecting the health of the workers. Another set deals with protection against accidents, and makes provision for safety against injury. Section 14 falls within the latter class, and is intended to protect young and inexperienced workers from accident and injury. It contemplates the employment of children, young girls, and women in factories, but it casts upon the employers the duty of not allowing any employee of the specified classes to engage in the prohibited occupations. This duty the defendant owed to the plaintiff Ethel Fahey as an employee under his charge. By allowing her to work the machine in question, he rendered himself liable to a fine under section 39, even though no injury had resulted to her. As said by A. L. Smith, L.J, in Groves *v.* Lord Lord Wimborne (1898), 2 Q.B., 402, at p. 408, the fine is inflicted by way of punishment of the employer for neglect of the duty imposed by the Act, and must be proportionate to the character of the offence. He adds: "This consideration, and the fact that whatever penalty the magistrate inflict does not necessarily go to the injured workman or his family, leads me to the conclusion that it cannot have been the intention of the Legislature that the provision which imposes upon the employer a fine as a punishment for neglect of his statutory duty, should take away the *prima facie* right of the workman to be fully compensated for injury occasioned to him by that neglect."

In allowing the plaintiff, Ethel Fahey, while under his charge as an employee, to work the machine in question, the defendant neglected the duty towards her which the statute imposes upon him. The work for which he primarily engaged her was not an improper employment for her. But by the defendant's action she was removed from it and directed to engage in a work which the Act expressly declares she should not be allowed to be employed at.

It appears to me that this breach of an unqualified statutory obligation was the direct cause of the plaintiff's injury. Whether the defendant's

conduct is to be classed as negligence or as a breach of a statutory duty resulting in injury, does not seem to me to be very material. I think the plaintiffs have made out a good cause of action under the statute.

With regard to the amount of damages, I agree that they are excessive, and unless the plaintiffs agree to reduce the amount awarded to Ethel Fahey to $1,200, there should be a new trial.

MacLennan and Lister, J.J.A., concurred. Appeal allowed.

All of which I have the honor to submit.

Yours respectfully,

James T. Burke,
Chief Factories Inspector.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR THOS. KEILTY.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report of the inspection of Factories and Shops in the district assigned to me during the year just closed.

An Inspector's report individually, and the Inspectors' reports collectively, must necessarily each year deal with subjects that present a good deal of sameness to the causual observer. But those whose purpose it may be to note the developments of science, the progress of industry, or the social and moral conditions of our people, will observe that in these annual reports the Inspectors have carefully followed each year the ever changing conditions that mark the progress of the present age.

The year just closed has not been uneventful in this regard. In fact it may be truthfully said that this has been one of the eventful years in the history of factory inspection in this Province.

Beginning with the appointment of a Legislative Committee to inquire into and investigate the conditions of child labor, life, and tuition in Ontario, the movement has broadened into a fruitful inquiry of this question as it exists in other Provinces and countries.

During the session of the Legislature an Act was passed regulating stationary engineers. And there was printed an appendix to the Factory Inspectors' reports, containing cuts and illustrations of safety devices for guarding machines and dangerous parts.

Later in the year there was an event deserving of more than passing notice, because it relates to the efficiency of administering the laws relating to factory inspection, I refer to the appointment of four male inspectors.

In another part of this report I will endeavor to say something more of these events as they appear to me, separately.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The general conditions in manufacturing has been very active during the early part of the year, but a noticeable slackening was apparent in some industries towards the end of the year. Notwithstanding this, it is remarkable that in some large manufacturing plants the greater problem is to keep their orders filled. Another feature worthy of mention, is that some new lines of manufacture are each year being established. Special mention might be made of the new Tin Plate and Sheet Steel Co's works established at Morrisburg, Ont. I mention this because they are the only works of this kind in Canada. Hitherto, all tin plate and sheet steel used in this country was imported. This company started operations during the latter part of the year with a staff of fifty skilled men which they propose to increase to a staff of five hundred within the next six months. It might be added that the daily wage paid to these men range from $1.75 to $7. Thus it will be seen that such industries are a valuable asset to this Province. When in full operation they propose to use about 1,200 horse-power (principally electric) developed at the St. Lawrence, or rather the Morrisburg Canal. At present 400 horse-power is used.

Fluctuation in manufacture is often the indirect, if not the direct cause that leads to danger and accident in factory life. Hence the need for general precaution by all persons concerned. As an Inspector I have been mindful of this during the year, and am pleased to report that these conditions have not caused serious trouble in the way of accidents.

Child Labor.

The subject of child labor is not a new one. In fact, it may be said that this subject has received consideration at the hands of the Inspectors each year since the inception of factory laws in this Province, to which might be added the fact that prominence has been a feature of this question in civilized countries during the past century.

In view of this, to which may be added the exhaustive inquiry and investigation made by your Legislative Committee during the last session of the Legislature, it will not be necessary for me to elaborate on the question beyond an expression of opinion regarding conditions as they exist in this Province.

Repeating what I have said in former reports, " Child labor as relates to our factory laws, is fairly observed." This is as we would wish to have it. But the question arises, are our laws regulating child labor, life, and tuition framed in such a manner as to harmonize and meet the wants and conditions of the present day?

Some would say, our laws are as good as those of other States and Provinces. Still, that would be no answer to the question. And the fact that other States or Provinces had laws not as advanced as ours, would not justify us in claiming that our laws were correct; because the question of child labor laws, does not necessarily enter into the consideration of States or Provinces where child labor is not an industrial condition. Aside from this, it should be the ambition of each Province or State, and the nation as a whole, to lead in all reforms that tend towards the physical, moral and educational advancement of the youth, who in a few short years will rule the destines of their country.

Personally I would consider it absurd to claim that all labor for a child was harmful. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that a reasonable amount of labor would prove a mental and physical advntage. But we must not be unmindful of the necessity of protecting such child against the harmful influences and dangers that is ever present in this competitive age.

As before stated labor for a child is not entirely harmful, even in factory life, when properly protected as suggested above. But the great evil that confronts the child of to-day entering into factory life is that it becomes a link in the chain of production, and because of this industrial condition is required to perform its task continuously for the same number of hours that is required of the adult, or in some cases of the parent. This is the great evil of our industrial condition. Children working these long hours, become tired and weary, the employment becomes monotonous, and all interest is lost in the work, which becomes a burden beyond the physical endurance of the child. It is this, added to the danger from accident, that is harmful in child labor, and creates what is known as the factory type. Then there is the moral, and educational features, ever prominent in the welfare of civilized nations.

Mr. U. E. Lyman, Attorney for the Travellers and Accident Co., of Hartford, Conn., speaking of the benefits of child labor laws, and their enforcement, at the 21st Annual Convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, said:

"Perhaps the one statute which is violated more than any other is that relating to the employment of children. The duties and requirements of those occupying your positions vary so much in the different States, that it is not improbable that the duty of looking after such violations does not fall within the province of all of you, but those of you in whose hands lies the enforcement of such statutes should be especially careful to see that no violation is permitted.

"In almost all States there are statutes prohibiting the employment of children between certain ages, and also other statutes specifically setting out certain requirements which must be fulfilled in order that a child between certain other ages may be employed. In other words, there may be two classes of illegal employment of children—one in which the child is illegally on the premises, the other in which the child may be lawfully on the premises but illegally employed in connection with a certain kind of work. If an accident is suffered by a child as enumerated in the first class, or if an accident is caused by such child, there is usually no escape for the master—he is absolutely responsible and must answer in damages if claim is made. In the other class of cases there are some defences open to the master; but, as a general proposition, evidences of illegality of employment throw a burden upon the master which he cannot put off. You are, therefore, conferring a distinct favor on the employer by insisting that proper precaution be used in order that children under the age prescribed by statute are not allowed upon the premises, or that those legally on the premises are engaged in the proper kind of work; and, aside from this, you are doing the community at large a splendid favor because there is, in my judgment, no greater menace to economic and moral conditions than the illegal employment of children."

Of course Mr. Lyman speaks of this question more from a legal standpoint, and as it relates to conditions in the United States; but, it is nevertheless suggestive of the sentiment that prevails among all classes in the demand for practical legislation and its enforcement.

Aside from what has been said, and what might be said in volumes regarding the physical and moral side of this question, there is the educational features none the less important.

It is no presuming to say that our laws in this respect are very inadequate. The laws relating to school attendance and the laws that govern the employment of children do not harmonize, which condition is aggravated by the failure to enforce the former. As has been frequently pointed out by the Inspectors, very little good will have been accomplished from a social standpoint, by turning the children out of the factory if some means are not provided that will insure their attendance at school.

This suggestion savors af complsory education. Compulsory education was enforced by the Spartans many centuries ago on the ground that the life of each individual belonged to the State. In 1763 the principle was adopted in Germany, and prevails there to the present time. Legislation of this kind was adopted in Great Britain in 1870; two years later France followed the example, which was generally followed throughout European countries, compelling the attendance upon school between specified ages, and at specified times.

The New York State Superintendent of Schools in 1890 points out in an excellent article that all constitutional Governments should recognize the necessity of looking after children and seeing that they go to school.

There is no excuse for indifference in this respect. The duty is as incumbent upon us as upon people which we in our self sufficiency are wont to regard as backward in enlightenment. The agitation to overcome the evils flowing from the non-attendance upon schools, is not a new innovation, nor is it surprisiing that opposition should come from those who champion the individual freedom of the child. Opposition from this source has combatted every advanced form of legislation. Men of learning and legislative ability have argued that such legislation would be opposed to the spirit of a free and democratic form of government, and that it would destroy the liberty of the family. As if in a country such as ours, with a government based on

freer institutions, any family should have the right to allow its members to grow up in ignorance and vice, and as dangerous elements in a community, whose foundation stone is universal intelligence and public virtue.

The laws relating to this subject in this Province, like the laws of the same nature in many other States and Provinces, lose their effectiveness because no suitable provision is made for their enforcement. This is a very common defect with most reformative legislation. Its authors fear to go far enough. They enact laws and expect that they shall enforce themselves, which is one of the greatest fallacies imaginable, because human nature does not willingly change bad habits, customs, and prejudices at the dictate of the law-making body, especially when that body takes no steps to cause its decrees to be respected. Judge Draper reporting for the State of New York regarding the results of compulsory education in 1889, says: "It does not go far enough, and without an executor it is barren of results. In 1870 the number of children between the ages of 8 to 21 years, enrolled in the public schools of the State was sixty-nine per cent. last year it was but fifty-eight per cent. It may be safely said that no system will be effectual in bringing the unfortunate children of the streets into the schools which at least does not definitely fix the age within which children must attend the schools, which does not determine the period of the year within which all must be there; which does not determine the method for gathering all needed information; which does not provide special schools for incorrigible cases; which does not punish people charged with the care of children for neglecting their education, and which does not provide the machinery and officials for executing the system. These conclusions are forced upon me by incontrovertable facts to whose regrettable existence I am prepared to offer my personal testimony from the experience gained in the prosecution of my duties."

It is not difficult to determine the strength or weakness of a system that has been operated sufficiently long to prove its worth. But the greater problem would be to suggest a remedy.

Notwithstanding all that has been said regarding the needs for education in every walk of life. If I may be permitted to express my plain unvarnished opinion, I would say that the present system of education is more injurious physically to the majority of our children than a system of well regulated factory life would be. I grant you this is a pretty strong, if not considered a revolutionary, statement; but I assure you it is not a criticism of any educational forces, there is a strong sentimental demand for a higher education coming from all sides. Parents set their children up in competition with their neighbors' children, wth the result that their brain and nerve force becomes loaded beyond their physical endurance, and often too, with subjects which are no practical use to them in the calling which the majority are almost certain to adopt in after life. At the risk of being in the minority I have made this statement, and with the same risk, as a remedy, I would suggest that children between the ages of eight to twelve years be required to take up such subjects only as relate to a primary education. At the age of twelve, the brain, nerve force, and comprehension would be more developed, strengthened, and enlarged, to comprehend the questions of a higher education. Again at this age it would be more easy to determine a future calling when the subjects pertinent to that calling could receive special attention with advantage. In my opinion, this would be a simplified form of technical education. After all it is destined that man shall earn his bread by his labor, and it may be possible to educate beyond our opportunities whereas in this age of specialization the demand for a higher technical training becomes more apparent from day to day.

Your Legislative Committee has gone into this question in a thorough and practical manner, and their report to the Government should warrant a remedy for the conditions which have been complained of, namely, a standard certificate should be approved that would determine the ages of all children required to establish an age record and such certificate should originate from a freen and independent source. The standard age when male children could be employed in factories, or similar labor, should not be less than fourteen years. The standard age when females could be employed in factories or similar labor should not be less than sixteen years. No female under twenty-one years of age should be permitted to work more than ten hours in one day, such time to be computed as between the hours of 7 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p. m. No female should be permitted to work at night, or before seven o'clock a.m. No male from fourteen to twenty-one years of age should be permitted to work at night, nor for more than ten hours in any one day, to be computed between seven o' clock a.m. and six o'clock p.m.

In the cases of females over twenty-one years of age, permission might be granted to work later than six o'clock such as is already provided by the Factories Act.

Children of both sexes under the prescribed age when they could be employed in factories, should not be permitted to work under permission, more than five to eight hours per day such time to be regulated according to nature of employment and the age of child; but in no case should such child be permitted to work before the age of ten years nor before the hour of eight o'clock a.m. Restrictions should govern the nature and safety of work performed by minors in all cases.

Provision should be made for the care and education of all children who have no visible means of support, and who cannot read or write intelligently.

Some person or persons should be required to enforce the provisions of a truancy law with a firm hand.

In a word the employment of children under all circumstances should be made to harmonize as far as practicable. This also applies to the regulations governing such employment in other Provinces.

Accidents in Factories.

I have to report that during the year, the number of accidents reported remain about the same as that of former years, but I might say that in two cases accidents, unfortunately of a fatal nature, occurred in my district, in a manner not frequent in factory life. The one was that where a cooking retort in a canning factory exploded under a pressure that has not been definitely determined. These retorts are fitted with a safety valve, an exhaust valve, and a feed pipe. According to the evidence submitted, the safety valve became corroded, or in other words refused to work. At the time the increased pressure of steam attracted the man in charge (who by the way was an experienced man), who undertoook to make such repairs as would permit the valve to work, with the result that the pressure continued to increase until it is supposed that the maximum pressure of the boiler had been reached, when the retort exploded blowing the heavy iron door a considerable distance in the one direction, while the retort proper was torn from its connections and blown through a heavy wooden wall tearing away another retort in transit and finally landing about forty feet from its former location. The man in charge and his assistant were standing on the side to which the door was blown, and they were blown about seventy feet from where they stood, suffering injuries from which they died shortly afterwards. It is evident that there was three ways by which the accident might have been

averted, namely, opening the exhaust valve, closing the feed valve, or opening the relief valve connected with and forming part of the relief appliances. For some unknwon reason, apparently none of those precautions had been adopted.

But this should prove a valuable lesson to all persons having any charge over vessels under pressure. No matter how low the pressure, there is always danger, and the safety appliances should be carefully examined each day to ascertain if they are in working order.

The other accident referred to was in the case of a floor being overloaded. The structure was of a substantial kind, but at some previous time some of the supports to this floor " which when used as a store room" had been removed. This might not have resulted seriously except for the fact, that a certain line of their goods had accumulated out of proportion to other lines, and as a result the section of floor where these goods were stored broke away, precipitating its load upon the workmen below, killing one man, and injuring three others.

This also should prove an object lesson of value in all cases where there is a possibility of an accumulative load endangering the safety of a workshop or store room. In my annual report of 1903 I dealt at some length with the question of building construction, and the safe loads which certain forms of construction would carry. But many suggestions given by the Inspectors are of little value, because they seldom get outside the covers of the report.

For the purpose of showing what might be considered the approximate cause of accidents in factory life, I feel justified in presenting here a few quotations taken from notes gathered by Mr. John Wright, Chief Inspecotr of Accidents for the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford. It will be remembered that the Ætna Insurance Company does a very large business in accident insurance, and have a large staff of Inspectors whose duties are very similar to that of the Factory Inspector except as to the motive, which with the Insurance Inspector is of a pecuniary nature. Mr. Wright as their chief director submits his observations in the following words:

"I have taken from our records some figures relating to factory inspections. Out of every 1,000 factories inspected approximately three-fifths of them are found to be in a satisfactory condition; that is, our inspectors did not consider it necessary to make any recommendations for improvements or repairs. On two-fifths recommendations were made which pertained to the following features:

Guarding exposed gears	6 per cent.
Guarding exposed set screws	16 per cent.
Guarding dangerous belts and pulleys	9 per cent.
Guarding dangerous shafting	3 per cent.
Guarding dangerous fly wheels	4 per cent.
Guarding power saws	3 per cent.
Guarding defective floors and openings.....	12 per cent.
Repairing defective ceilings	8 per cent.
Repairing defective stairways and platforms.	12 per cent.
Placing handrails on stairs and runways....	9 per cent.
Repairing and guarding defective wals.....	6 per cent.
To miscellaneous features	12-100 per cent.

Elevator Inspections.

In every 1,000 elevators inspected approximately three-fifths of them were found to be in good condition, and on two-fifths recommendations were made pertaining to the following features:

Defective cables	33 per cent.
Placing and repairing guards about hoistways and at entrances	29 per cent.
Installing and placing in good condition various safety appliances	9 per cent.
To elevator machinery	16 per cent.
To other parts of elevator equipment	13-100 per cent.

Causes of elevator accidents showing percentage per 1,000:

Unguarded hoistway	14 per cent.
Defective cables and machinery	28 per cent.
Careless operation	10 per cent.
Getting on and off car while in motion	3 per cent.
Carelessness of injured person	24 per cent.
Miscellaneous causes	21-100 per cent.

Causes of factory accidents exclusive of elevator accidents giving percentage per 1,000 accidents:

Belts	5 per cent.
Pulleys	2 per cent.
Shafting	4 per cent.
Set screws	2 per cent.
Emery wheels	17½ per cent.
Fly wheels	1 per cent.
Exposed gears	6½ per cent.
Buzz planers and shapers	5½ per cent.
Power saws	12 per cent.
Presses and dies, etc.	10 per cent.
Rolls	5 per cent.
Defective floors and openings in floors	7 per cent.
Defective stairways	2 per cent.
Power shears	1 per cent.
Flying bits of material	12 per cent.
Mangles and washing machines	1 per cent.
Doors	½ per cent.
Hand trucks	3 per cent.
Miscellaneous causes	19-100 per cent.

We have in Ontario a system of accidental insurance. With its methods I an not familiar, as the persons who conduct this form of insurance do not come in contact with the Factories Inspector except when perchance a series of accidents occurr in some factory whose employees would be entitled to indemnity from this source. Then, of course, it would be desirable to know whether the Factory Inspector had made any recommendations regarding the safety of this factory or not. Information of this kind is regarded as private and is not available for this purpose. The difference that appears to

exist between the methods of conducting accident insurance in this Province, and the methods followed in the United States, cannot be said to revert to the favor of factory inspection in Ontario.

In the United States, the Insurance Inspectors to go into the factory at regular periods, and make a rigid inspection, followed by such recommendations as they think proper, and they work in conjunction with the Factory Inspector in making their suggestions. As a result much good and improvement is done in this way with benefits to all concerned. Whereas in Ontario The Inspectors of Factories are often confronted with the argument, when making recommendations: "I do not need these guards or protection. My employees are all insured, and the insurance agents consider my factory in a safe condition. Thus, it will be seen, that the common interests of all is very much diversified by this method.

The purpose of your Inspectors has been to improve the conditions of safety, as well as every other regulation of the factory laws, with the greatest possible sense of justice to all parties concerned. In this way I am pleased to say that much good work has been accomplished. In evidence, and as an approval of this method, you have seen fit to have published as an appendix to the Inspectors' Report cuts and illustrations of different methods for guarding machinery and its dangerous parts. This, I am sure, will prove of great advantage as a means educating the manufacturers, and workmen, of the different devices and methods of protection that is in use and can be procured.

Canning Factories.

I have not much to add to what is contained in my former reports regarding this industry. The extent of the canning industry depends to a considerable degree upon the production of the materials to be canned. This year there has been what might be termed a short crop in fruits and vegetables, especially the former. As a result, the output was not up to the average. Improvements are each year being made in the factories in my district, and I feel safe in saying, that with one or two exceptions, these factories may be classed among our best industries. As stated on former occasions, the legislation pertaining to the canning industry in our factory laws, is so limited that an Inspector of Factories has no power to inquire into many features that might be of public interest.

The same may be said of evaporator factories, which for the purpose of public interest may be called an allied industry. From a sanitary standpoint, I am not prepared to speak so favorable of them as I would of the canning factories.

It is claimed that the product of these factories are prepared mostly for the export trade, the coarser grades being put through other processes and adapted to other products.

Unlike the canned goods which have to pass Government inspection for export, the canned goods for home or domestic use, do not require this guarantee. If I were to offer an opinion I would suggest that all canned goods offered for sale, or consumption, should be inspected and stamped as having passed Government inspection.

The safety conditions in these factories are improving in common with other requirements. I have to add, however, that the nature of the industry, and the legislation pertaining to it, which practically does not restrict the hours of labor in any degree, opens the way to extra danger from persons becoming weary and fatigued by continuous long hours of labor.

An unusual and serious accident pertaining to this industry is referred to in another part of this report.

Boiler Inspection.

The laws relating to boiler inspection in this Province each year is being better observed, but not without a lot of hard and faithful work on the part of the Inspectors. I do not make this a general statement, because some of our manufacturers—and I am pleased to add the majority of them—are desirous to comply with this requirement, and in such a manner as will warrant the best results. But there are some untractable ones whom the Inspectors have to keep after from January to December each year, who are not satisfied with the simple provisions of the law, they will try to pass over this requirement in the most informal manner.

It is hoped that by the provisions of the Stationary Engineers' bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, the conditions of this service will become of greater interest to all concerned, with the result that a general improvement will follow.

Other Factories.

I would also add that all other factories of varied industries have received my careful attention during the year, and I am pleased to note the progress and improvement in factory life that follows the prosperity and industrial growth of this Province.

During the latter part of the year, your Government saw fit to increase our present staff of Inspectors by the addition of four male Inspectors. I am sure all the Inspectors who have had the duty and honor of maintaining the department of factory inspection in the past will join with me in congratulating you, and your Government on this important event. It is needless to say that the value of factory laws depends largely upon their observance; and while we recognize that the majority of persons affected by factory laws desire to observe their requirements, the value of factory inspection does not rest entirely with the enforcement of its laws.

Greater benefits are derived through frequent inspections by a competent Inspector whose duties, his mind, and his observations are centred upon the requirements and proper equipment of factories in conformity with the factory laws.

It is a well known fact, that persons maintaining, and managing factories with the very best intention to observe the requirements of the law, are wont to forget or overlook some detail that might result in serious injury to some person or persons, because their mind was absorbed in other duties incidental to their line of manufacture. Again we often find men who because a certain condition has existed for some time have become oblivious of its dangerous features. It is here, that the obscure benefits of factory inspection are manifested. The Inspector may not be a universal authority on all questions pertaining to factory life, but he would have an opportunity of exceptional advantage, added to his purpose of duty in directing the methods of safety requisite, and pointing out the parts generally known to be dangerous.

Your Inspectors have not only observed these advantages in the past, but have endeavored to render a service equal to if not beyond their physical endurance. It is, therefore, not surprising that we should feel gratified in having such substantial assistance added to our forces, for by this means we can reasonably hope to make the Department of Factory Inspection equal to the industrial growth of the Province.

Another phase of this event which I am sure meets with the approval of the inspectors, and reflects credit and justice upon you, is the promotion of Mr. James T. Burke to the charge of the department, or, in other words, to the position of Chief Inspector. His long and faithful service as an Inspector, combined with an executive ability with which he is especially gifted, cannot fail to add strength to the department and efficiency to the service.

We are not unmindful however, that this is a large Province, and industries are growing in some cases even beyond comprehension, a swell as new industries being added. This condition is invariably followed by added legislation or the enlargement of our duties, a condition that is inevitable in a growing country. Hence, even with the addition of more Inspectors, we look forward to the achievements and success that come to an active service.

In conclusion, I would say that in the interests of all persons concerned, amendments to our Factories and Shops Acts could be made with advantage. It goes without saying that laws that are definite, are easily understood, and easily enforced, laws pertaining to certain requirements in one statute should harmonize with the same laws in another statute. Conflict of conditions is difficult to understand, especially from a public standpoint. The Inspectors have ample evidence of this each year, and this subject has been ably discussed from every point by the International Association of Factory Inspectors with the purpose of having these general laws established with the greatest sense of justice, uniformity, and harmony, not only as a local requirement, but that such laws should harmonize throughout the different States and Provinces.

I had the privilege of attending the annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors held at Hartford, Conn., during June of this year. Ontario was represented at that convention by four inspectors; Mrs. Brown, Mr. Argue, Mr. Holmes, and myself. It is a privilege indeed to attend these conventions, and from an educative point of view the value to the Province as well as to the Inspector cannot be overestimated.

At these conventions an Inspector receives the benefit of discussions of subjects pertinent to his work, as well as the practical experience of Inspectors in discharging their duties in all parts of the American Continent.

The Convention of 1908 will be held in the City of Toronto, and I feel justified in suggesting that at each of these conventions, as subjects of moment to every State and Province are discussed from a legislative standpoint, and in accordance with the practical experience of the delegates representing different departments, advantage might be gained through the attendance at these sessions of such members of your Government and Legislature as could find it convenient to do so.

A list of accidents reported is appended herewith.

Trusting that the New Year will be abundant in the progress and success of the Department.

I have the honor to be your humble servant,

THOS. KEILTY.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ARTHUR W. HOLMES.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report of the inspection of factories and workshops in the district assigned to me for the year just closed.

This year will compare very favorably with any previous one regarding the building of new factories and extension of old ones. While confidence may have been somewhat shaken during the last few months on account of the stringency in the money market, there is something pleasing in the fact that a number of factories have contracts to fill, although not seeing their way clear to finance them, they have had to curtail the business until money becomes more easy.

CANNING INDUSTRIES.

There was a shortage in very near all the fruits and vegetables used for canning purposes this season, and the factories have not run as steadily, or as long as usual. I am pleased to be able to say that a number of the suggestions made in previous reports have been carried out. Great changes have taken place during the last few years. While the condition of factories are not up to the standard, yet they are steadily improving. One reform that has come into pretty general use is the supply of extra sinks for washing purposes together with soap and clean towels. Some of the factories are doing very well along those lines, while others seem to think it not at all necessary. If any fault is found as to the cleanliness of towels, they will tell you that they were placed clean this morning, when it can be readily seen that the towels had occupied the place of honor for at least a week. I have made inquiries from the employees in reference to this matter, and found their opinion to coincide with mine. One new factory has gone up in my district and was in full operation this year. It is a very fine building, large and roomy, with abundance of good light and water. No expense has been spared to bring it up to date in every particular. Large store rooms for the finished product and cold storage for thousands of baskets of fruit have been provided, which is of great advantage, as it can be well taken care of and used as required, and will do away with a lot of overtime. The cooking room is entirely separate from the main workroom. Overhead travelling cranes run to all the departments, considerably decreasing the work.

Canners have also gone to considerable expense in providing house accommodation for the female help, having erected three storey houses for the foreign element, fitted up very nicely with single and double bedrooms, furnished with iron beds. The dining rooms and kitchens are large and roomy and have a matron in charge whose duty it is to keep the rooms clean and well ventilated. In my last report, and in speaking to the employing canners, I have urged the necessity of having facilities for the employees by providing a bath, and I am pleased to report that two of the factories have erected new two storey houses with every improvement, the kitchen being supplied with gas ranges and plenty of hot and cold water. The rooms are nicely fitted up to hold not more than two beds. On the ground floor there are three baths equipped with hot and cold water for the use of the female employees. One of these houses was in charge of a man, and he deserves great credit for the manner in which it was kept, as it was without

doubt the best place I visited this season. Very little fault could be found if all the factories had the housing accommodation that has been provided this last year. I expect to see most of the other places follow in the wake. It was my privilege to visit some of the canning factories in New York State, and I will give my opinion in reference thereto.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS OF CANNING FACTORIES IN NEW YORK STATE VISITED.

According to instructions, I visited some of the canning factories in New York State, the principal one being located at Rochester and owned by Curtice Brothers. It is claimed to be the largest factory of the kind in the United States, expending annually the sum of $1,300,000 for labor and supplies. They employ in the busy season eighteen hundred employees, three hundred of these being male.

The main building is of stone, four storeys in height, with cellar and sub-cellar used for storage purposes. There are also other large buildings in connection, used principally for shipping and storage purposes. The factory proper is well equipped with machinery everything being handled in this way where possible to do so.

In this factory, from twenty-five to fifty car loads of tomatoes are handled daily in busy seasons for catsup alone. The tomatoes are spread out on tables where sorters pick out the green and damaged ones. The good tomatoes are emptied into an endless belt carrier from where they go into long iron sluice boxes with false bottoms carried along with a worm conveyor, and by a continual stream of fresh water pouring on them, they are thoroughly cleaned. They are then conveyed to the cooker, and from there to the cyclone machine to be ground, anl then to the filling tanks where they are put into bottles by a self-filling machine, handling eighty thousand bottles a day. The refuse goes down the sewers.

Fruits are handled by the help as little as possible, knives being used for placing the peaches in bottles.

The question of soap and towels being provided for the factory employees has no terrors for this factory. One woman's duty is to laundry the towels and then the forelady of each department is responsible for having a good clean supply.

Another matter of interest are the floors. It seems almost impossible to keep wooden floors from warping, leaking and free from damp. The concrete floor is also open to serious objection, as they are liable to crack and bulge and are very hard to stand on continually. All the floors in the kitchens or cooking rooms are asphalt, and the management speak highly of them. After experimenting with a number of floors, the asphalt seems to free from much criticism.

No children under fifteen years of age were in evidence in this factory. Very little overtime is worked. The only employees working overtime at odd times are the labellers.

While situated in a city where competition is fairly keen for female labor, yet they have no trouble in securing all the help required, which consists of a large percentage of the Italian and Polish people.

The management also claim that it has been largely an evoluntionary movement to get these people to the high standard required by this firm. If any of the help came there not properly clothed, they were quickly told to go home and make certain changes before starting to work. They are not troubled with the housing problem, as none live on the premises.

The management showed me every courtesy and gave me the freedom of the factory, and also extended an invitation to any one interested in the canning industry and to our Department to visit them and they would be welcome to any ideas or improvement, they could pick up.

This firm put up fruits, vegetables, meats, jams, jellies, preserves, table delicacies, blue label catsup, and soups.

The factory situated at Middleport cans every kind of fruit. Tomatoes and other vegetables are handled in their factories at Batavia. Middleport has a population of about 1,400. The help employed is all local, consisting of 125 females and 75 males. They had no trouble in securing the necessary amount of help. No children were employed at the time of my visit. The floors and tables were scrupulously white. The female employees wore white caps and looked very neat and clean. The by-products from apples are made into apple butter, cider apple sauce, and apple juice. The waste from evaporated apples is made into cheap jellies, cheap wines, and some goes to the glucose manufacturer. The other waste is carted away to the land.

A few more towels and sinks through the factory would have made an improvement. This factory was well fitted with sanitary conveniences in the shape of water-closets and a dressing room.

Every opportunity and facility was allowed for an inspection of the plant.

I also visited another factory, and owing to the conditions existing there, I was very much interested. About 300 females and 100 males were employed, mostly Italians and Poles, with housing quarters on the premises. The houses were small one storey frame buildings about 14 feet by 20 feet, and divided into a living room or kitchen with two bedrooms about 7 feet square, only one of these having a window. Above these bedrooms, in most places, were also occupied as sleeping quarters, which were very dirty. The yard was in a very filthy condition, the garbage from all these places being dumped there. No receptacles of any kind were to be seen. The drainage was also bad. No washing facilities, outside of wash basins were in evidence. The houses are situated about seventy yards from the factory. In the same yard was the refuse in the shape of a large stack with pea vines as a foundation, and the huskings from the corn on the top of this stack are saved and fed to cattle during the winter. The tomatoes are canned, the waste pulp going into large cans for use in putting up canned fish, and what is left going to the sewer. A large quantity of apples are canned in this factory, no washing given them until they are peeled. The peelings and cores go to another factory where they are made into cider. The factory has cement floors very properly made and very little fall for drainage purposes, the result being damp floors. The only place for washing their hands was one sink in the dressing room, and no towels were in sight, such a small matter being overlooked. This firm cans every kind of fruit and vegetables, having two other factories. A number of children were at work, being from about eight years of age upwards.

The canning factories come under the scope of the Factories Act and also the Pure Food Act.

The hardquarters of the canning industry in the United States is in Salem County, New Jersey, where 300 canneries are in operation. There is no Association of any kind among the canners there.

I feel very pleased having been given the opportunity to visit these factories, as the experience gained will be useful in the future.

Water Tanks.

Sometime in November of this year an accident occurred at the factory occupied by George Hees & Son, situated in Davenport Road, when a large water tank collapsed containing about 35,000 gallons of water, flooding a number of cellars. The tank was 105 feet high, and when it fell the rush of water carried fences away, demolished a shed and splashed into the second storey window of some of the houses near by. Had the tank fallen in the opposite direction, there would no doubt have been a loss of life for at the time mostly all the people near there were seated at supper, and as the majority of houses are light frame affairs, they would have collapsed under the great weight. The accident happened about 6.45 in the evening, and the only man in the building was the night watchman, who was standing within twenty feet of the spot, where most of the damage was done. The tank had just been completed and was not filled to its capacity. The weight proved too great for the supports, although the latter were heavy steel girders placed on a cement foundation and supposed to be strong enough to support an even greater weight. The damage was estimated at about $25,000. The following clipping may not be out of place:

The Fall of Water Tanks. From the number of water tanks falling in the past few months, we should judge that there must be some radical defect in their construction or care. The first defect may be the foundation. Concrete bases should be built on a solid rock foundation, where possible, and a six to ten foot base of concrete on "hard pan" where rock cannot be reached. Hoops may not be of sufficient strength, or there may be some defect in the supports or in the steel or wood of the tanks. The fall of a tank is attended with serious loss usually, and insurance companies issue booklets giving specifications for their construction and care.

The life of a wooden tank is from twelve to thirty years, but usually about fifteen years; but it must be kept well painted and filled with water. It shrinks when water gets low. One advantage of a steel tank if paint is neglected is that a small spot will rust through and show itself; whereas, if a wooden tank is neglected, it may burst the hoops suddenly and cause serious damage.

Hoops require special attention and removal of rust before painting. Particular attention should be given to tanks located on roofs and covered with corrugated iron. The hoops corrode very rapidly on account of the dampness held between the corrugated iron and the staves, and they may be found nearly all rusted off in a few years after erection.

If a tank is left empty, the sun and rain will cause the staves to warp and twist so it will be impossible to make the tank watertight afterwards.

One new tank that fell recently was evidently due to weak supports. Another tank removed from a plant a short time ago was found to be rotted through and managers of factories cannot take too much care with tanks. Tanks cannot last forever, and careful inspections of them should be made each week. It is false economy for a manufacturer to cut a dealer or builder of tanks to the last cent, and think he is saving money. The structural work must be of the best, and the supports sufficiently strong. The buildings are working with formulae that are more or less in error as in any structural steel work. A large factor of safety must be allowed to obtain supports to hold the load upon them. The supports, too, must be carefully shielded from the weather and the workmanship must be done with great care. Otherwise there will be more tales to tell of fallen tanks.

PROSECUTIONS.

I have had a number of prosecutions to make during the year. Complaints came to the office that some of the Jewish bakers were employing their men contrary to the provisions of section 39 of The Ontario Bake Shops Act, which reads as follows:

"No person shall require, permit, or suffer any employee in any bake shop to work on Sunday, nor for more than twelve hours out of every twenty-four hours, computed from the time when the employee commences to work, nor more than sixty hours in any one week, to be computed as commencing on Monday and ending on Saturday, both days inclusive, except by permission of the Inspector given in writing to the employer; and a copy of such permission shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the bake shop."

The men claiming that twenty-two hours a day were not unusual, some of them working one hundred and twenty-four hours a week, charges were laid before Police Magistrate Kingsford with the following result:

H. Ruben was fined $50 and costs.

C. Levy was fined $20 and costs.

E. Eichler was fined $20 and costs.

B. Goldbar was fined $20 and costs.

Mr. Mortkowiz was fined $20 and costs.

Section 39 had been translated into the Yiddish language and posted in the different bake shops, so there would be no excuse for them not being able to understand the meaning of the law.

Complaints also came to the office that children under fourteen years of age were employed in saw mills on Manitoulin Island. At Meldrum Bay, a young lad, nine years of age, had his forefinger and thumb cut off by a saw. Four charges were laid against the Meldrum Bay Ranch & Lumber Company for employing boys under the age of fourteen years. They came before Police Magistrate Price and convictions were secured in every case. In the case of Nelson Smith, the boy who lost his finger and thumb, a fine of $50 and costs was imposed. In the case of Lawrence Russell, a fine of $20 and costs was imposed. In the case of Leslie Russ, a fine of $10 and costs was imposed. In the case of Edward Morrison, on account of mitigating circumstances, the fine was placed at $1 and costs. The total fines being $81 and $34.08 costs.

At Little Current, a similar state of affairs existed. George Jones, a young lad, twelve years of age, was killed by being wound around a shaft. Eight charges were laid against two firms, and convictions were secured in all of them with fines.

Two charges against the parents of two boys for allowing them to work before the legal age of fourteen years were made.

The cases against the firm on Moulthrop, Sharp and Jackson, proprietors of saw and lath mills, for employing George Jones, under the age of fourteen years of age, who was killed, a fine of $50 and costs was imposed. For employing Percy Smith, a fine of $5 and costs was imposed. For employing Peter McLean, who was under fourteen years of age, a fine of $1.00 and costs was imposed. For neglecting to notify the department of the fatal accident to George Jones, a fine of $5 and costs was imposed.

Four cases against the The Wolverine Cedar & Lumber Company at Little Current, resulted as follows:

For neglecting to notify the department of the accident to Mr. Angies, who had his foot hurt, a fine of $10 and costs was imposed.

For employing Ernest Minor, who was under fourteen years of age, a fine of $5 and costs.

For employing Harry Campbell, who was under fourteen years of age, a fine of $5 and costs.

For employing Isben Clark, who was under the age of fourteen years, a fine of $5 and costs.

For allowing his son Percy Smith to work in a factory under the age of fourteen years, John Smith was fined $1 and costs.

Police Magistrate Price, in summing up, pointed out the danger to the moral and physical welfare of young boys allowed to work in mills and although the fines imposed in all cases had not been excessive, he intimated that in cases of future infringement of the Act, both as regards employers and parents, leniency could not be expected.

The owner of a factory in Toronto was charged with neglecting to provide proper accommodation for the use of female employees. The case was remanded for a week to give an opportunity to comply with the law, and such is being done.

Moulding Shops.

There is hardly any branch of labor more in need of legislative action than in the case of the men who are employed at the trade of moulding. The work is of a laborious nature and subject to very great changes as to temperature. The air is impure by reason of the gases arising from the molten metal being poured into the molds. In the large shops quite a large percentage of the work of carrying the liquid metal is done by machinery. There is a certain amount to be carried and poured by hand. Men's clothes soon get wet with perspiration. Every shop should have a room where those employed in moulding shops could change their clothes and have a bath before going outside. Some of the neighboring States have passed legislation calling for a toilet room containing wash basins connected with running water and facilities for heating the same, together with proper ventilation, and good protection from the dust of the foundry. There are a few places in the Province where such conditions exist, but all too few. Improvements of this kind should make good returns in the improved health of the men being able to work more steady and being in a better physical condition to accomplish more work.

Polishing and Grinding Rooms.

I have had my usual experience in regard to polishing and grinding rooms. In some places where they have a good system the men ngelect to make the most of it as they should do. In others there are justifiable reasons for not using them, as the plant was not properly put in. In one case which came under my notice a new fan and pipes were installed and it was really worse than without any, as a back draught was caused by having a five-inch pipe with a four-inch discharge pipe. When I pointed out the difficulty, it took some time to convince the mechanic, who put it in, of the error. It, therefore, needs no apology on my part for inserting in this report, an article on "Foundry Practice and Equipment," by Walter B. Snow, which appeared in the December issue of *Canadian Machinery*:

Ventilating a Brass Foundry. In much of the early work done for the welfare of the employee there was a strange confusion of motives. Even though the project was primarily humanitarian in its spirits, the advertising department got in its work in proclaiming this spirit to all the world. But out of this confusion has now grown a definite recognition of the purely

economic advantages of surrounding the workman with healthful conditions. While some other industries are more directly harmful to the health than is the brass industry, there is, nevertheless, ample opportunity within its field to greatly improve the conditions. Although the heat and fumes are primarily uncomfortable and only secondarily injurious, the greatest harm is done by the dust which is inhaled. This dust is usually of mineral or metallic origin resulting from the grinding, polishing, tumbling, and sand blasting processes, and also from the shaking out of the castings.

Injurious Industries. It is commonly recognized that life is shortened by working in a dust laden atmosphere, but the extent to which some industries are injurious is startling. In the cutlery and tool industry, which is declared to be one of the most dangerous trades in this class, the average age of the operatives at death is exceedingly low, and in establishments without proper hygienic precautions sound men are rare after a few years' work. The prevailing cause of death is consumption, which usually overtakes a susceptible worker so early that his period of usefulness does not extend much beyond five or six years, except where the health is properly safeguarded.

The testimony of physicians is, that of those employed in this industry nearly all who reach the age of 40 die of consumption, excepting those who succumb to some acute disease. As proof of this statement, it is instructive to note that in Northampton, Mass., an important seat of the cutlery industry, the death rate from tuberuclosis for the entire male adult population was 2.9 per thousand, while that of the cutlers of that town was four times as great, namely, 11.8 per thousand. The trouble lies not so much in any directly poisonous results from inhaling the dust as in its power to bring about constant irritation, which produces such a condition of the mucous surfaces that they more readily admit of invasion by disease germs. Fortunately brass is less irritating than steel, and consequently the results in the brass industry are not so disastrous as they are among the cutler. But the dust of corundum and emery is peculiarly irritating, and the brass workers' surroundings are therefore susceptible of marked improvement.

Laws to Safeguard Health. The unhygienic conditions existing in the various industries have received the attention of State Boards of Health, whose official investigations are bringing about the passage and enforcement of more stringent laws looking to the safeguarding of the health of the employees in all industrial establishments. In a word, advance has been made from a matter of individual interest to one of almost national importance. The statute books of the leading States already contains laws, usually somewhat vague in their expression, which require cleanliness, light, warmth, ventilation, and the introduction of specific devices for removing dust, fumes and the like. While the first impulse of the manufacturer may be to resent the enactment of further laws, yet his compliance with them is not without eventual advantage. Not only will a better class of men prefer to work for him if improved conditions are provided, but there will be far less interference with work because of sickness, more energy in the work which is done, and less loss by death of the potential value possessed by the man who has become thoroughly skilled in a given line of work. Continued sickness and death naturally mean constant replacement of individuals, with the loss of knowledge and skill gained by those who have gone. As a result there is far less stability of employment in an unhealthy industry.

Ventilating Appliances. Experience has shown, and the reports of investigations confirm the fact, that mechanical means are absolutely necessary to maintain a rapid air change or to insure proper removal of dust.

In fact, the fan blower figures everywhere as the only device adapted to secure these results. It is manifest that the action must be positive, and of sufficient intensity to create ample movement of air. Where there is but little dust or the requirements of ventilation are slight, a fan applied for mere renewal of air throughout the entire extent of a room will meet the requirements. When warranted by the size of the plant the fan may form part of a blower heating system, by means of which warm air from a centralized heater is delivered under pressure through pipes to all parts of the building. In overheated rooms, and particularly for summer ventilation, the disc or propeller type of fan meets the requirements if placed in wall or ceiling. Wherever dust or fumes are formed locally, as in connection with grinding and polishing wheels, tumbling barrels, or furnaces, the exhaust should be direct from hoods which enclose the objectionable source as completely as possible. In a word, prevention is better than cure. The objection which is often shown by workmen to hoods and similar contrivances—event to the exent of actual destruction—is largely due to their improper construction. In fact, the cause for condemnation or criticism of many exhausting systems lies in the method of application of the fan, and not in the fan itself. The success of the fan not only depends upon its speed and its proper proportioning to the work, but also upon the system of piping and hoods which would give the greatest efficiency. It seems so simple to employ a local tinsmith to rig up an exhausting system that it is not strange that unsatisfactory conditions result.

It is far better policy to secure the best advice, which will always be freely given by blower manufacturers, and then have the thing done right. It must not be overlooked that the installation of an economical exhausting arrangement requires definite engineering ability, and should only be undertaken by one who makes a specialty of this particular class of work.

Cost of Installation. Because of the lower first cost the user is always strongly tempted to buy the smallest apparatus that can be made to do the work. But first cost is only one of the factors in the total cost. Large slow running fans with ample pipe areas are conducive to small power expenditures. It is easy to save enough in power in six months to pay the additional cost of a more efficient outfit or system. Thereafter its economy is all clear gain.

Even though the fan be of ample size when first installed, it may as a result of speeding up to meet added requirements, frequently demand from 50 to 100 per cent. more power than would be necessary to do the work with proper outfit. It is none too generally understood that the power required to drive a fan increases as the cube of the speed. In other words, that doubling the speed calls for an eight-fold increase in power, while 27 times the power is required at three times the speed; an increase of only 25 per cent., in speed calls for nearly double the power, and yet such an increase is common enough. How long would it take to pay for a new outfit from the money thus squandered in excessive power?

The designs of hoods for grinding, polishing, or buffing wheels are many and varied. Each must be arranged to suit the particular class of work for which the wheel is used. In some cases it is even necessary to have several different types in the same room. This is true where the pieces of such shape and size that it is impossible to get very close to the wheel, the result being that at one time the operator uses the wheel at a point near the top, and again at a point directly underneath. Under these conditions especial care must be taken to provide the most effective type of hood and maintain the maximum blast. In heavy work of this type the air suction pipe should be five inches in diameter for wheels up to and includ-

ing 16 inches in diameter by three-inch face. In ordinary grinding and buffing rooms the suction pipes should be four inches in diameter for wheels 2½ inches or less in width, and from 10 to 18 inches in diameter. Wheels ranging from 10 inches to 28 inches should have 5-inch or 6-inch pipes according to class of work from which they are used.

All hoods should be so designed that the velocity through the openings should not be less than 5,000 feet per minute, which is usually sufficient to create the draft necessary to carry away the particles. The best general type of hood is of patented form, provided with a receptacle below to trap out all heavy particles, as well as the threads from the buffing wheels, while allowing the finer dust to pass through the pipe. The result is that the metallic particles are left in clean condition ready for re-smelting, and the wear on the pipes and fan is greatly reduced. This arrangement also prevents the annoyance caused by the dust from the rag wheel adhering to the fan wheel and throwing it out of balance. The trapping out feature furthermore permits of the ready recovery from the bottom of the hood of any small piece of work or other material, which with other types of hoods might get into the main trunk line or up into the fan.

All properly designed systems should have clean-cut caps so as to provide free access to the interior of the piping for the removal of anything that might possibly tend to clog it. The main suction pipe should be proportionately increased in size as each connection is made to it.

Fan Installation.—To secure the most economical results a fan should be chosen which has an area of inlet about twice the combined area of the inlet pipes. This proportion will give the maximum velocity through the branch pipes and hoods. The fan should then be operated at about 1½ ounce speed, under which condition it would consume about ½ horse-power for each 4-inch opening.

The most work is done, and consequently the most work is required, by a fan when it is discharging with free inlet and outlet. The more extended the system of piping, the smaller the area of inlet or outlet; and the greater the friction, the less will be the volume delivered by the fan; and consequently the less will be required to drive it. It is therefore manifested that the fan is consuming but little power is not always evidence of its successful operation, for it may be doing little effective work.

The dust which is collected by the fan should be discharged into a centrifugal dust collector. Here the dust is separated from the air by centrifugal force, the air escapes from the top practically free from dust, while the dust itself drops out of the bottom through a pipe. It should be periodically removed. The dust from wheels grinding iron and steel should not be mixed with that from rag wheels, for in some cases fire will result Separate fans and systems should be used.

Exhausting from Tumbling Barrels.—The same general principles hold in connection with systems exhausting from tumbling barrels. If a maximum effect of the fan is desired on tumbling barrels equipped with hollow trunnions, the area of fan inlet should be about double that of the sum of the openings in the trunnions. The sizes of pipes and the speeds of fans to be applied in connection with housed rattlers must depend largely upon the conditions, but a 6-inch pipe connection will usually serve for each tumbling barrel, if the same is tightly enclosed. A fan running at about one ounce speed will give sufficient draft.

No general rules can be given for the application of the fan system to sandblast rooms or apparatus. The arrangement must depend entirely upon the local conditions, but the provisions must be generous if successful results are to be obtained.

With instalations such as are here described it is possible to maintain a relatively healthy atmosphere, which is bound to insure better work.

Child Labor.

It is unnecessary to say very much on this important subject, as a special committee of the Legislature has been dealing with it, and have issued a very clear and concise report. They deal with it from every standpoint and no doubt some good legislation will come from it.

Fire-Escapes.

This is one feature of factory life that demands continual attention even after the fire-escape is erected. The outlets to the escape are very often closed up by piling stock or blocking the opening in some other way. I have seen quite a number this past year where if a fire had taken place, it would have been almost useless to attempt to use the fire-escape. Many employers seem to think that when they have erected a fire-escape, their duty is finished. Another feature which needs some consideration is uniformity. There should be certain specifications which every manufacturer should be obliged to live up to. Stairways and balconies should be of a standard size. Bolts, angle iron and all materials used in construction should come up to certain specifications so that they would be of use when required, instead of complying only with the law as at present.

Machinery.

The proper guarding of machinery is a problem that is always with us. The Inspectors are supposed to know the best guards to be used on the different machines, the place of manufacture and where they can be procured. To overcome this difficulty to some extent, and show the employer and the employee that most of the dangerous machines in general use can be properly guarded, the Department has issued an Appendix to the Factory Inspectors' Report containing cuts of the different guards, fire-escapes, the place of manufacture and also an abstract of the Ontario Factories Act. A copy of this pamphlet can be secured by applying to the Factories Department.

Convention.

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors was held in Hartford, Connecticut, on June 4th, 5th and 6th.

It was my privilege to attend as a delegate from this Province. Some very able and instructive papers were read, dealing with many phases of factory life, by those who have had long experience with those problems, which factory inspectors are interested. One feature that was somewhat new to the Convention was the representatives of the Ætna and Travellers' Insurance Companies of Hartford, who spoke along the lines of industrial insurance. Both companies have a number of Inspectors whose sole duty is to see that every dangerous place or machine is guarded properly, as by this means the risk is at a minimum. The next meeting of the Convention is to be held some time next summer in Toronto, Ontario.

A list of the accidents reported during the year is appended herewith.

I have the honor to be,

Yours most respectfully,

Arthur W. Holmes,

Inspector of Factories.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN ARGUE.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report of Inspection of the factories, workshops, and mercantile houses in the district assigned me, for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

I may begin by observing that it has been a very busy industrial year. The former shops and factories have been all in full blast, and new ones have been added. Speaking generally, I may state, and I have much pleasure in stating, that I perceive a growing tendency on the part of manufacturers and other employers of labor to cheerfully comply with the requirements of the law, to welcome the visits of the Inspector, and to afford him every facility for the performance of his onerous and important duties. Of course there are exceptions; and although a very perceptible general advance has been made since my last report, there is still much room for improvement —a pretty wide space to traverse before we reach an ideal condition of things in these various industries. My fixed purpose is to spare no exertion, to be never satisfied, until the goal of perfection has been reached.

As I take it, the duties of an Inspector are of a two-fold character: (1) The enforcement of the law; (2) The furnishing of data and deductions for the guidance of the Legislature in any future legislation as to labor in his reports. Were these reports in the hands of all the people the execution of the law would soon be vastly re-enforced, because the energy of the altruistic sentiment would early show irresistibly. A law, without a strong public opinion behind it, is usually a dead letter; and, to secure this mighty force, the people must first be aroused and informed. This report has been constructed with that end in view. It deals with inferences and deductions from facts observed by the Inspector, rather than with stale repetitions and dry statistics so little attractive to the general reader.

With regard to the great object, viz., securing obedience to the law, different Inspectors seem to hold different views as to the means or methods of reaching a result so desirable. Some have recourse to what they call diplomacy, a species of moral suasion, or rather a humble petitioning of offenders to be so good as to do right; others have more faith in letting loose the law. A readiness to instruct, and a dignified, manly courtesy, should characterize all the Inspector's official dealings with both employer and employee; then leave indurated recalcitrants to the courts. It is the last resort, however, the *suaviter in modo* sometimes succeeds where the *fortiter in re* would have failed. Tact and common sense must say when to use the one, when the other, and when a blending of the two.

I find that many manufacturers are coming to entertain enlarged and more liberal views as to the conditions of factory life. They seem more and more willing to do anything in reason to promote the welfare of their employees. They are finding it desirable, and are beginning to see that it pays, to see to the health, safety, and comfort of the employee. The latter is duly grateful, as a rule; works better, and does better work, putting into it more heart. Most of the new factories are provided with dining rooms, lavatories, and the like. This is a refreshing sight. A disgusting sight, and one most disheartening to the liberal employer, is the misuse and abuse of these generous furnishings by some wanton or slovenly employee. Defects

do not always lie at the door of the manufacturer. I have seen closets obscenely inscribed, or foully besmirched, and certainly not by owner or employer; and it is no very unusual thing to find the guards of certain machinery, which were procured by the employer at considerable expense, quietly laid aside by the employee.

Ventilation.

It seems to me that this is, at once, one of the most important, and one of the most difficult problems of factory life. The languor and lassitude of the school and the factory are the direct product of vitiated air, an unfailing concomitant of crowded rooms, uprovided with foul-air outlets. It is not the hard work of the school or the factory that sends the teacher or the operative home jaded, listless, anaemic, and verging on headache. It is the air, fifty times breathed, and as often repoisoned. This whole matter demands a radical and most vigorous overhauling.

For my part, I believe, that with all our science and invention, we have yet to learn how to ventilate. At the bottom of the difficulty lies the fact that different people are so differenly constituted. One is too cold when and where another is too warm. Then the ignorance. Many people indentify coldness with purity, and warmth with foulness; not knowing that the coldest air may be foul, and the warmest pure. In many rooms the only ventilators are the doors and windows—the latter sometimes hermetically sealed. How to heat, light, and ventilate these rooms, at one and the same moment, this is the question—a question I must leave to wiser heads than mine. The man who solves it will be a benefactor to the factory and the world. Cold air is more dreaded than foul, especially by women; they feel the one, they are quite unconscious of the other. Of course, also, draughts are a real danger. In new shops, with spacious, sunny rooms, you can note the effect in the workers' faces and the better work done. Pure air and a pleasant environment will pay their cost a hundred times over, in the greater amount and the superior quality of the work put forth. On some employers' minds the great and unquestionable truth is beginning to dawn, that pure air, cheery surroundings, and short hours, pay best in the long run. It will be a blessed day for all concerned, when it flashes its full noontide splendor on the minds of them all. Employers will tell you that the workers do not complain of foul air and the like. Very true. No one complains until he feels hurt. The inhaler of foul air feels nothing amiss; yet he is hurt all the same. His wan face and lack-lustre eye tell you that. In lack of better means, I would say, fling wide your doors and windows at noon, before work begins, and when it ends. Of course all work-rooms have doors, but, marvellous to relate, there are actually rooms without windows, or with windows religiously stuffed and fixed to exclude the winter air. Just think of it; a crowd of human beings boxed up in a den for ten long hours on end, exchanging poisoned breaths! This adds little to individual strength, or to national vigour. You owe phthisis to a microbe, and you owe the athletic microbe to his congenial habitat, the foul air cell. Bombard him with drugs if you will; but how would cutting off his supplies act? One would like to know just what percentage of Canadian tuberculosis is hatched in our industrial hives. We have two systems of artificial ventilation now in use, the pressure system, and the exhaust system, both good as far as they go; but much yet remains to be done

Sanitation.

Speaking broadly, sanitation hinges on sewerage. The local civic powers can block the way or clear it. First sewerage, then drains; where there are no main drains little drains usually effect little. The Inspector cannot force sewerage on a municipality. The situation is analogous to that between the child labor law and the law of truancy. Nevertheless I can report a gradual general advance under this head all over my district, as much, perhaps, as could have been reasonably expected under the circumstances, though away below the ideal. In new factories, generally, the sanitary provisions are excellent: in some of the old, marked improvements have been made. Carelessness in the use, and inattention in the oversight, of these accommodations, sometimes mar the results. In some instances complaints are made of insufficient privacy; in others of unlighted closets. Some lunch rooms are too cold; others not too clean. Under existing conditions in places unprovided with a sewerage system, sanitation is a problem of sufficient difficulty. The owners of shop and factory buildings cannot do impossibilities; and, I think, localities favored with the presence of these hives of labor should rise to the duty of removing all civic obstacles to a general and thorough sanitation. Would it be unjust to make an industry's presence in any locality legally contingent on this being done? At any rate, as matters now stand, the best we Inspectors can do is to do the best we can. Until sewerage becomes universal, sanitation must prove, at best, in too many places, a mere makeshift, with the goal of perfection in the far distance. And yet these things ought not so to be. The health of hundreds, or thousands, of human beings should outweigh all paltry civic considerations of dollars and cents. Then, there is the *quid pro quo*. And if one village won't, perhaps another will? Give it the chance?

Seats in Stores.

The law requires that "the occupier of any shop in which females are employed, shall at all times provide and keep therein, a sufficient and suitable seat or chair for the use of every such female, and shall permit her to use such chair or seat when not necessarily engaged in the work or duty for which she is employed in such shop." In so far as my experience as Inspector goes, I think I may safely say that this humane and sensible bit of legislation is very generally complied with. The reasons explaining this ready obedience are obvious: (1) It costs only the price of the seats; and (2) there was never any sense in making a girl stand painfully idle. Fortunately for her, inexpensive compliance with enactments is usually not hard to get; and we may, therefore, confidently hope that conformity to this salutary edict of the Legislature will soon be universal. It is a great boon to the lady clerks, hurts no one, and should elicit a hearty "Amen" from every one on whom it is her duty to wait. Among the many absurdities tagged on to our civilization, this cruelly, useless, idle, all-day standing was surely chief. Meanwhile, every customer likes the courteous, alert clerk; and is repelled by the leisurely, deliberate and very superior gum-chewer or nail-parer. I once entered a book-store in Toronto to buy a book. Four male clerks stood idle in as many corners, paring their nails and calmly conversing. No other customer was there. None of them took the slightest notice of me. None of them spoke to me. None of them moved; but I did—for the door. Then I was called back, but too late. I got my book in a shop tenanted by less superior beings. Seats, by all means, but not for "the mighty."

Elevators.

I deem it a serious defect in the Shops' Act that it does not demand a report of accidents from mercantile houses. Not a few serious, and even fatal, accidents have occurred in some of these, in connection with elevators. This very grave matter does not seem to have received, hitherto, its due share of consideration. This dangerous mode of transportation calls aloud for ceaseless vigilance, frequent and minute inspection, and the manipulation of none but the most experienced and capable hands. Less than this is simply a wanton exposure of human beings to maiming, crippling, and death. Lack of it may result in what we call an accident, whose true name is crime. No boy should be allowed to handle an elevator; and too much pains can never be taken over guards, cables, and gates. Reform is needed here. And reform should begin with construction. The first great question is, "How is your elevator built and equipped?"

Safety is what we are after; (1) protection of tenants and employees from the moving machinery and from falling down hatchways; and (2) that of operatives and passengers generally while in transit. For the first we need hatchway enclosures, hatch bars, or safety gates; for the second, wainscoting or grill work for the sides of cages; also safety attachments regarding excessive speed. The hatch-bar is not an ideal protection; but there are places where a better cannot well be used. Gates are better, and are of two kinds, automatic and half-automatic. The full automatic gates rises or falls of itself as the car approches or leves the floor landings. The half-automatic gate is raised by the operator at the landing, and shuts of itself as the car leaves it. And the simpler the apparatus the better. Insurance companies sometimes call for trap doors at each floor as a protection in case of fire. These are of two kinds; the automatic, and the fusible link. The former opens and closes of itself as the car passes through; the latter is kept open by a supporting chain with one fusible link which the fire melts, and the door drops. This is rated as by far the best trap door. Some new buildings have fire-proof hatchways; all should have them. Cars should be protected on all sides save the entrance. Some elevators have safety catches, with speed governors to operate them. Many elevators are now operated by electricity, which has proved a fertile source of runaways. Every power elevator should have two main lifting cables; and I have heard of three, the third being a little longer than the others, and held in reserve for emergency. After all, the cable is the main thing; and very hard to inspect it is, to any satisfactory purpose. It has been estimated that 50 per cent. of elevator accidents (so called) are due to pure carelessness; 20 to falling down hatchways; 10 to injuries received while working about the machinery; and 20 to runaways, or the breaking of cables and dropping of cars.

Fire-Escapes.

I regret to say that I have no very glowing account to give of the progress made in my district during the year in the awfully important matter of fire-escapes. I have had this question long at heart, and have done all I could to bring about a better condition of things; have generally met with a ready assent to the gravity of the subject and the reasonableness of the law's requirements; and have been, here and there, encouraged by substantial improvements. But still there is room—great room—for betterment. Old buildings, like old men, are often hard to reform; but, in the case of

proposed new ones, what reason is there why this great matter should not be kept in view from the start? In plans, specifications, and subsequent construction, facilities for egress in case of fire should have as earnest a consideration as any other feature of the edifice designed. I was nearly saying "more earnest." For, howsoever desirable it is that the operative, for his own sake as well as his employer's, should work amid the best surroundings, in well-planned rooms equipped with the finest machinery and all the latest and best appliances for comfort and health, it is surely still more desirable that should fire break out, he would have a chance for his life. In cities men are not employed to erect mean unsightly houses on fine streets; not because such structures would be a menace to life, but a disfigurement to the city. Yet that same city will cheerfully permit the erection of a shop or a factory whose (un-) Christian name is Firetrap.

Every building in which many or few are employed should have at least two main stairways and doors on opposite sides. These, with external ladders, free, well-known, unencumbered approaches to them, and fireproof hatchways, would be a step in advance on present, too common, conditions. When we reflect on the awful spectacle of devouring flames sweeping wholesale to destruction the imprisoned inmates of the school, the shop, or the hotel, we cannot avoid the conclusion that no law on the subject can be too vigorous, or too sternly enforced. In the presence of such a scene how pitifully contemptible as excuse is the usual plea of expense! Miss Maxwell's awful fate with her school children sent a thrill of horror over the civilized world; but not thrills, but tills, can avert future horrors of the kind.

With all our altruism, we of this continent are profusely lavish of human life, and are daily growing more so. It has been estimated that the killed and wounded of railways, factories,, etc., in the United States during 1904 outnumbered the losses on both sides in the three great battles of the civil war in that country. But why go abroad for illustration? Can you pick up a daily paper and not see a fresh railroad smash at home? What is the cause? Some say greed. Our youth have lately gone sport-mad; I wonder if there is any connection between sport on the one side, and wrong orders and open switches on the other? Most of these happenings are not accidents; most of these deaths are needless, being easily preventable. Whatever the cause of this astounding development, the holocaust is immense, whether made to the Moloch of Greed or to another. In my youth a railcar was safer than a wagon. Who mounts one now takes his life in his hand. Our forefathers, poor benighted creatures, did their slaughtering in war: we do it in peace.

Employer and Employee.

Employees are of three kinds. There is the employee whose heart is in his work, whose day is short, whose burden is light. Another, whose eye is on the clock, his work a bore, his eight hours sixteen. A third, midway between these two, indifferent to time and space. In other words, the zealous worker, the hireling, and the neuter. The first is worth the other two; and the observant employer notes the fact, and, if wise and just, rewards it. There is also the man of order, and the man of chaos; the order man doing much work with no bustle; the chaotic man shewing "great cry and little wool."

Employers, also, are of three kinds. There is an employer, firm, just, liberal, considerate, sympathetic, who has his work-people's welfare at heart;

who holds their interests a bare second to his own; who delights in giving them the best environment when at work, and a chance for all domestic comforts when at home. Another, who is gruff, surly, selfish, injurious, partial; who is blind to merit, keen-eyed to faults; who regards the payment of wages as the end of obligation; in one word, a man to whom his own interests are everything, his work-people's welfare, nothing. He pays promptly; what concern of his are their moral or physical well being, their comforts in shop or at home, their stagnation or their advancement in life, the welfare and the future of their families? A third type of employer is a kind of neutral-tinted admixture of these two.

Now, how does all this work? The model employer has a double reward,—one-half in his soul, the other in his pocket. His outlays are more than reimbursed in the cheer and content of his workmen; their hearty loyalty and respect; their zeal for his success as if it were their own; and the consequent larger quantity and better quality of the products of their toil and skill. These men, working heart and soul, will give out more stuff, and better, in eight hours, than the sullen half-hearted would in ten. Would that all employers and employed were cast in this mould; and that eight hours were the universal and only working day. Were it so the world over, would not the employer of men, women and children, stand financially just where he stands to-day, and ethically far higher? And, oh! what a boon to the sons of toil! What a blessing to the state and race! Eight hours for all, young and old; this is the ideal working day.

I need not enumerate the results under the second type of employer. Selfishness, purblind, stands in its own light. They are the antithesis of the above. Gloomy, discontented men, just doing work enough to keep their places; at all times ripe for revolt; the selfish employer losing money every day however many its hours. Man's duty to man is, to love him as himself. It fills both with pleasure and peace; and it pays in hard cash. The old feudal baron took care of his serfs; some of our modern barons seem to think cash payment of hire ends all obligation.

Machinery.

As the report is waxing lengthy, I must dismiss this topic with a few remarks. I have done my best to have the dangerous parts of machines efficiently guarded, and most employers seem to see the necessity for this. Indeed, I think there is more opposition from operatives than from their masters. It is no uncommon thing, after guards have been furnished at great trouble and expense by the employer, to find them laid aside by the employee. He thinks he can work handier without them. And the old employee seems to be oftenest guilty of this folly, unless he is one who once had his lesson. Long years has he moved, unscathed, amid these naked menaces; never hit so far, he thinks he never will be. "Familiarity breeds contempt." Long, loose hair and flowing robes are out of place among whirling wheels, and rushing belts, and spinning rods. So are little boys and girls. The natural restlessness, and ceaseless activities expose them to accidents which the staid adult ordinarily escapes. If I remember aright, it is estimated that one per cent. represents accidents in factories to grown people, those to children reach two and a half. All dangerous machinery should have the needed guards affixed at the shop were made.

Child Labor.

This is *the* crime of civilization. There are but few children, under age, employed in my district, and my aim is to make the few a zero. I trust the

number of the whole Dominion is small, and soon will be *nil*. The number in the United States is now about three millions and a half, and steadily growing.

One of the difficulties in the child problem is the determination of age. The truth as to this is not always told by parents; the certificates of officials are not always reliable; even oaths have been known to clash with fact; birth registration is a defective record, and birth in foreign lands adds to the difficulty. Then the Shops' Act does not harmonize with the Factories Act; so that a child dismissed from a factory as too young for work, can cross the street and enter a shop where he at once grows old enough for work perchance much harder. Of course the truant officer is supposed to capture and convey him to the pedagogue; but where is the truant officer? Almost everywhere the truancy law is a dead letter. And the prospects for its resuscitation are somewhat dim. Yet, until it is strictly enforced, dismissal from work for under age means, in most cases, not consignment to the education of the school-room, but to that of the street. There is no alternative. Whether compulsory schooling up to fourteen is right in principle or not, we must have it if we would eradicate this child evil. Child labour is a deadly menace to national virility, as well as a crimson crime against humanity at large, not to mention the woes of the poor little victims themselves, is now arousing the dormant sympathies of millions in England and America.

A list of accidents reported during the year is appended to this report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN ARGUE,
Inspector of Factories.

REPORT OF MISS MARGARET CARLYLE.

To the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you a report of the work done for the year 1907, in the western part of the Province.

You will readily understand how difficult it is to give an adequate idea of the actual work done. How much work is frequently done that apparently bears no immediate fruit, and of which no formal report can be made.

The number of visits recorded does not represent the amount of work accomplished, for each visit generally entails other visits to the office, and conferences w employers and managers or owners of buildings.

It has been impossible for me to inspect the different factories, workshops, and mercantile houses very often during the year. My time has been devoted to those places which require the most careful attention. Experience has shown me that where you are able to revisit industrial buildings frequently, our suggestions are more promptly complied with. The inspection of small places is very important, as the sanitary and safety precautions are likely to be disregarded. The idea seems to prevail that anything will do where a few are employed.

One of the most encouraging features of the work of factory inspection is the almost complete disappearance of the spirit of resistance. It is undeniably true that the owners and managers of our industrial establishments take a more direct active interest in the welfare of those employed. A very prominent manufacturer remarked to me the other day that they were prepared to carry out everything we ask them that was reasonable, and a good deal that they considered unreasonable, as long as it is not too unreasonable.

The work of inspection is much more in hand than in former years, and employers are much better acquainted with the law. In most cases our instructions given have been carried out. The conditions are not in my opinion such as legitimately deserve much criticism. The well founded belief that good sanitary conditions tend to produce good work is gradually spreading, and will be of greater assistance in the administration of the law than has yet been.

VENTILATION.

Ventilation is a term of very wide meaning and one in which the highest authorities frequently disagree. Had we simply to consider purity of air under normal conditions, few difficulties would present themselves, but in the number of factories, workshops and mercantile establishments, we have to deal with gases, vapors, fumes and other impurities generated in the course of manufacture. What is known as natural ventilation may, in many instances, be sufficient, but where certain process of manufacture is carried on, this method must be supplemented by mechanical ventilation. At no period in the administration of the factory laws, has so much attention been devoted to the temperature and ventilation of workrooms, as at the present time. The question of wholesome surroundings, include heating, lighting, and general purity of atmosphere which is engaging the efforts of our staff unremittingly. The ventilation and temperature sections of the Act, which provide adequate means for securing a reasonable temperature, have been made practically of no effect in some workshops, just at the time when we seem to be realizing the importance and value of fresh air, both in the prevention and cure of disease. In many factories and workshops, however, the temperature and ventilation receive the attention they should, and an

average from 60 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit is maintained. Some of the most difficult cases to deal with are dressmakers' and tailors' working in rooms in dwelling houses, where gas stoves are used for heating irons. They are mostly monthly tenants, and have no money to spend on ventilating appliances, and even if they had, such rooms would be found very difficult to ventilate. Unless the workshop is clean, no mode of ventilation can be quite satisfactory. The first requisite then is the cleansing of the workshop, and carried on in a proper manner. Ventilation must be considered in reference to each individual case, but cleansing is a universal requirement, as to which definite rules can be laid down. It is important in the interest of health. I have always personally attached the greatest importance even where there is no question of ventilation, the clothing factories where bundles of garments and loose parts of garments have been found lying about on floors and benches. In asking for periodical cleansing I have generally met with compliance at the time, but repeated visits have to be made. We find a wooden floor not always even laid over, with perhaps 20 to 40 pairs of feet passing twice a day straight from the street, and on which rubbish, rags, trade refuse, even scraps of food fall, and will likely be in a condition requiring something more than a hasty dry sweep weekly. Sedentary occupations cannot stand drafts. I wish more effort could be made to thoroughly ventilate workrooms while the occupants are at meals and no one would be inconvenienced. More thought and attention are given to warmth than pure air, and foreign workers in particular have a rooted objection to fresh air. Industries which are not necessarily in themselves injurious to health are liable to cause great discomfort where there is no circulation of air. The cigar factory is a case in point. Men and women are employed in some of these factories which have no machinery. They consist of the upper rooms or ordinary dwelling houses. The only process carried on is the stripping of the leaf and the manfacture of the cigars by hand. Fumes from the tobacco leaf are very strong. The introduction of an electric fan would prove a most valuable help to the rooms in which those industries are carried on. Persons working in factories are more liable to suffer from tuberculosis than those engaged in outdoor work. The open air treatment, as we all know, is the best cure for this disease; but then, again, prevention is better than cure, and it is much better to prevent the disease by never breathing foul air, than to cure such afterwards with fresh air. It is better to have too much fresh air than too little. If obliged to close ventilators during bad weather, do not forget to open them when the weather improves. The cubic space section might be still further amended by a proviso setting forth a certain height, also account should be taken of the furniture. For instance, a floor measured quite empty to accommodate say 100 persons is really of a much less cubic capacity when all the tables, machines and goods are placed in it; but nothing of this is maintained in the section though often industries give us much thought along this line.

Sanitary.

The provisions of the Factories Act relating to the health of employees are rightly given the first place in the Act itself, and also have the foremost place in the daily routine of the Inspector. On the whole it may be said that factories and workshops are kept fairly clean, not overcrowded, but they are not all properly ventilated and the sanitary conditions in many are not suitable. The conveniences provided are generally within the limit laid down, and separate accommodation for the sex is generally observed, being a convenience for the use of every twenty-five persons. Often the standard is much

better than this even. The most trouble met with in providing desirable sanitary conditions is in old buildings, in cities, and a lack in towns of sufficient, if any sewerage system. It must be always be borne in mind that it is only the length of the hours worked, which is produced of so much harm, but the fact that especially in the winter time a large proportion of these hours is spent in an atmosphere vitiated by gas and other impurities which have continued and accumulated during the day. The standard for suitable lavatory accommodation in some places is low, and the indifference on the part of the employers results in a corresponding indifference on the part of the employees. While acquiescing at first in conditions which they are powerless to improve, they gradually cease to become an offence. There is no doubt one loses one's sensitiveness to indecent arrangements just as surely as to impure air, but the moral effect in one case is just the same as the physical effect in the other. In some cases the want of thought which still places the sanitary conveniences for men and women in close proximity to each other is to be deplored. The question of accessibility to accommodation is one that in my opinion is not sufficiently considered. In two instances quite recently, I was begged to see if anything could be done. In both places sufficient accommodation had been provided, but in each case, access could be gained only by going through rooms where a number of men were employed. One sees factory after factory erected in which all that pertains to the work is ungrudgingly provided and the office arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Only the employees is there little advance along this line. Sometimes it is as difficulty to secure for them good surroundings, fresh, air, warmth, light, and proper sanitary accommodation with soap, towels, good dressing rooms, washing conveniences and dining rooms, as if these were entirely new innovations. I have sometimes to point out that other questions beyond actual sanitation have claims to be considered in the erection of conveniences for women. The fact, however, remains that there are still some factories employing a large number of women where elementary requirements of suitability in its wider sense have been completely ignored. No inner doors not even good partitions have been provided, and nothing has been done to preserve the nice feeling which exists in almost every woman. Most employers meet my views in a generous spirit, and as far as possible all grounds of offence are speedily removed. In some instances, however, this is not so, and for fear of loss of time or other reasons matters are kept as they are to the detriment of the mind and character of women and girls. Complaints are still being made to me of inconveniences of girls in offices, but having no power over such places, no material assistance can be rendered. I consider that proper sanitary arrangements in every building where females are employed should be provided. There is a section in the laws of Ohio, which provides that every persons employing females in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, is required to provide on the same floor or floors of the building separate water-closets for the exclusive use of such female employees. I think this would be a considerable improvement in our laws.

Rags.

Considerable improvement has been effected in some of our large sized rag houses. Great efforts are being made to secure the complete ventilation of sorting tables. The process of rag tearing has been rendered much less injurious by extraction of dust by properly arranged fans. In some of the rag sorting workshops, the rags are mostly rough sorted and packed in bags and forwarded to the paper mills. In no case was any disease or injury found which could be traced to this kind of employment. There did not

appear to be any great amount of dust where the actual sorting by hand took place. In visiting places of this kind, I have had complaints of their coldness in winter. This work is carried on in rooms where the women are distributed over a large floor space and wher the provision of means of heating would involve considerable expense, and the fire risks of the industry furnish a ready excuse for depriving the women of this comfort, but the introduction of steam heating is certainly not any more dangerous than the naked gas jets one finds flaring in some of those places.

Meal Time.

Meal time, or more especially the dinner hour, question continually presents itself. The allowance of only one-half hour for dinner is undoubtedly too short. It practically prevents the girls from going home, and simply means in many cases a hasty meal in the workroom. Some rooms are never entirely vacated, and very often the result is that the one possible opportunity of having its air changed is lost. What is desirable is that an hour should be allowed for dinner and that during that hour the workroom should be thoroughly aired. This is wanted all the more because the practice prevails of not overcrowding at least, but keeping the room as full as the law permits, and great advantage would result from having the room vacated for an hour during the day, particularly in the clothing trade. There is probably no class of workrooms in which vitiated air is breathed than those of the clothing trade, and this is largely due to the excessive amount of gas burned for lighting and heating. There are many rooms in which, if the day is dark, gas is burned a good part of the time. During that time no window is opend, and any air which may find its way into the room, does so from passages or other rooms, not from outside. Bad air being one of the things, curiously and unfortunately, to which one can apparently become accustomed.

I consider that money spent in providing a good dining room which the women can enjoy, and in which their mid-day meal can be taken, makes increased zeal and more efficient work on the part of those employed. I noted with pleasure in going through some of our industries this year where females were employed, that they had reserved a small room as hospital for the sick. This room contained a couch, hot and cold water, shelves containing bandadges, and also a medicine chest having in it quite a number of the simple remedies. I think this is a capital idea indeed. They told me it saved time, as the girls when sick dd not as a rule have to leave work to go home. Each girl subscribed a small sum, the forewoman taking charge and looking after the outfit.

Overtime.

On examining our registers, I find that it is practically the same firms, year after year, which avail themselves of the exemption. The majority of those work the full time without fail. Some firms instead of looking upon this exemption as something to be kept in reserve and only used when very hard pressed, use the permit up at a regular time, and when a rush comes make an application for another overtime permit. These employers are informed that no more overtime can be worked during the remainder of the year. Again, it is not always the best class of firms which avail themselves of this exemption. However, mnufacturers are almost unanimous in stating that overtime does not pay, and in the long run is no advantage. The most cases of illegal overtime has been found among dressmakers, milliners, and custom tailors, and among those whom competition reacts most keenly, and

who fear that the loss of custom may follow the non-delivery of an order at a required date. As long as ladies require all their new hats made for the same day, and the gentlemen their new suits, more than ten hours a day will be required for the workers. It seems to me that the remedy required for the violation of this law rests more with the public than with the Inspectors. In many cases, those concerned frankly admitted that they had worked overtime. One could not help feeling that the total result of work would have been just the same if they had left off at the usual hour. I am satisfied that the time sanctioned under the Act is in excess of the necessities, and even the desire, of those who have best claim for consideration on this question of overtime. Many women have expressed a wish that the number of days in which overtime was allowed could be decreased.

Complaints.

The amount of irregularities brought to light by complaints is, of course, very small, compared with that discovered in the ordinary course of inspection. Of course, some are vague, while others relate to matters outside the Factories or Shops Act, and some to women being employed in shops until 10 p.m. during the Christmas trade. Other complaints relate to fencing of machinery, washing accommodation, age of children, and sanitary matters. All these go to show that the public is taking an intelligent interest in the Factory and Shops Act. If the Inspector knows the name and address of the writer, and explanation may be sent, but when the complainant hears of nothing being done, he consequently comes to the conclusion that the complaint has been ignored, which, of course, is far from being correct.

Fire-Escape.

It cannot be too urgently insisted that fire-escape and exits are of little avail, especially where women are employed, unless employees are frequently brought face to face with the conditions under which they would be supposed to act in case of a real outbreak; not at fixed and stated times, but the unlooked for alarm, is the only one which can be of any service.

Stairs.

Another element of danger in many factories is the stair from one flat to another, where it is not provided with handrails or any other protection. I am often warned in this way by the employers, "Please be careful; it is a very bad stair." If bad for me, it must be bad for women who are constantly using it.

Light.

There have been some complaints of defective lighting and in some factories I find the light very poor. The tendency is to economize light, and it is a source of real physical danger to employees among crowded machinery. To these conditions no doubt some of the weak inflamed eyes, so often noticed among girls, are due. At least, the girls themselves attribute it to the strain involved in the close application in some lines of manufacture.

Women's Hair.

A female with with her hair hanging, or who is wearing flowing ribbons or loose articles of dress, should not be employed at or about machinery driven by power. Our attention is sometimes drawn to accidents in which girls have been injured by their hair becoming entangled in shafting causing the scalp to be partially and sometimes entirely removed.

Age of Children.

To say there is no violation of the law regarding the employment of children under the prescribed age would be using very strong language, but how to prove it is a matter which baffles the keenest observer. At times a cry is raised that the law is grossly violated and that babies are practically being employed. When those who make the charge are approached and asked as to their knowledge of the said children, no definite answer can be given. Nothing is known by them personally, but the information comes second hand. Size of body and stature is all they know about. These are very poor sticks on which to lean. However, the complaints are not neglected, for the factories are visited and due inquiries made. In many cases we do not find that the children complained of are under the required age. Managers and owners declare their desire to live up to and in strict conformity with the laws. Some of them admit that they had been deceived by the parents, but when found out they had been sent home. The law regarding child labor has been rigidly enforced. Registers and statements for children have been carefully examined. Ignorance of the law is sometimes pleaded, but such excuses have little weight when we have taken great pains to furnish them with copies of the law. No child should be allowed in factories, workshops, or mercantile establishments under the age of fourteen years.

Canning Factories.

There did not appear to have been the same rush of work in the fruit preserving factories last season as is usually the case. Possibly this was owing to the scarcity of fruit. I am pleased to report that substantial improvements have been made in many of those factories during the year in regard to conditions generally. We have given considerable attention to the provision of washing appliances, and in many cases condemned the existing condition as being inadequate for the purpose it was being used. The idea seems widespread among some owners that suitable sanitary accommodations would not be appreciated. I find in some of those places that the rule intended to promote personal cleanliness has little value. Neither the employer nor the employees seem to realize the necessity for cleanliness. The women have no particular desire to wash, and the manner in which the washing arrangements are presented to them does not alter their opinion. What does one find in some of those places, a dirty sink under the care of nobody, a piece of soap or perhaps no soap and a dirty towel or no towel. On the other hand some of those industries have erected good washing conveniences away from dirt and dust, plenty of soap and clean towels. Where this has been done the women make good use of them. We have been able during the year to induce some owners to provide baths for the use of their women. I think next year will see a great many installed. One of the owners told me that he intended next year to make it compulsory to bath.

giving the required time once a week. Some of these factories are not up to the mark. Closets are a matter of indifference and little effort is made to see that they are clean or weather proof. They have no thought of keeping these places in good repair. We have found some closets without a good roof, no doors, and exposed to the four winds of heaven. In other cases improvements have been made and owners are exerting themselves to secure sufficient and separate water-closets for women in accordance with the law. Water proof aprons should be provided for women and girls. Head coverings are also necessary. In one factory, we found pretty housemaid's caps with bows of ribbons on the top, which looked quite clean and tidy and worn by the female employees. Floors should be kept in sound condition so as to prevent retention or accumulation of water. They say they are wet through soon after they begin in the morning until they get home at night. This condition entails discomfort at all times and results in much suffering from colds and chills besides a constant risk from some more serious trouble. The condition of the floors in many food factories is most unsatisfactory. The fact that the matter is not an easy one to deal with is too often regarded as a reason for leaving it practically undealt with, or for taking the most feeble and ineffective measures. In some of those factories the floors were thickly coated with a black, greasy, sour smelling mud. The employers deplore its condition, and seemed to think that the more it was swept, the worse it grew. When informed that the floor should be re-laid with suitable material to prevent so much grease from falling on it, he seemed astonished that this should be required, even though cleanliness could not otherwise be obtained To patch up an ill laid floor on Saturday afternoon is often the usual method of dealing with the matter. I regret to say that I cannot report much progress along the line of housing those people engaged in this industry. The same defects and discomforts exist in the rooms where they eat, sleep, and perfom their domestic duties. They come to the factory in many cases without any standard of personal cleanliness. Of course, there are exceptions. In a number of those factories, we found a great improvement in the housing question. In one factory in the west, I found a boarding house started with a matron in charge, a good large dining room, comfortable sleeping apartments, with beautiful clean bedding and excellent washing conveniences. The girls paid so much a week for board. The arrangements were all certainly excellent. To my mind, this is the practical remedy for the housing problem. I am certain it would pay the manufacturer in the end to have a similar arrangement in his canning factory.

Laundries.

The constant exposure to steam, standing on wet floors, the great heat in which the work is carried on, and the badly arranged floors even in large wash houses, are a constant source of discomfort and probably ill health to those employed. The law requires that they should be drained in such a manner as to allow the water to flow off freely, but makes no provision that it should be drained off on the spot where it is discharged. It is not at all uncommon to find the foul water from a row of tanks or washing machines at one side of a wash house flow all across the floors and over the feet of the women before reaching the drain. This unsatisfactory arrangement is also to be found in many canning factories, and the employers will point out that the water flows quite freely to the drain on the other side of the room.

I again must report that the exemption from factory inspection of public and charitable institutions causes great dissatisfaction. The complaints from

competitors of places which are allowed to work all hours with no inspection of machinery or fire-escapes are often received.

The rapidity with which the workshops become factories, factories become large factories, and also the rate at which machinery supercedes hand labor and slow machines give way to automatic feed motions, and appliances take the place of human attendants, is perfectly astounding.

New Work Factories.

Again, I have noted that we are continually coming across workshops of which although, they have been in existence for several months, notice of occupancy had not been sent to our Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

Margaret Carlye,
Factories Inspector.

REPORT OF MRS. JAMES R. BROWN.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report of Factories and Shops inspection in the eastern part of Ontario for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

Until the latter portion of the year, the prosperity which has characterized the country for some years, continued, as evidenced by the addition of new factories and the enlargement of old ones, in the construction of which in most cases regard has been given to the requirements of the Factories Act. It might be well, however, to send copies of the Act to the architects of the Province, so that they could point out to their patrons designing to build factories, the requirements which are necessary to conform to the Factories Act, and so save expenses which would otherwise be incurred by changes which might have to be made where required to comply with the same.

Since the alleged stringency of money occurred, a check has been given to the prosperity in some industries, but which is hoped to be only temporary. The lessened crops in the Northwest and the inability to get the crops moved, owing to lack of sufficient cars and motive power, are some of the causes assigned as a reason for the money stringency, which has resulted in the laying-off, of a number of employees from factories, and in addition to the cessation of outdoor work and increased immigration, has resulted in a much greater increase of unemployed at this season of the year than usual.

CHILD LABOR.

In the eastern district the certificates of the age of children given by the parents were found to be unreliable, and where registration of their births had not been complied with, or where baptismal certificates could not be obtained, affidavits of the parents were required as to the ages, and since then the number of children under age has lessened greatly. It is regrettable that the labor of children is considered necessary to aid in the production of commodities, so that they should be cheapened to satisfy the crave for cheapness in products. While cheapness may be considered helpful to the consumer, how about the cheap labor that has to suffer in supplying the cheap products? While adult labor is idle, there should be no necessity for employing children. With Canada in its infancy as a nation, and opportunity is afforded to abolish by legislation the evil of child labor and so prevent the degeneracy of its future citizens. Surely the ease and pleasure of a nation should not be considered a sufficient justification for the employment of child labor. It is unnecessary to reiterate the injury sustained by children in their future lives in consequence of their being employed at a tender age in factories and other establishments. In cases where children are exempted under fourteen years of age from attendance at school and permitted to go to work, the Education Department should be requested to instruct those who are authorized to grant such permission of exemption from school attendance, that under the Factories Act, children under fourteen years of age are not allowed to work in factories, unless in the canning industries under certain restrictions, and that not even the Factories Inspectors have authority to permit an infraction of the Act.

Owing to a number of employers not having received last year's report, and desiring a copy of the unofficial birth certificate prepared by Mr. Keilty, I have inserted it again this year:

Unofficial Birth Certificate.

Ontario Factories Act.

Subsection (5) of section 2. Child shall mean a person under the age of fourteen years.

Section 3. No child shall be employed in any factory except in canning or dessicating fruit. Contravention of this section incurs a penalty of $50, or three months' imprisonment.

Section 38. The parent of any child employed contrary to this Act shall be liable to a penalty of $50, or imprisonment for three months.

Section 37. Every person who wilfully makes or signs a false declaration, under the Act, is liable to a fine of $100, or imprisonment for six months.

Place.....Date.....

This certifies that I am the parent or guardian of .....and that he was born at .....in the Province of .....on the.....day of.....in the year.....and is now.....years, and..... months of age.

(Signature) Parent or Guardian.

.....

The above named.....is registered in the Town or Church..... records of.....as born on the.....day of.....in the year.....

(Signature) Registrar or Clergyman.

Dated.....19.....

.....

In the case of a child being born out of the Province, the above parent or guardian's declaration may be made before a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Notary Public.

Labor Saving Machinery.

As an illustration of the increased productive power of labor resulting from the use of machinery in manufacturing, the following items copied from the Zanesville *Labor Journal*, and stated as coming from reliable sources, are given:

Spinning machines tended by one operator and two girls turn out more yarn than 1,100 old time hand spinners could do.

In weaving, one man does as much work now as 95 could do with the old hand loom.

One man tending a nail machine turns out as many nails as 1,000 men formerly did by hand.

Formerly it required a good workman to gin five pounds of cotton a day. Now, two men with a machine turn out 4,000 pounds.

Two machines operated by two girls will now turn out 240,000 screws a day, while a few years ago 20,000 screws was the most that 20 skilled men could make.

It used to take a quick worker to sew six pair of shoes a day. Now, one man will sew 1,000 pairs with a machine.

With a match machine 300 girls will turn out as many matches as 8,000 men could formerly do.

In making wall paper, one man does the work formerly requiring 100 men.

It is questionable whether the advent of machinery, speeded up as it is to the limit of safety in industrial occupations has benefited the workers. The close attention required to be given by the workers is a greater strain and more exhausting mentally, than manual labor would be, and one might reasonably conclude that child labor could be dispensed and shorter hours of labor worked.

Mica Factories.

There are more children employed in mica factories, in proportion to the number employed, than in any other industry. In a branch factory, the principal factory being in Ottawa, I found a number of children working without certificates of age, and on questioning them I found them to be under age, and I informed the general manager of the circumstances. He told me that he had given strict orders that no children were to be employed under the required age, and that the overseer had done so against his will. He also told me that children numbering twenty had been discharged, and also the overseer, and that I would have no trouble with that factory in the future. I believe that as a general rule, the managers or superintendents want to comply with the law, but some overseers anxious to get the work out, engage children under age on their own responsibility. In my last report I stated that a manager in a mica factory had stated that the firm would have to start a branch factory in Hull where the Act was not so strict, or send the mica to the children's own homes, where there would be no restrictions as to the age of children. Since then, a branch has been started in Hull and children have taken mica to their own homes, where the act is inoperative.

Hours of Labor.

A great improvement in the lessening of the hours of labor has resulted within the last few years, especially as regards female labor. In some cases the hours are from 8 o'clock in the morning to 5.30 in the evening, or from 8 until 6. The full 60 hours per week are seldom insisted upon being worked. In speaking to the manager of a factory, where many females are employed, and where formerly the hours worked were from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, he informed me that the hours were now from 8 to 5.30. He stated that formerly he paid $4 per week, while the girls were learning, but that when they had learned, they left at the first opportunity which presented. where shorter hours were worked, and he was always getting new help and teaching them. Since the hours were lessened he had no trouble with them leaving, and work went on much smoother than formerly, and there appears to be a better feeling existing now between the workers and employers. The workers being more contented, and employers more desirous of the welfare of the workers. More work can be done where the overseers, whether male or female, have tact, than where the help are driven. Human nature resents being driven. One case has been reported to me of a forewoman driving the females beyond all endurance, and stating that if they refused night work they would lose their position. She was also accused of using profane language. A forewoman should have a character which should have an influence for good over the females rather than evil. In contrast with the foregoing, a forewoman in another department, who has the respect of all those under her charge, stated that she had no trouble in getting the work out, and only required five nights for a couple

of hours during the year to work in the evenings throughout the busy season. Whereas in the former case, they had worked the full time permitted by the Act, namely six weeks, and still were behind with the work.

Sanitation.

A great deal of work has been accomplished during the year in regard to sanitation in factories and shops and a number of new closets have been installed, I have found in towns, shops without any conveniences for either sex; while others, where provided, were not kept in a sanitary condition. I regret that it has been necessary to enter two prosecutions for non-compliance with the sanitary clauses of the Shops' Act, and which resulted in having the closets provided as required. I have had a number of complaints from females objecting to the use of outside closets, owing to the publicity of situation. In places where sewers are provided, the health authorities should require closets to be connected with the same. The closets in some of the shops have been a source of annoyance, as it is almost impossible to keep them in a sanitary condition. Some of the smaller industries, mostly in the clothing trade, when moving as they frequently do, neglect to notify the Department of the change, thereby rendering themselves liable to a penalty for an infraction of the Factories Act. Before a manufacturer begins to operate a factory, he is required to notify the Department, so that the premises may be inspected as to whether they are in accordance with the requirements of the Act, and in this way save further trouble. There has been an improvement in industries as to the conditions, but much remains to be done in regard to ventilation and sanitation. In some of the workshops where windows alone are depended upon for ventilation, it is not uncommon to find the windows nailed, so as to prevent their being opened to even change the air of the rooms at meal hours. These places are usually occupied by contractors, who take out clothing to be made up for the wholesale houses. It would be much better if the clothing were required to be manufactured in factories where proper ventilation and sanitation could be obtained. A number of females have complained of the men being allowed to smoke in the shops during working hours. If it is absolutely necessary for the men to smoke, separate rooms should be povided for those who desire to do so. In some cases, females have been forced to leave work, as they could not stand inhaling the vitiated air. In buildings where several small industries are located, complaints have been made by females, as to the hallways and passages being unclean and not lighted. In such buildings where no caretaker is employed, and no provision has been made for keeping the hallways in a sanitary condition, I have to a certain extent overcome the difficulty by requesting the employer to take their turns in being responsible for keeping the hallways clean. The lighting still remains to be remedied. The only remedy would appear to have clothing manufactured in properly constructed factories. I desire to emphasize the danger of spitting on floors of factories, workshops, hallways, and lavatories. Physicians claim that consumption, the white plague, is contagious only through the sputa; hence the necessity of guarding against the great evil. It has been necessary to forbid spitting on the sidewalks, and much more is it necessary to forbid it in the factories and workshops. I directed that spittoons be provided in a number of cases, but this does not seem to do away with the evil. An employer stated that one would almost require to stand over the help with a club. I would suggest that the smoking or chewing of tobacco be prohibited in factories and workshops. Complaints have been made by females

in stores in regard to spitting on floors and in heating registers, the latter being the most dangerous of all, as the sputa dries quickly and where infected the microbes would find a lodgment in the air passages and so to the lungs of the employees resulting in consumption. It has been stated that customers in stores will go out of their way to spit in the registers. Incidently, I might state that Mr. Keilty in his report of 1904 states that an employer in a factory had requested him to instruct his employees to use the spittoons, which he had provided, but which they neglected to use. In the factory, every one of the employees, thirteen in number, were infected with the dread disease.

Overtime.

As in former years, I have found that overtime being worked in the busy seasons without permits, principally in dressmaking and millinery establishments. The excuse is given that they have newly started in business, and did not know that it was necessary to have permits. In such cases I have insisted on the law being complied with at once. Regarding the above industries, some of the employers have ceased to work overtime entirely, stating that life was too short to make the work slavery, and that the public could be educated to the shorter hours. In canning factories, overtime is sometimes necessary, the factories being required to accept the fruit and vegetables when brought, and when in hot weather the fruit ripens quickly, and is delivered in great quantities, which must be accepted by the canneries. Great loss would result were the canning process not attended to, at once, hence the reason for overtime, as it would be difficult to get additional workers in such emergencies, and necessitates working the usual staff overtime. Section 10 of the Ontario Factories Act reads:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, women may during the months of July, August, September and October in any year, be employed to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon of any day in any factory wherein the only work or operations carried on relate to and are exclusively such as may be necessary for the canning or desiccating of fruits or vegetables, and the preparation thereof for being so canned or desiccated; but no woman shall be so employed during the said months to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon of any day for more than twenty days in the whole, and in reckoning such period of twenty days, every day on which any woman has been so employed to a later hour than nine o'clock in the afternoon shall be taken into account."

Canning Factories.

I am glad to be able to state, that there has been a great improvement in the conditions of the canning factories in the eastern district during the year. A number of new factories have been built and equipped with modern machinery, and older factories have been re-modelled. Much remains to be done to better the conditions of the outside surroundings of some of the factories in the removal of the refuse, which has been the accumulations of years. I have had the assurance of the managers of such factories that the refuse would be carted away in the future as it accumulated, so as to keep the surroundings in a sanitary condition. Most of the help in the factories are farmers' daughters and residents of the towns or villages in the vicinity of the factories, with the exception of a few who board in houses in connection with the factories. Other factories have erected cottages for the use of the

employees during the canning seasons. I inspected the boarding houses in connection with the factories and found them in a sanitary condition.

Machinery Guarding.

As showing the necessity for guarding machinery wherever situated, during the warm weather, some of the females in a factory were in the habit of going on the flat roof of an extension to the factory to eat their lunch, where a shaft of the machinery was in operation about a foot above the roof, which they had to step over, the machinery being stopped at the time. One of the females having finished her lunch was going inside, but the machinery having started, her clothing was caught on the shaft while stepping over, and her leg was broken in three places and only for the presence of mind of a girl holding her until her dress gave way, she would have been killed. Of course, it was not intended that females especially should go on the roof, but had the shaft been covered, much suffering would have been spared.

Females in Offices.

I have received a number of complaints from females in offices in regard to lack of proper conveniences, and also of long hours of labor. In some cases females have complained of having had to work until 11 p.m. The females stated if they did not work, they would lose their position. I regretted to have to state that Factory Inspectors had no jurisdiction over offices, and therefore could not remedy the evils complained of.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

Annie Brown,
Factories Inspector.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED

IN

1907

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.
1	January 2..	Canada Cycle and Motor Co.....	Toronto Junction..	Vehicles, etc.....	Wm. McTaggart ..	..
2	" 4..	Massey-Harris Co., Limited.....	Toronto.....	Implements.....	D. McNeill.....	..
3	" 4..	E. Leonard & Sons.....	London.....	Engines, etc.....	A. Senham.....	..
4	" 5..	Massey-Harris Co., Limited.....	Toronto.....	Implements.....	George Reid	..
5	" 5..	" " "	"	"	Earle Lang.....	.
6	" 5..	Canada Carriage Co	Brockville	Carriages	James Tracey.....	..
7	" 7..	Smart Bag Co., Limited	Toronto.....	Cotton bags.....	T. Clowes.....	..
8	" 7..	Massey-Harris Co., Limited.....	Brantford.....	Implements.....	John Perry.....	..
9	" 8..	The Canada Screw Co	Hamilton.....	Screws	Ellen Murphy	20
10	" 8..	The Riordon Paper Mills, Limited	Merriton.....	Paper mills	Harry Carrington.	..
11	" 8..	Canadian Shipbuilding Co.....	Toronto.....	Shipbuilding.....	George Hastings..	30
12	" 8..	The Firstbrook Box Co	"	Packing boxes....	George Haynes ...	20
13	" 9..	Canadian General Electric Co	Peterborough.....	Electric works....	Ed. Chatten.....	..
14	" 9..	" " "	"	Electric machines	J. Tully.....	30
15	" 9..	Massey-Harris Co., Limited.	Toronto.....	Implements.....	J. Watson.....	..
16	" 9..	The Graham Nail Works.....	"	Wire nails	Thos. McGee.....	..
17	" 10..	Massey-Harris Co., Limited.....	Brantford.....	Implements.....	L. Turnbull.....	19
18	" 10..	The James Smart Mfg. Co	Brockville	Hardware.....	John Tweedly	35
19	" 11..	E. Leonard & Sons.....	London..... ..	Engines.....	W. Cook	..
20	" 11..	Canada Cycle and Motor Co.....	Toronto Junct....	Vehicles	Acel Abel.....	..
21	" 11..	The Rathbun Co.....	Deseronto.....	Car works.....	Chas. Gervais.....	37
22	" 11..	Canadian General Electric Co....	Peterborough	Electric machines	Wm. Cartner.. ...	28
23	" 11..	The Norton Mfg. Co	Hamilton.....	Tin cans	Alb. Buckingham.	21
24	" 11..	The Adams Wagon Co.....	Brantford.....	Wagons.....	Alfred Sheppard..	..
25	" 12..	Thomas Bros., Limited	St. Thomas	Brooms, etc.....	Wallace Swanton.	25
26	" 12..	American-Abell Engine Co.....	Toronto..... ...	Foundry	Pat Mulligan	38
27	" 14.	Canadian Shipbuilding Co	"	Shipbuilding.....	J. O'Neill..... ...	18
28	" 15..	Christie Brown & Co., Limited....	"	Biscuits.....	Florence Long....	20
29	" 15..	Taylor-Forbes Co	Guelph.....	Hardware.....	J. Seeney	..
30	" 16..	Canada Cycle and Motor Co	Toronto Junction.	Motor vehicles....	K. McKenzie.....	..
31	" 16..	" " "	" "	"	A. Toase	..
32	" 16..	Massey-Harris Co., Limited.....	Brantford.....	Implements.....	Cameron Smith...	35
33	" 17..	The Norton Mfg. Co	Hamilton	Tin cans	Gordon McIvor...	17
34	December 26.	The James Smart Mfg. Co	Brockville	Hardware.....	Jas. Fitzgibbons ..	22
35	" 26.	The Goldie McCulloch Co	Galt.....	Machinists..	Victor Reynolds..	26
36	" 14.	The Harry Webb Co	Toronto.....	Confectionery	Mark O'Grady	..
37	January 19..	Massey-Harris Co., Limited.....	Brantford.....	Implements.....	Wm. Scott	30
38	" 19..	J. B. Kleinert Rubber Co	Toronto.....	Dress Shields.....	Edgar Booth.....	..
39	" 22..	Hamilton Steel and Iron Co	Hamilton.....	Foundry..... .	Chas. Walker	55
40	" 23..	Canadian Westinghouse Co..... ..	"	Electric machines.	James Campbell..	..
41	" 33..	The Graham Nail Works	Toronto.....	Wire nails.....	J. E. Sibbald	..
42	" 24..	The Norton Mfg. Co	Hamilton.....	Tin cans	George Nowan....	25
43	" 24..	Hamilton Steel and Iron Co.....	"	Foundry.....	Frank Fena.....	35
44	" 24..	" " "	"	"	R. Consey	22
45	" 24..	Stevens-Hepner Co., Limited.....	Port Elgin	Saw mill.....	Thomas Brigden..	..
46	" 24..	Kemp Mfg. Co.....	Toronto...	Metal ware	Vangels Ougounis	21
47	" 26..	Kinleith Paper Co., Limited.....	St. Catharines	Paper Company. .	Gordon Pirie.....	..
48	" 28..	The National Table Co.....	Owen Sound.....	Tables	Henry Fordham..	55
49	" 29..	Kinleith Paper Co., Limited.....	St. Catharines	Paper Company...	John Roberts	..
50	" 29..	Hamilton Steel and Iron Co.....	Hamilton.....	Foundry.....	Pete Smith.....	25
51	" 30..	The McClary Mfg. Co.....	London.....	Stoves, etc	George Zivick.....	..
52	" 30..	Hamilton Steel and Iron Co	Hamilton.....	Foundry.....	S. McInerny	33
53	" 31..	" " "	"	"	John McIntosh ...	26
54	" 31..	" " "	"	"	Tony Fragatio	60
55	" 29..	The Riordon Paper Mills	Merriton.....	Paper mills	Cyrus Clay.....	..
56	" 31..	Canadian Kodak Co., Limited....	Toronto.....	Kodaks	Minnie Turner....	..
57	February 1..	Jas. Smart Mfg. Co.....	Brockville	Hardware	John Ahern	35
58	" 1..	Massey-Harris Co.....	Toronto..... ..	Implements	James Hilliard....	..
59	" 1..	Canada Foundry Co.....	"	Foundry.....	R. Slater.....	..
60	" 1..	" " "	"	"	R. Hossock	..
61	" 1..	" " "	"	"	T. Hughes.....	..
62	" 1..	George H. Hees, Son & Co.....	"	Window shades...	.....	..
63	" 1..	" " "	"	" ...	Thomas McKay ..	..
64	" 2..	Imperial Cotton Co.....	Hamilton	Cotton mill	Lizzie Donahen...	..
65	" 2..	Steel & Iron Co.....	"	Foundry	Trina Pectro.....	30
66	" 3..	" "	"	"	Chas. Allen.....	24
67	" 3..	" "	"	"	Nelson Ward	..
68	" 5..	Norton Mfg. Co	"	Tin cans.....	R. V. Eley.....	22
69	" 6..	Thomas Bros.....	St. Thomas.....	Brooms, etc.....	Richard Olver....	50
70	" 6..	Can. Shipbuilding Co.....	Toronto.....	Shipbuilding.....	Harry Larner.....	36
71	" 6..	" " "	"	"	John Wilson.....	40
72	" 6..	Kerr Engine Co.....	Walkerville.....	Machinery	D. Manie...	..
73	" 7..	Steel & Iron Co.....	Hamilton	Foundry	Thos. Bryant	30
74	" 8..	" "	"	"	James Bevis	25
75	" 8..	D. S. Perrin & Co.....	London.....	Biscuits.....	Stanley Belfield ..	..
76	" 7..	Canada Foundry Co.....	Toronto.....	Foundry.....	L. Jessop.	..
77	" 12..	Polson Iron Works	"	Shipbuilders.....	Arthur Russell ...	..

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Particulars.	No.
While fitting pipes in engine room was knocked over by an engine stand, and toe broken.	1
End of index finger of right hand crushed while working a small bull-dozer.	2
Foot crushed ; caught in rolls.	3
While ripping some poles, saw closed in the cut and hand was caught in front of saw, cutting it severely.	4
Head caught between the bottom of elevator and elevator gate, injuring head.	5
End of finger taken off by putting it in machine used for cutting iron.	6
Fingers squeezed in calender.	7
First finger of right hand cut off at first joint ; caught between the dies of eye bending machine.	8
Three fingers of hand injured, necessitating amputation of little finger ; not at her regular work.	9
Thumb and first finger of right hand cut ; hand was thrown against barker knives.	10
A piece taken off the end of thumb ; jammed between wrench and plate.	11
Cut under thumb and below second joint of first finger ; hand slipping on saw.	12
Top of finger cut off while cutting paper on shears.	13
Finger cut by a casting falling on it.	14
Hand jammed while piling grain boxes.	15
Back of hand burned while making fuse connection to electric motor.	16
Third finger on left hand wounded while operating drill.	17
Both feet slightly burned ; while catching at cupola molten metal spattered.	18
Foot bruised by having it on hand wheel that starts punch.	19
Hand caught between face plate and bolt, causing a flesh wound.	20
Finger lost and face cut.	21
Slipped and sprained limb, thumb and wrist.	22
Forefinger of right hand badly cut and bruised from first joint while feeding slitters.	23
Fell from the top of a lumber pile and broke three of his ribs.	24
Leg broken ; while putting on a belt ladder slipped, and he fell to the floor.	25
Back of neck, ears and head burnt by some hot iron from furnace.	26
Slipped on a plate and fell, injuring right leg.	27
Fell down the elevator shaft, resulting in concussion of the brain, and spinal chord, fracture of left clavicle, contusion of left knee, hip and elbow.	28
Foot burned by some molten iron falling on it.	29
While working on emery wheel, hand came in contact, injuring left index finger.	30
Finger amputated at first joint ; caught in punch press.	31
While repairing elevator, gate bar struck bridge of nose, breaking the bone.	32
Nail of thumb torn off ; finger caught in rolls while pulling out a piece of scrap.	33
Index finger of right hand caught in broaching machine and nail punched off.	34
Top of first finger was crushed in gear of radial drill and had to be taken off.	35
Leg caught in the gearing of a machine ; laid up for two weeks.	36
Little finger was caught between punch and die : a piece had to be taken out.	37
Lost one of his fingers on a cutting machine.	38
Burned face and crushed finger ; while lifting plates off the oven was thrown against furnace.	39
Two fingers of right hand cut off at first joint while operating punch press.	40
Hand caught in wheel ; will lose three fingers.	41
Foot badly crushed ; was caught between the floor of elevator and a rafter in the wall.	42
Bruise and slight sprain to ankle while loading a buggy.	43
Back injured ; was coming down ladder from work and slipped.	44
While ripping a small piece of board on edger saw, lost part of four fingers on left hand.	45
Thumb on left hand cut off on a press.	46
Ends of fingers of right hand pinched in calender rolls.	47
Hand jammed with small board driven back from planer.	48
Foot crushed by elevator.	49
Small finger on left hand broken while straightening blooms on buggy.	50
Thigh broken on elevator.	51
Leg cut just above the ankle with rough bar of iron.	52
Thumb on left hand bruised while shearing scrap pipe.	53
Great toe of right foot bruised by a bar.	54
Third and fourth fingers of left hand injured whlle barking a small stick of wood.	55
Hand caught in embossing press; bruised but no bones broken.	56
While catching at cupola, molten metal spattered on right foot, burning it badly.	57
Right arm badly bruised ; came in contact with cut-off saw.	58
Flesh torn from three fingers ; slipped while painting and fell to the ground.	59
Machine gear caught index finger, tearing flesh to the bone.	60
Head and leg bruised ; while moving girder from rivet machine.	61
.....	62
While putting belt on sewing machine his vest caught on the shafting, lacerating the arm and body.	63
First finger of right hand off at first joint in gearing of speeder.	64
Thumb of right hand bruised ; squeezed between the material and guard of shears.	65
* In going up the dock in first box in front buggy it tipped, throwing him under the buggies to a pile of ore below, causing death.	66
In going up the dock in front buggy the box tipped, throwing him off and over the dock about six feet below, bruising him badly.	67
Nail of third finger of right hand badly bruised while lifting a tin into solder pot.	68
Broken rib ; slipped and fell when moving a car of lumber.	69
Legs bruised and slight injury to head ; fell from staging about twenty feet to the ground.	70
Right ankle fractured and body injured ; fell from staging about twenty feet to ground.	71
Lost one finger and another finger slightly injured on buzz planer.	72
Hands and face burned by gas from furnace.	73
Shoulder injured by the end of a round bar.	74
Right hand crushed in the roller of machine.	75
Hand caught in keyseating machine, tearing nail off second finger and flesh off third finger.	76
Piece of steel flew off rivet set cutting deeply into the eye, causing loss of eye.	77

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person Injured.	Age.
78	February 12..	Polson Iron Works	Toronto	Shipbuilders	Michael McGuire.	40
79	" 12..	Bolt & Forging Co	"	Hardware	John Booth	..
80	" 13..	H. A. Clemens Co	Parry Sound	Saw mill	John Bush	25
81	" 15..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves, etc.	James Hawe	30
82	" 15..	Graham Nail Works	Toronto	Nails	W. B. Twible	..
83	" 15..	Norton Mfg. Co	Hamilton	Tin cans	Wm. Inkson	23
84	" 16..	Jas. Smart Mfg. Co	Brockville	Hardware	Edward Fader	55
85	" 18..	Penman Mfg. Co	Thorold	Underwear	H. Neil	..
86	" 19..	Brantford Carriage Co	Brantford	Carriages	Lyle Humphreys	..
87	" 20..	Gendron Mfg. Co.	Toronto	Furniture	G. Labelle	28
88	" 20..	Cornwall Furniture Co	Cornwall	"	Geo. Liddell	40
89	" 21..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Implements	Toras Sunpian	45
90	" 22..	Smart Bag Co	Toronto	Cotton bags	H. Wilder	..
91	" 20..	Can. Cycle & Motor Co	Toronto Junction	Motor vehicles	T. Hanna	..
92	" 23..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Implements	F. Flanner	36
93	" 23..	" "	"	"	P. Cronkal	30
94	" 25..	Can Cycle & Motor Co	Toronto Junction	Motor vehicles	Fred Page	..
95	" 25..	Steel & Iron Co	Hamilton	Foundry	Tony Pete	21
96	" 13..	International Harvester Co	"	Harvesters	John Strienco	25
97	" 9..	Steel & Iron Co	"	Foundry	Joe Garry	44
98	" 27..	Can. Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Geo. Anderson	26
99	" 26..	Martin-Orme Co	Ottawa	Pianos and organs	Thomas Fellows	..
100	" 28..	Cement Co	Hanover	Cement	J. R. Merklinger	45
101	" 26..	Can. Cycle & Motor Co	Toronto Junction	Motors, etc.	A. J. Bennett	..
102	" 14..	Thomas Lawson & Sons	Ottawa	Machinery	John A. Hedges	20
103	January 2..	International Harvester Co	Hamilton	Harvesters	Geo. Lawrence	20
104	" 8..	Plymouth Cordage Co	Welland	Cordage Works	Geo. Bainck	22
105	February 27..	Can. Pac. Ry	Carleton Jct.	Repair Works	Jas. Garrant	18
106	March 1..	Kinleith Paper Co	St. Catharines	Paper mill	George Doyle	..
107	" 1..	Steel and Iron Co	Hamilton	Steel and iron	Steve Flock	45
108	" 2..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Implements	A. D Miles	..
109	" 2..	M. F. Beach Co	Winchester	Furniture	Moses Brunet	..
110	" 7..	International Harvester Co	Hamilton	Harvesters	Jos. Evans	48
111	" 4..	" "	"	"	H. Wolstenholme	32
112	" 4..	Lower Canada Co	Toronto	Oiled clothing	Ernest Crossman	..
113	" 14..	Williams, Greene & Rome	Berlin	Shirts, etc	Fred Frank	..
114	" 5..	Frost & Wood Co.	Smith's Falls	Implements	Francis Enoy	..
115	" 6..	F. W. Gray	Clifford	Tannery	Robert Rollinson	50
116	" 6..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Implements	R. Graham	..
117	" 7..	Can. Shipbuilding Co	"	Shipbuilding	I. Verty	32
118	" 7 .	Krug Bros. & Co	Chesley	Furniture	Josh. Green	..
119	" 7..	Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co	Peterboro	Engineers	R. Haggerman	..
120	" 8..	Bowmanville Foundry Co	Bowmanville	Foundry	F. Kirkendale	..
121	" 8..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Implements	G. Bainborough	..
122	" 7..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves, etc	G. Dubinsky	25
123	" 7..	H. Peel	Owen Sound	Shoes	Brownlee Ward	40
124	" 8..	Telfer Mfg. Co	Toronto	Paper, boxes	Frank Burland	21
125	" 8..	Waterous Works	Brantford	Engines, etc	Reginald Harris	17
126	" 9..	Can. Turpentine Co	Barry's Bay	Turpentine	Joseph Cotie	40
127	" 9 .	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Implements	J. Cooper	..
128	" 9..	" "	"	"	W. Saunders	..
129	" 9..	Can. Cycle & Motor Co.	Toronto Junction	Motors, etc	G. Capell	..
130	" 9.	Taylor-Forbes Co	Guelph	Hardware	Geo. Hammond	..
131	" 10..	Light & Power Co	Peterboro	Power house	W. G. Spence	38
132	" 11..	Steel & Iron Co	Hamilton	Steel and iron	Cicati Ogino	25
133	" 12..	Can. Cycle & Motor Co	Toronto Junction	Motors, etc	E. G. Ralph	..
134	" 12..	United Factories	Toronto	Brushes, etc	Wm. Campbell	..
135	" 12..	National Casket Co	"	Caskets, etc.	Howard Kelley	26
136	" 12..	T. Eaton Co	"	Manufacturers	S. Werniok	..
137	" 12..	Elliott Mfg. Co	"	Paper boxes	John Smith	26
138	" 13..	Park Bros	Chatham	Engines	Geo. Tewkesbury	..
139	" 12..	Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co	Peterboro	Machinists	A. Shepherd	..
140	" 13..	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves, etc	C. Fraser	19
141	" 15..	Adams Wagon Co	Brantford	Wagons	Robert Mulligan	..
142	" 16..	Christie Brown & Co.	Toronto	Biscuits	John G. Lackay	..
143	" 16..	Goold, Shapley & Muir	Brantford	Windmills	Geo. Drewry	29
144	" 16..	Massey-Harris Co	"	Implements	Angus Wilson	34
145	" 18..	J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co	Guelph	Carriage goods	J. Coulson	..
146	" 17..	Cement Co	Hanover	Cement	Arthur Clark	35
147	" 18..	St. Lawrence Starch Co	Port Credit	Starch	David White	..
148	" 19..	Rathbun Co	Deseronto	Box factory	Clem Jones	..
149	" 20..	Taylor-Forbes Co	Guelph	Hardware	G. Edmonson	..
150	" 20..	" "	"	"	W. E. Christie	..
151	" 22..	Can. Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Richard Kinsella	48
152	" 22..	Stauntons, Limited	"	Wall paper	Sam Demster	..
153	" 22..	Canada Forge Co	Welland	Foundry	Chas O. Spelman	22

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Particulars.	No.
Ankle sprained; caught leg between plate and roller.	78
* Was found dead in engine room. Death evidently was due in some way to his coming in contact with the fly wheel, fracturing the skull, the engine being in operation at the time the body was found.	79
* Clothes caught in belt and pulley while running slab saw; died a few days later.	80
Forefinger crushed to first joint between dies and nail off another finger.	81
Eye cut by a piece of steel from lathe.	82
Middle finger of left hand deeply cut at first joint; caught between block and tin.	83
Toes of left foot bruised: while removing a mill stave it fell.	84
Foot bruised; slipped beneath the wheel of one of the mules.	85
While working on a jointer, injured fingers.	86
Third finger of left hand cut in slot guard of a band saw machine.	87
Middle finger cut off to first joint while running buzz planer.	88
While wheeling coal he undermined about five feet of coal, which caved in on him breaking one of his ribs.	89
Finger nail torn off; placed his hand too near gear.	90
Shoulder bruised and lacerated by coming in contact with lathe chuck.	91
Emery wheel burst right across the centre and injured his knee.	92
Two fingers injured in gear of small alligator shears.	93
Upset a pot of molten brass burning instep of left foot.	94
Great toe of right foot cut; a heavy plate fell on foot.	95
Right hand amputated at wrist; die hammer fell on hand.	96
Was burned on arm and body by a spurt from the furnace.	97
Compound fracture above knee; leg caught in crane.	98
Tops of two fingers cut off while running the buzz planer.	99
While placing the millstone belt on a pulley with a rope, he fell off platform, breaking the bone below the eye and bruising cheek bone, nose and eyelid.	100
While flanging a bicycle tube a splinter from die flew off and struck him in the eye.	101
Slightly injured while working at buffing wheels; lost top of thumb at knuckle.	102
Thumb and three fingers amputated by drop hammer coming down on hand.	103
Hand badly torn and two fingers taken off by getting hand caught in planer.	104
Two fingers taken off by small circular saw.	105
Fingers of right hand pinched while cleaning calender rolls.	106
Left foot severely cut while engaged in moving a plate.	107
First and second fingers of right hand torn in a milling machine while wiping oil off.	108
Three fingers taken off left hand while jointing on buzz planer.	109
A piece of steel off hammer flew into left eye, destroying its sight.	110
Left wrist cut and head bruised by stone breaking in frame.	111
While feeding a wringer, right hand got caught in roll, thumb had to be removed.	112
While painting elevator shaft had hand caught, injury not serious.	113
Hand crushed by a drop hammer.	114
Clothing caught in shafting; cut leg and badly torn.	115
Had a piece pinched out of little finger of right hand by shears.	116
Piece of thumb taken off; hand caught in rip saw.	117
Finger sawed off in trying to tighten gauge while machinery was in motion.	118
End of thumb ground off by getting it caught between rest and a grindstone.	119
Second and third fingers crushed in gear of drop hammer while oiling it.	120
Head injured by coming in contact with bottom of elevator and top of gate.	121
The nail and part of forefinger taken off while operating a press.	122
Hand bruised, caught in sole moulder.	123
Struck on the head by the top guard of hoist, inflicting a severe scalp wound.	124
Slipped and broke leg while rolling a tire around a piece of boiler plate.	125
* Was killed.	126
Right thumb mashed while operating a shaper.	127
Nail of index finger of left hand bored off by the piece he was splitting.	128
While hammering a die in a press a chip flew off and struck him in the eye.	129
Slightly burned on the face by molten iron.	130
* While putting the belt on a grindstone, to sharpen his knife, he got caught in some way and was thrown round the shaft; his left arm was broken in several places, and the doctors had to amputate it just below the shoulder.	131
Left foot crushed: while raising heavy bar it fell on foot.	132
Badly bruised while operating a drill press.	133
Fell against a sand wheel and cut his hand.	134
Thumb of right hand cut with a saw.	135
While adjusting a machine belt his clothing caught, resulting in a broken rib.	136
Finger bruised by getting it squeezed in staying machine.	137
Finger taken off at first joint; caught in gear of crane.	138
Two fingers taken off while operating a circular saw.	139
Thumb slightly crushed by tripping a press when handle was displaced.	140
Right hand severed at wrist by a jointer.	141
Hand crushed in roller of reversible brake, causing severe laceration.	142
Scalded while blowing off the bonnet of valve in blow-off pipe.	143
A small piece of molten iron flew up and struck him just under the eyelid.	144
First and second fingers injured on rip saw.	145
Put his hand into conveyor to pull out bolts; second and third fingers were taken off.	146
Two fingers cut on a circular saw; one of them had to be amputated.	147
End of third finger cut; while sawing box boards hand slipped on saw.	148
Finger crushed in gear while operating machine.	149
Finger smashed by putting it in wheel gear while machine was in operation.	150
While shearing bar of liner iron it slipped off on to his foot, bruising it.	151
Hand caught in gear wheels crushing one finger badly.	152
* While running lathe, his coat was caught by the dog, and he was drawn under the forging which he was turning, from which injury he died.	153

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person Injured.	Age.
154	March 22..	Newlands & Co	Galt	Buffalo robes	L. Cooper	17
155	" 22..	Rathbun Co.	Deseronto	Sash factory	Thos. Hall	28
156	" 23..	Toronto Paper Mfg. Co	Cornwall	Paper mfrs	Wm. Garlough	..
157	" 23..	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Implements	Allan McInnis	40
158	" 23..	Steel and Iron Co	Hamilton	Foundry	A. Deforis	40
159	" 24..	" "	"	"	Wm. Wickerson	29
160	" 24..	" "	"	"	Thos. Walters	40
161	" 25..	Kemp Mfg. Co	Toronto	Metalwares	Henry Caffery	22
162	" 25..	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Bridgeburg	Shipbuilding	W. Foley	19
163	March 25..	Elliott Mfg. Co	Toronto	Paper boxes	Myskin Usiemyk	40
164	" 25..	Rathbun Co.	Deseronto	Lumber	Thos. Maxwell	35
165	" 26..	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Bridgeburg	Shipbuilding	B. Anibaldo	23
166	" 26..	Plymouth Cordage Co.	Welland	Cordage works	Chas. Rosi	22
167	" 26..	Meaford Mfg. Co.	Meaford	Furniture	Chas. Benedict	..
168	" 26..	Joseph Simpson Sons	Toronto	Underwear	Mr Nicholls	..
169	" 27..	Rathbun Co.	Deseronto	Lumber	Walter Kimmerly	15
170	" 27..	Rider & Kitchner Co.	Lindsay	Veneer factory	James Graham	53
171	" 29..	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	P. Hanna	29
172	" 30..	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterboro.	Electric works	Chas. Breadman	33
173	" 30..	Can. Carriage Co.	Brockville	Carriages	J. Harmes	22
174	" 27..	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	L. Mattucee	52
175	" 26..	Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	Foundry	Patrick Maybin	35
176	" 7..	Goold, Shapley & Muir	Brantford	Windmills	Andrew Clarke	28
177	April 1..	Christie Brown & Co.	Toronto	Biscuits	Albert Wilson	15
178	" 1..	Massey-Harris Co	"	Implements	James Lyons	..
179	" 3..	Brantford Screw Co	Brantford	Screws	Harry Lincoln	18
180	" 3..	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	G. Anibaldi	36
181	" 4..	Can. Kodak Co	"	Kodaks	Isabel Berwick	25
182	" 4..	" " "	"	"	W. J. Hales	21
183	" 4..	Park Bros.	Chatham	Engines	David Dunlop	..
184	" 4..	Krug Bros	Chesley	Furniture	F. Peters	..
185	" 4..	Taylor Forbes Co.	Guelph	Hardware	R. Wilson	..
186	" 4..	Rathbun Co	Deseronto	Sash factory	Wesley Asselstfne	55
187	" 5..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Implements	Albert Hughes	..
188	" 5..	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	"	Shipbuilding	Dan. Crumming	43
189	" 5..	Can. Westinghouse Co	Hamilton	Electric machines	L. Carter	..
190	" 6..	Electric Meter & Stamping Co	New Hamburg	Hardware	Henry Doveyling	17
191	" 6..	Raymond Mfg. Co	Guelph.	Sewing machines	George King	15
192	" 6..	Stauntons Limited	Toronto	Wall paper	G. E. Frank	..
193	" 6..	Hamilton Steel & Iron Co	Hamilton	Steel & Iron	S. Alexander	25
194	" 8..	Trent Valley Woollen Mill	Campbellford.	Woollen mills	Robt. Moore	..
195	" 8 .	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterboro.	Electric works	A. Bohn	21
196	" 8..	" " "	"	"	G. Perks	22
197	" 8..	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Ernest Wyatt	33
198	" 8..	" " "	"	"	David Potts	23
199	" 8..	Ont. Asphalt Block Co	Windsor	Paving material	Frank McIntyre	..
200	" 9..	Norton Mfg. Co	Hamilton.	Tin cans	Walter Hildreth	22
201	" 10..	A. R. Clarke & Co	Toronto	Tanners	Lavary Lecco	25
202	" 11..	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	"	Shipbuilding	John Page	55
203	" 12..	" " "	"	"	John Smith	34
204	" 12..	D. S. Perrin & Co.	London.	Biscuits	Arthur Anterac	..
205	" 12..	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Implements	John Lewis	..
206	" 13..	Steel & Iron Co	Hamilton.	Steel & Iron	Steve Robaca	..
207	" 13..	Norton Mfg. Co.	"	Tin cans	Minnie Toner	20
208	" 15..	Pedlar Roofing Co.	Oshawa.	Metal roof	Mr. Armour	..
209	" 15..	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterboro.	Electric works	Alex. Hammond	48
210	" 15..	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton.	Foundry	John Smith	50
211	" 15..	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Fred Peck	20
212	" 13..	Taylor-Forbes Co.	Guelph	Hardware	W. Davies	..
213	" 15..	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Implements	Wm. Mathewson	..
214	" 16..	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	"	Shipbuilding	F. Watcrynski	30
215	" 16..	Steel & Iron Co	Hamilton.	Foundry	Godno Rossi	25
216	" 16..	Bowie & Co	Brockville	Brewers	Mifford Goodison	32
217	" 17..	Can. General Electric	Peterboro.	Electric works	J. Gibson	31
218	" 18..	United Factories	Toronto	Brushes, etc	Nellie Andrews	16
219	" 18..	" "	"	" "	W. Armstrong	25
220	" 18..	Sawyer & Massey Co.	Hamilton.	Engines, etc	Gordon Small	19
221	" 18..	Collingwood Ship Co.	Collingwood	Shipbuilding	Isaac Ellison	22
222	" 30..	Canada Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	J. Brown	..
223	" 18..	" " "	"	"	P. J. Doyle	..
224	" 19..	John Dick Ltd.	Cobourg	Jute bags, etc	M. McMahon	..
225	" 20..	Gibbard Furniture Co.	Napanee.	Furniture	R. Richardson	..
226	" 20..	Hay & Company	Woodstock	Wood work	H. Bennetto	..
227	" 22..	Eugene Munsell & Co.	Ottawa	Mica	Edmund Boutin	45
228	" 23..	Can. Shipbuilding Co	Toronto.	Shipbuilding	A. Fitzsimmons	38
229	" 23..	Massey-Harris Co	"	Implements	C. Isles	..
230	" 24..	Can. Gen. Electric Co	Peterboro	Electric works	D. Desantel	62
231	" 24..	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	C. Kinsman	38
232	" 25..	" " "	"	"	Albert Weights	24
233	" 25..	" " "	"	"	David Craig	20
234	" 25..	" " "	"	"	D. F. Webb	22
235	" 30..	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton.	Foundry	Harry Planter	..
236	" 30..	" " "	"	"	Jerry Redmond	35

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Particulars.	No.
Hand scratched and a little bruised by getting it between rollers.	154
End of thumb cut off on mitre saw.	155
Scalded by pulp digester being blown off	156
He ran his chin against a guy wire put up for staying the delivery pipe from the shavings exhaust fan.	157
Two toes of left foot crushed while assisting to unload gear wheel.	158
* Crane caught him against a post, crushing his abdomen, from which he died.	159
Face scalded by water.	160
Second joint of third and fourth fingers of left hand crushed by press.	161
Fell while trying to move a box of rivets, getting two ribs fractured, also bruises on legs and body.	162
Right hand taken off while working on large stamping press.	163
Two fingers on right hand cut while reaching for lever under table of band saw.	164
Leg twisted and knee swollen; fell off ladder, striking his knee against ladder.	165
Caught arm in flyer of spinner, resulting in a compound fracture.	166
Part of first finger of left hand cut off while running the swing cut-off saw.	167
Got hand caught in washing machine, causing slight injuries.	168
End of finger on right hand nearly cut off by running mortising machine.	169
*Badly scalded by falling into a steaming tank; died two days later.	170
Nose badly twisted; tripped on a piece of iron and struck on a piece of iron.	171
First fingers on both hands burst open; kept foot on lever causing machine to make second revolution.	172
One end of axle he was grinding struck revolving emery wheel causing serious wound in forehead.	173
Right foot bruised between plate on rollers.	174
Foot crushed; allowed a plate to fall on foot.	175
Bone of large toe broken; a piece of ankle steel fell on right foot.	176
*Fell down elevator shaft, causing injuries from which he died.	177
Left foot burned by some hot iron.	178
Part of second finger of left hand cut off.	179
Deep cut on forehead and also chin; hammer flew up and struck him on forehead.	180
Was cleaning electric light bulb and glass broke; eyes slightly injured.	181
Ends of two fingers crushed while operating Bliss upright punch.	182
Fingers smashed between the friction of a hoop-coiler.	183
Three fingers of left hand cut off at second joint by placing hand on rip-saw.	184
Foot burned by putting too much iron in ladle.	185
Two fingers cut and one finger broken while putting hand on matcher knives.	186
Second and third fingers of right hand cut and torn by circular saw.	187
Muscles of forearm and base of thumb sprained while lifting machine.	188
Had first finger of left hand cut and subsequently amputated. Operating circular saw.	189
Got his hands caught in a stamping press, crushing the two first fingers on each hand to the first joint.	190
First joints of two fingers cut off by circular saw.	191
Face and beard burned while opening furnace door.	192
Toe cut while loading blooms on buggy.	193
Flesh torn off first finger of right hand while fixing a loom.	194
Hand slipped around pulley and was bruised.	195
Burned by some soldering couplings	196
Right hand burned in reamer machine.	197
While taking down staging a plank slipped and struck him, causing muscular pain in left side.	198
*While putting a four-inch belt on a pulley, got caught and was found dead.	199
A piece cut out of side of index finger of right hand; caught finger between dies of press.	200
Flesh torn from back of hand and forearm; caught hand in cylinder of knives.	201
Slipped off ladder into boat, and fell across iron beams, injuring back and head.	202
Big toe broken and next toe badly cut; channel frame slipped on foot.	203
He put his head out over the moving elevator and sustained a scalp wound.	204
Left cheek cut by a piece of a cream separator bowl, which burst.	205
While unloading scrap a piece flew and cut a gash in his leg.	206
Left eye cut while raising a pair of tongs to loosen a can in chute.	207
Fingers jammed in rolls while putting sheets into curing rolls.	208
*While at work suddenly collapsed; death was due to heart failure.	209
While helping to flatten tubes on hammer, piece of tube fell and smashed big toe.	210
Right ankle sprained; fell off staging on to deck of car.	211
While sawing lumber the board kicked back, breaking his jaw.	212
Toe of right foot discolated; while loading iron wheel of truck ran against foot.	213
Thumb of right hand nearly severed below knuckle joint by reamer machine.	214
Left thumb crushed while cutting scrap with shears.	215
Arm and shoulder bruised; coat caught in upright shafting.	216
Left hand cut; got caught while lifting casting.	217
Finger injured by wire running into it.	218
Top of thumb cut on shaper machine.	219
Left hand crushed while planing an idle gear bracket.	220
While carrying side frame to boat, frame canted over and he fell, breaking his leg.	221
Struck on the head by some bricks, causing a scalp wound.	222
Caught hand between brace of machine and axle, knocking a finger out of joint.	223
Flesh torn off fingers and palm of left hand while grinding tumbler on finisher card.	224
Three fingers badly mutilated by a rip-saw.	225
While operating a self-feed rip-saw had first joint of thumb lacerated.	226
Second finger off at first joint and third finger slightly crushed while cleaning press.	227
Shin scraped and foot bruised; struck his foot against deck beam.	228
Left hand cut on circular saw.	229
Hammer slipped, striking right hand.	230
Right eye injured by a piece of emery from emery wheel.	231
Second and third fingers of left hand lacerated by a chisel.	232
Left eye burned by a piece of hot scale.	233
Was hit in the eye by a piece of steel.	234
Both legs broken by the cars.	235
Broken nose and squeezed chest by the locomotive.	236

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.
237	May 1	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Implements	George Wright	..
238	" 1	" "	"	"	Geo. McCormick	..
239	" 2	Ontario Steel Ware	"	Galvanized ware	S. J. Metcalf	..
240	" 3	Canadian Shipbuilding Co	"	Shipbuilding	Mike Typos	47
241	" 3	Massey-Harris Co	"	Implements	W. Gill	..
242	" 4	Rainy River Lumber Co	Rainy River	Lumber	Fred Caton	38
243	" 6	United Factories	Toronto	Brushes	George Wilson	40
244	" 6	Canadian Westinghouse Co	Hamilton	Foundry	C. D. McKay	..
245	" 7	Canadian Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Thos. Black	32
246	" 7	The Smith Mfg. Co	"	Wool stock	Mrs. Segriff	..
247	" 8	Robert Watson Co	"	Cocoa, etc	Violet Craig	..
248	" 9	The Goold, Shapely & Muir Co	Brantford	Windmills	W. Hopkins	70
249	" 9	Dominion Belting Co	Hamilton	Belting	Mable Atkinson	..
250	" 9	" "	"	"	Lillian Connor	..
251	" 8	Sawyer & Massey Co	"	Threshers	Chas. McQuade	30
252	" 8	The Slingsby Mfg. Co	Brantford	Blankets	Fred Mohr	..
253	" 9	Canadian General Electric Co	Peterborough	Electric works	D. Moor	39
254	" 9	Canadian Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	John McDowall	49
255	" 9	McKeough & Trotter	Chatham	Engines, etc	Richard Moore	..
256	" 10	Robert Watson Co	Toronto	Cocoa, etc	George Smedley	..
257	" 10	Hamilton Steel and Iron Co	Hamilton	Electric machines	Petro Joe	24
258	" 10	Canadian Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	J. Dobson	37
259	" 11	" "	"	"	Marcus Brown	52
260	" 13	Hamilton Steel and Iron Co	Hamilton	Foundry	Chas. Boswell	..
261	" 13	Canada Glue Co	Brantford	Glue	H. Green	..
262	" 13	Canadian Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	A. Menary	..
263	" 14	" "	"	"	Frank Finley	26
264	" 14	Canadian Westinghouse Co	Hamilton	Electric machines	Fred Gorman	..
265	" 14	Hamilton Steel and Iron Co	"	Foundry	Donald Whitman	37
266	" 14	A. Nichols & Son	Carleton Place	Lumber	W. Kemp	55
267	" 13	Gillies Bros	Braeside	"	Herbert Booth	15
268	" 14	Kemp Mfg Co	Toronto	Metal ware	Philip Bagshaw	24
269	" 15	Canadian Shipbuilding Co	"	Shipbuilding	W. Barton	30
270	" 15	" "	"	"	Charles Cox	23
271	" 15	Massey-Harris Co	Brantford	Implements	Bruce Misener	19
272	" 16	Canadian General Electric Co	Peterborough	Electric works	George Griffith	24
273	" 17	Canadian Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	J. Harris	22
274	" 17	John Watson Mfg Co	Ayr	Implements	Reuben Babcock	..
275	" 17	Canada Colored Cotton Co	Stormont	Cotton mills	Bernice Bribant	15
276	" 18	Hamilton Steel and Iron Co	Hamilton	Foundry	John Rofsky	25
277	" 18	Canadian Pacific Railway	Ottawa	Repair shop	C. Groleau	..
278	" 18	The Rathbun Co	Deseronto	Sash factory	W. Stoat	15
279	" 18	Redicks (J. H. N.)	Trenton	Planing mill	Jas. Brown	..
280	" 20	Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg Co	Toronto	Rubber goods	W. Pearn	..
281	" 20	Canadian Shipbuildfng Co	"	Shipbuilding	A. Morris	21
282	" 20	The Gendron Mfg Co	"	Furniture	Isaie Pilotte	..
283	" 20	Dominion Paper Box Co	"	Paper boxes	Benj. Orenstein	..
284	" 20	Hamilton Steel and Iron Co	Hamilton	Foundry	F. Villanio	38
285	" 21	Canadian Pacific Railway	Toronto Junction	Repair shop	R. Mellenskee	29
286	" 21	J. B. Armstrong Co	Guelph	Carriages	Lorne Haugh	29
287	" 21	" "	"	"	Lorne Haugh	..
288	" 23	Polson Iron Works	Toronto	Boiler makers	Wm. Langland	40
289	" 23	Taylor-Forbes Co	Guelph	Hardware	W. H. Nichols	..
290	" 25	J. Hungerford Smith Co	Toronto	Mfg chemists	Mrs. Bella Logan	32
291	" 25	Canadian Pacific Railway	Toronto Junction	Repair works	Andrew Graham	..
292	" 25	The Rathbun Co	Deseronto	Sash factory	A. McMillan	30
293	" 27	Gillies Bros	Braeside	Lumber	John McDougall	18
294	" 27	The Peter Hamilton Co	Peterborough	Implements	John Irwin	..
295	" 27	Canadian Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Arthur Gordon	27
296	" 27	E. Leonard & Sons	London	Engines, etc	H. Baker	..
297	" 27	The Guelph Worsted Spinning Co.	Guelph	Worsted Yarns	Agnes Sallows	..
298	" 27	The Norton Mfg Co	Hamilton	Tinware	William Bates	17
299	" 28	Canadian Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Joe Fishiome	21
300	" 28	The McGregor Gourlay Co	Galt	Machinery	Ralph Mellor	..
301	" 28	Canadian General Electric Co	Peterborough	Electric works	J. Keegan	15
302	" 28	The Rathbun Co	Deseronto	Cedar mill	George Talbot	25
303	" 28	Massey-Harris Co	Toronto	Implements	W. Hutcheson	..
304	" 28	D. L. Perrin & Co	London	Biscuits	Alfred Burnip	..
305	" 29	Canadian Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Patsy Ross	30
306	" 29	" "	"	"	Danna Webb	22
307	" 29	" "	"	"	Geo. Durham	51
308	" 29	Krug Bros. & Co	Chesley	Furniture	John Spring	..
309	" 30	National Casket Co	Toronto	Caskets, etc	E. L. Pearson	..
310	" 30	The McClary Mfg Co	London	Stoves, etc	Charles Donovan	20
311	" 31	" "	"	"	C. Bodfish	22
312	" 31	Canadian Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	J. H. Brooking	32
313	June 1	Can. Gen. Electric Co	Peterborough	Electric works	W. Garbett	20
314	" 1	" "	"	"	A. McDonald	30

FOR THE YEAR 1907.—*Continued.*

Particulars.	No.
Left hand bruised by a piece of emery wheel.	237
Got his right hand caught between door frame and truck, splitting the third finger.	238
Finger taken off right hand while operating a press.	239
End of second finger on left hand bruised while lifting a plate.	240
While helping at cross-cut saw was struck on the head by bar attached to weight.	241
*While ascending ladder under shaft on which sprocket was attached, sprocket caught back of clothing, whirling him around shaft and dashing him against timbers, killing him instantly.	242
Finger slightly cut on shaper machine.	243
*While employed on lightning arresters he touched a live wire, resulting in his death.	244
Lower lip slightly cut and a few teeth loosened while working on a staging.	245
While promenading on roof her skirts became entangled in revolving shaft, and she sustained a compound fracture of the right leg.	246
Fingers crushed in a machine.	247
*Killed by the breaking of a corundum wheel.	248
End of third finger on left hand mashed in sewing machine.	249
Left hand slightly cut.	250
Was struck in the eye by a piece of steel.	251
The hydro extractor which he was operating burst and fractured leg below the knee.	252
Left foot badly broken; a load on hoist became detached from sling and fell on foot.	253
While working on a stage slipped and a four-inch nail entered foot.	254
Right hand taken off on wood planer.	255
Hands badly torn in a starch buck.	356
Bruised right leg while assisting to charge a bloom into furnace.	257
Right foot injured by a pile of blocks falling on it.	258
Ribs injured, fell down between steel floors which are spaced about two feet apart.	259
Lower part of body severely burned by red-hot bar.	260
Right arm badly scalded by some hot glue.	261
Caught little finger in cog wheel, taking nail off and bruising it.	262
While moving a forger his left shin became bruised.	263
While operating a punch press had second, third, and little fingers cut off at first joint.	264
*Left side crushed and left fore arm badly cut. While hauling two cars out to enable another car to be placed the deceased alighted from the engine and was crushed to death.	265
Corner of end of left thumb cut off by a slasher knife.	266
Hand cut on one of the shingle jointer saws.	267
First, second and third fingers cut off at first joint on drop hammer.	268
Was struck in the eye by a piece of steel.	269
Right little finger bruised and nail taken off on channel frame.	270
An abrasion of the skin in back caused by leaning against a boring machine.	271
Drill caught in piece of brass rod cutting him.	272
Left ankle lacerated by sheeting which had caught his ankle.	273
Thumb taken off on a jointer, while working in carpenter shop.	274
Left hand smashed while cutting threads from shaft while in motion.	275
While helping to skid rails, became over-balanced on the skid, and the rail under cut off finger.	276
While cleaning out pan on engine, fire blew out and burned face and hands.	277
Palm of hand cut while playing with a stick against pulley.	278
Middle finger of right hand taken off between the first and second joint on jointer.	279
Fingers of left hand taken off on mixing mill machine.	280
He was holding on rivets on girder when he slipped and fell down. Leg hurt.	281
Three fingers of left hand cut on wood planer.	282
Leg hurt above the ankle, but no bones broken.	283
Collar bone broken; fell off a load of slabs.	284
A piece of iron dropped on foot crushing it.	285
Tip of finger taken off; hand slipped.	286
Top of middle finger on left hand taken off by planer.	287
Leg and foot fractured by a pile of plate falling on it.	288
Fell from a pile of lumber and received a severe shock.	289
Scalp torn; hair came in contact with shaft while reaching into barrel.	290
Face and eyes badly burned. While filling lubricator oil burst upwards.	291
Thumb and first two fingers of left hand cut on saw.	292
Three fingers badly cut on shingle jointer.	293
*While cleaning up after the fire part of a standing wall fell in, and he was caught in the fall; died a short time afterwards.	294
Left middle finger squeezed in roller.	295
First bone of large toe broken by a piece of iron pipe falling on it.	296
Fingers crushed in rollers.	297
Finger cut; caught in rolls of power former.	298
While holding up a plate it slipped and bruised shoulder and left side.	299
Four fingers of right hand taken off while operating a rip saw.	300
Top of little finger torn off and third finger slightly bruised by a truck.	301
Right thigh fractured; was jammed between slab and a box.	302
Left eye burned by a hot iron.	303
Large finger of left hand crushed in the thumb-screw of biscuit cutting machine.	304
Right foot bruised; was hit by a drift pin.	305
While clipping a plate a small sliver was forced under his finger nail.	306
Left foot wrenched; stumbled while ploughing ground.	307
While putting on a belt a stick was flung back against his chest and broke two of his ribs.	308
Top of fingers on left hand cut on a saw.	309
Shoulder cut by the bursting of an emery wheel.	310
Thumb on right hand smashed; kept foot on treadle, causing the machine to respond.	311
Chin cut on left side; injured while lifting a valve up on boiler he slipped and fell.	312
Pulley slipped on foot, bruising it.	313
A small piece of steel flew off while being cut in two, and cut him.	314

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person injured	Age.
315	June 1	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Implements	H. Brown	..
316	" 1	" "	"	"	J. P. Shaw	..
317	" 3	Polson Iron Works	"	Shipbuilding	A. Burns	30
318	" 3	" "	"	"	P. McGee	35
319	" 4	Ontario Steel ware Co.	"	Enamelled ware	Robert Craven	..
320	" 4	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Steel and iron	N. Clemento	..
321	" 5	Can. Gen Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric works	T. Huggins	20
322	" 5	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	J. Rambell	20
323	" 4	National Casket Co.	Toronto	Caskets	Frank Pullen	..
324	" 5	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Foundry	Arthur McKeever	50
325	" 6	Steelware Limited	Toronto	Enamelled ware	R. O'Connor	..
326	" 6	Collingwood Shipbuilding Co.	Collingwood	Shipbuilding	John Garrod	37
327	" 6	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Implements	Alex Kennedy	..
328	" 6	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Ranges, etc.	S. Wood	25
329	" 6	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Willie Benner	33
330	" 6	London Rolling Mills Co.	London	Hinges, etc.	Jas. Osborne	24
331	" 5	Canada Glue Co.	Brantford	Glue	A. Di Vincentio	..
332	" 6	Frost & Wood Co.	Smith's Falls	Implements	Dan McVeigh	..
333	" 6	" "	"	"	Sam Rathwell	..
334	" 6	" "	"	"	Wm. Briggs	..
335	" 6	" "	"	"	Geo. Wallington	..
336	" 6	" "	"	"	Jas. Davidson	..
337	" 7	United Factories	Newmarket	Brushes, etc.	Chas. Gibney	53
338	" 7	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Thomas Hurst	16
339	" 7	Can. Pacific Railway Co.	Montreal	Car repair shops	Wm. Campbell	24
340	" 7	Can. Gen. Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric works	C. McIntyre	38
341	" 8	Can. Pacific Railway Co.	Montreal	Car shops	James W. Wells	24
342	" 11	Hamilton Steel & Iron Co.	Hamitton	Steel and iron	Dominic Marco	25
343	" 11	" "	"	"	F. Caile	30
344	" 11	The Rathbun Co.	Deseronto	Sash& door factory	Fred Bolenger	14
345	" 12	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Mark Hulick	24
346	" 12	Guelph Worsted Spinning Co.	Guelph	Yarns, etc.	Agnes Sallows	..
347	" 12	Taylor-Forbes Co.	"	General hardware	Dominic Mumilick	22
348	" 13	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	Abraham Hill	35
349	" 13	Imperial Cement Co.	Owen Sound	Cement	Harvey Frank	..
350	" 13	Graham Nail Works	Toronto	Nails, etc.	Louis La France	..
351	" 13	Taylor-Forbes Co.	Guelph	General hardware	Percy Roy	32
352	" 14	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Wm. Dounn	21
353	" 15	Tillson Mfg. Co.	Tillsonburg	Rolled oats	Wm. Mander	..
354	" 16	Lever Bros.	Toronto	Soap	G Sims	..
355	" 17	Massey-Harris Co.	"	Implements	W. Fulton	..
356	" 18	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric works	F. Dyer	36
357	" 18	Shipbuilding Co.	Collingwood	Shipbuilding	Levi Burnett	34
358	" 19	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Foundry	Tony Franc	21
359	" 19	" "	"	"	M. Reddan	15
360	" 19	Stevens, Hepner Co.	Port Elgin	Brushes, etc.	John Russell	..
361	" 19	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Foundry	John Popi	22
362	" 19	Raven Lake Cement Co.	Raven Lake	Cement	Ken. Armstrong	31
363	" 20	R. J. Booth	Ottawa	Lumber	Dumas Grotton	55
364	" 20	Kemp Mfg. Co.	Toronto	Enamelled ware	John Golka	24
365	" 20	Can Shipbuilding Co.	"	Shipbuilding	Harvey Barnes	19
366	" 20	Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	Foundry	W. Viancour	16
367	" 20	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	"	R. di Pietranbonia	22
368	" 20	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Peter Flynn	50
369	" 21	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	W. Kavanaugh	20
370	" 21	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	James Rose	28
371	" 21	" " "	"	"	Geo. Ashworth	26
372	" 21	" " "	"	"	W. Grant	44
373	" 22	Rathbun Co.	Tweed	Saw mill	Simon Courneya	21
374	" 23	Gillis Bros.	Braeside	Lumber	Andrew Hartwig	..
375	" 24	Canada Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	J. A. Nuttall	..
376	" 24	Kemp Mfg. Co.	"	Enamelled ware	Richard T. Perry	36
377	" 25	Smart Bag Co.	"	Cotton bags, etc.	David Lawson	..
378	" 25	Telfer Mfg. Co.	"	Paper boxes	Laura Goodman	20
379	" 25	Ham. Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Foundry	Robert Ackland	20
380	" 25	J. G. Field	Tavistock	Woollen mills	Peter E. Stienman	..
381	" 26	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	Harry Moore	15
382	" 26	Taylor-Forbes Co.	Guelph	Hardware	A. Brooks	18
383	" 27	Can. Westinghouse Co.	Hamilton	Electric machines	Wm. Fletcher	.
384	" 27	Elliott Mfg. Co.	Toronto	Box makers	Reta Legard	..
385	" 27	" " "	"	" "	Katie Sherrit	.
386	" 27	Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	Foundry	John Bell	40
387	" 27	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	W. Spratling	19
388	" 27	Massey-Harris Co.	"	Implements	L. Stienman	..
389	" 27	" "	"	"	John Millar	..
390	" 28	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Foundry	Joseppa Vedia	26
391	" 28	Can. Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Robert Johnson	55
392	" 28	" " "	"	"	Chas. Davey	37
393	" 29	Gurney Foundry Co.	"	Foundry	Robt. McGuire	37
394	" 29	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	"	John Smith	53

FOR THE YEAR 1907.—*Continued.*

Particulars.	No.
End of index finger taken off between frame that was being bent and die on bull dozer.	315
Foot injured by a large wheel falling on it.	316
Head cut; air drill got beyond control	317
Knee dislocated, tendons of leg strained, and head cut.	318
Tops of two fingers taken off while working on a press.	319
*Fell a distance of about 50 feet, while removing some braces from cage of hoist.	320
Nail lifted on first finger of right hand while cleaning armature	321
Finger on right hand smashed at the end; kept foot too long on trip bar.	322
Thumb cut on circular saw.	323
Head and foot injured while teaming fire clay.	324
Hands slightly cut by a spring breaking.	325
Chest and side slightly crushed and some ribs cracked; plate from counter sinking machine fell on foot.	326
Side and arm scalded while blowing out the fumes with a hose; steam scalded him.	327
Forefinger of right hand taken off near first joint in press room.	328
Three fingers of left hand severed and little finger injured while moulding a peice of template wood on wood joiner.	329
While shearing scrap iron, a piece struck him in the eye; eye had to be removed.	330
One finger cut off and another badly bruised; caught in rotary sifting machine.	331
Back injured; while on freight elevator, it fell about 25 feet.	332
Back injured; while on freight elevator, it fell about 25 feet.	333
Face cut and ankle broken; while on freight elevator, it fell.	334
Shaken up while on freight elevator; it fell about 25 feet.	335
Back hurt while on freight elevator; it fell about 25 feet.	336
Struck a saw, cutting his foot so badly that it had to be amputated above the ankle.	337
Left side of nose wounded; was struck by a rivet.	338
Two fingers injured by a lump of coal falling off tender and striking hand.	339
Foot crushed; car ran on foot.	340
Leg cut below knee joint for about three inches; slipped and fell into engine pit.	341
Third toe of right foot crushed, by plate falling on foot.	342
Left foot badly burned by some hot iron.	343
Index finger cut badly in two places; finger touched revolving knives.	344
Was struck in the mouth with rivetting hammer, knocking out some teeth.	345
Fingers crushed in rollers of a machine.	346
Left hand crushed in a gear wheel.	347
Middle finger of left hand deeply cut: finger caught between die plates.	348
*Was scalded to death by the overturning of a locomotive crane.	349
Foot bruised by getting caught in wire rod.	350
Nail of one finger on right hand cut off while throwing a piece of steel out of press.	351
Shaken up and badly bruised; fell from a staging a distance of 20 feet.	352
Both collar bones broken by a bin containing 2,000 bushels of corn bursting.	353
A casual laborer; arm broken while unloading large tanks.	354
Right ankle fractured and dislocated; while trucking some dressed poles, some fell on leg.	355
Cut finger on right hand, between second and third joints; lever slipped while disconnecting radial motion on planer.	356
Toes badly crushed by a bar of Steel.	357
Three fingers of right hand severly crushed while loading iron bars.	358
Badly burnt on legs, back, and arms by a bar of hot iron.	359
Part of second and third fingers of left hand cut off on cross-cut saw.	360
Right foot bruised; while lifting a bar it fell on foot.	361
* Supposed to have come to his death through shock of some kind.	362
* Was struck in the stomach by a slab from hand mill carriage; died later	363
Front of body burnt by metal.	364
Fore-finger cut at joint; while shearing butt scraps for shell plating.	365
Arm broken above wrist; fell from ladder at hydraulic rivetting machine.	366
Two fingers of right hand severely cut; while helping to carry a large pipe he stumbled and fell	367
Four fingers of left hand and back sprained; slipped off plank.	368
Thumb of left hand severed at the root of nail while repairing machine.	369
Cut at elbow of left arm; while working with bar, the bar slipped.	370
Chisel flew out of his hand, splitting his thumb.	371
End of right thumb cut while helping punch plate.	372
Lost one finger and two others badly cut while running an edger.	373
Two fingers amputated by getting them over the guard.	374
While moving condenser cover from one place to another it fell on foot, bruising it.	375
Three fingers off at second joints on right hand; cause, drop hammer.	376
Finger badly smashed in calender.	377
Ends of first and second fingers on right hand caught in gear of cutting and creasing press.	378
Tip of third finger on left hand taken off in turning bearing on engine lathe.	379
Bone of finger broken by getting in the rollers of the fulling mills.	380
Badly shaken up; fell backwards off a platform four to five feet high.	381
Finger cut on circular saw while following his regular occupation.	382
Second finger of left hand cut off while operating punch press.	383
In feeding in papers on die press one of them slipped, bruising her fingers.	384
Finger crushed in staying machine.	385
Hand bruised; caught between work and lathe.	386
While helping to repair cold press, got finger caught between fly wheel and motor shaft.	387
While pushing a load of rake rods from iron house to the smithy department, allowed truck to upset, and the load fell on his left foot, fracturing it.	388
Ankle broken; fell about 12 feet from a scaffold he had put up, breaking his ankle.	389
Head cut while throwing iron from car.	390
Three fingers crushed while helping to bend angle iron in cold press.	391
Rib fractured; plank he was standing on broke.	392
Left leg and foot burned.	393
Great toe crushed while shearing bridge iron.	394

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.
395	June 29	Rathbun Co.	Deseronto	Sash & door fac'ry	George Genge	40
396	July 2	Taylor-Forbes Co.	Guelph	Hardware	W. G. Stephenson.	..
397	" 2	Rathbun Co.	Deseronto	Sash & door fac'ry	Eli Houle	35
398	" 2	Thomas Lawson & Sons	Ottawa	Mill machinery	Leo Busby	..
399	" 3	Barrie Carriage Co.	Barrie	Vehicles	John English	35
400	" 3	Can. Pac. Ry.	Chapleau	Car works	M. Theriault	51
401	" 3	Wm. Barber & Bros.	Georgetown	Paper mills	Edw. Mawhurter.	34
402	" 4	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	George Christie	24
403	" 4	Newton & Treloar	Toronto	Printers	M. Belisher	..
404	" 5	D. S. Perrin & Co.	London	Biscuits, etc.	Chas. Bradley	24
405	" 6	Bell Piano & Organ Co.	Guelph	Pianos & Organs.	Harry Heather	50
406	" 7	Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	London	Car works	W. J. Brown	45
407	" 8	Brockville Lumber Co.	Brockville	Lumber	James Holmes	..
408	" 8	Polson Iron Works.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Samuel Zion	35
409	" 8	Can. Cycle & Motor Co.	Toronto Junction.	Motors, etc.	Wm. Welsh	..
410	" 9	Imp. Cotton Co.	Hamilton	Cotton mill.	Roy Gordon	..
411	" 9	Stauntons Limited.	Toronto	Wall paper	Geo. Caldwall	..
412	" 9	Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	Foundry	T. H. James	55
413	" 8	Eugene Munsell & Co.	Ottawa	Mica works	Albert St. Louis.	..
414	" 9	Canada Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	C. Osler	..
415	" 10	Shipbuilding Co.	Collingwood	Shipbuilding	Andrew Hamilton	20
416	" 11	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	"	Alexander Martin	29
417	" 12	Office Fixture Co.	Waterloo	Furniture	Roy Harmer	21
418	" 12	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Owen Birch	23
419	" 15	Elliott Mfg. Co.	"	Paper boxes	Louise Mahon	..
420	" 15	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	Laura Baker	16
421	" 16	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Robert Myles	21
422	" 16	Massey-Harris Co.	"	Foundry	Norman Pretsall.	..
423	" 16	McKinnon Co.	St. Catharines	"	W. Arnold	..
424	" 16	Shapley & Muir	Brantford	Windmills	Isaac Weekly	48
425	" 16	Can. Pac. Ry.	North Bay	Car works	Gilbert Brown	20
426	" 16	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterborough	Electric machin'y	Roy Pilling	16
427	" 17	" " "	"	"	J. Sheridan	26
428	" 17	McKinnon Co.	St. Catharines	Foundry	Harry Mooradian	..
429	" 17	Gurney Foundry Co.	Toronto Junction.	"	M. Nykoliszyn	..
430	" 17	Taylor-Forbes Co.	Guelph	Hardware	Chas Sankey	..
431	" 18	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterborough	Electric machin'y	C. Lennon	24
432	" 18	" " "	"	"	W. Graham	28
433	" 18	Can. Pac. Ry.	Woman River	Car works	Fred. Burrows	22
434	" 19	R. Parker & Co.	Toronto	Dyers, etc.	Robert Harris	..
435	" 19	"	"	"	James Harris	..
436	" 19	Can. Pac. Ry.	Schreiber	Car works	Henry Duncan	32
437	" 20	Thomas Organ Co.	Woodstock	Organs	Ed. Rodgers	..
438	" 20	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Foundry	George Priez	21
439	" 22	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	J. Reynolds	40
440	" 22	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Bridgeburg	Shipbuilding	T. Mosulin	19
441	" 22	Can. Westinghouse Co.	Hamilton	Electric mach'y.	Frank Book	..
442	" 23	Standard Woollen Mills	Toronto	Woollen mills	Russell Welsh	20
443	" 23	Can. Cycle and Motor Co.	Toronto Junction.	Motor vehicles	Thos. Webb	..
444	" 24	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	T. Leonard	17
445	" 24	" " "	"	"	J. Guiseppe	17
446	" 24	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterborough	Electric works	C. Potter	20
447	" 24	Atchison & Co.	Cornwall	Saw mill	Mark Daniel	..
448	" 24	McKinnon Co.	St. Catharines	Foundry	F. Stone	25
449	" 25	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	M. J. Murphy	32
450	" 25	Frost & Wood Co.	Smith's Falls	Foundry	Alex Wilson	..
451	" 26	Aylmer Canning Co.	Aylmer	Packers, etc.	Mrs. F. Leslie	..
452	" 26	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Foundry	M. Petro	18
453	" 26	" " "	"	"	James Green	49
454	" 26	Can. Pac. Ry.	Ottawa	Car Works	James McFadden	41
455	" 26	J. Smart Mfg. Co.	Brockville	Hardware	Geo. Briggs	50
456	" 26	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterborough	Electric works	S. Davis	18
457	" 26	" " "	"	" "	H. McGill	18
458	" 27	H. A. Clemens Co.	Guelph	Lumber	H. Peer	..
459	" 29	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Foundry	J. W. Hagan	27
460	" 30	Strathroy Furniture Co.	Strathroy	Furniture	Percy Elliot	..
461	" 30	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	John Dean	26
462	" 30	Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	Foundry	G. Alderman	27
463	" 31	Thos. Bros	St. Thomas	Brooms, etc.	Elmer Elliott	11
464	" 6	Pembroke Lumber Co.	Pembroke	Lumber	Telesphore St. Amand	..
465	" 16	O'Hare & Sons	Midland	Woollen mills	Edward O'Hare	..
466	" 16	" " "	"	"	Elmer Hughson	..
467	" 25	Mooney Biscuit & Candy Co.	Stratford	Biscuits and cans.	Daniel Caverley	..
468	" 30	Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	Foundry	George Alderman.	38
469	August 1	Taylor Forbes Co.	Guelph	Hardware	M. Farrington	..
470	" 1	Spool & Bobbin Co.	Walkerton	Spools & bobbins.	Richard Adley	14
471	" 2	Kemp Mfg. Co.	Toronto	Enamelled ware.	Wm. Walker	25
472	" 2	T. Eaton Co.	"	Printing	Thomas Nixon	..
473	" 3	Cornwall Paper Co.	Mille Roches	Paper Co.	Wm. Roys	..
474	" 3	Frost & Wood Co.	Smith's Falls	Foundry	Fred Ledge	..
475	" 3	Can. Pac. Ry.	Megantic	Car works	Francis J. Patton	..

FOR THE YEAR 1907.—*Continued.*

Particulars.	No.
Piece of the fleshy part of thumb taken off; hand slipped on a sticker knife.	395
Left cheek under the eye injured; a bit flew from machine.	396
Nail and part of the bone taken off a finger; touched machine in motion.	397
Shoulder dislocated while loading a boiler.	398
He neglected using guard, and had finger injured in jointer or buzz-planer.	399
When putting up break beam on engine it slipped and fell on his finger, breaking bone.	400
Compound fracture of right forearm; he accidentally slipped and struck moving machine.	401
Deep cut on two fingers while pulling a can off horn of body machine.	402
Right arm squeezed in gearing of Gordon press.	403
Little finger crushed between cog wheels.	404
Belt broke and end struck eye, causing considerable inflammation.	405
Foot and leg severely burned by hot water.	406
While ripping a board on rip saw touched saw, which cut the tops off the forefinger and the little finger.	407
Angle iron slipped from crane, and he lost one finger at first joint.	408
Right thumb crushed while operating a punch press.	409
Cut in the left leg with a penknife, severing a vein.	410
Face, neck and shoulders scorched, by improperly lighting gas heater.	411
Pipe fell on him and bruised his knee.	412
Portions of three fingers taken off while employed as a pressman.	413
While assembling near a gang of hand riveters, heater pitched rivet across shop, cutting a gash in his head..	414
Hip, back and head bruised; fell off ship, a distance of about 18 feet.	415
Burnt on right buttock by red-hot heater.	416
Third and little fingers on right hand taken off on jointer machine.	417
While punching plate, finger caught and was bruised.	418
Finger slightly crushed.	419
Finger caught between rolls of double seamer and can, making deep cut.	420
Back slightly bruised; frame knocked down plank and hit man on back.	421
Bored a hole in the end of second finger on left hand.	422
End of finger crushed by a drop hammer.	423
Three fingers of left hand cut and fractured by large shears for cutting sheet steel.	424
Finger jammed while grinding block on grindstone.	425
Body bruised; clothing caught on rod of machine.	426
Top almost taken off finger on left hand; casting fell on finger.	427
Foot burnt while carrying a ladle of hot iron.	428
Big toe on left foot badly bruised and cut by a casting falling on it.	429
Cut one of his fingers with the tinner shears.	430
Finger cut; touched drill with finger while in motion.	431
Struck in the eye by a piece of clipping from iron pipe.	432
Flesh torn off top of thumb and bone bruised while examining engine.	433
Badly burned by an explosion of benzine.	434
Badly burned by an explosion of benzine.	435
Pinch bar fell on his toe, causing him to fall and also bruise his neck.	436
Fingers of left hand taken off on rip saw.	437
Burn on left side by flash from a pile as it came through the rolls.	438
Thumb and finger of right hand smashed; put hand on top of die.	439
Nose broken, lower lip cut, etc.; fell from ladder.	440
Head injured by a wrench falling on it; injury slight but erysipelas developed.	441
Top of thumb taken off through lack of care in cleaning card gears.	442
Inadvertently placed his hand on machine in motion; left index finger amputated.	443
While helping punch plate, thumb caught between plate and body of machine.	444
Left foot slightly bruised by small piece of steel falling on foot.	445
Nail cut off middle finger of left hand.	446
Ends taken off two middle fingers while working at buzz planer.	447
While punching goods, power press came down on finger, bruising it.	448
Big toe of right foot slightly bruised, while helping to carry angle iron it fell on foot.	449
Ankle broken; was on elevator with a load of broken castings when elevator dropped about 12 ft.	450
Cords of the limbs strained by dress getting caught in a shaft and wound up tightly.	451
Left leg bruised while carrying plates.	452
* When a load of bars was being weighed a bar from a pile standing 8 or 10 ins. from the scales toppled over, striking deceased on the head, throwing him to the ground.	453
Knee hurt by board which fell from roof of shop.	454
Crank shaft of punch broke and end gear fell on right forearm, bruising it severely.	455
Bruised and internal injuries caused by window blowing out.	456
Finger cut; caught hold of cutter while in motion, with fingers.	457
Artery in wrist cut; while closing a window he put his hand through the glass.	458
Burns on hands; he stumbled and caught two of the hot lugs on the moulds.	459
Thumb cut off while operating circular saw.	460
Forefinger of left hand cut with chisel which slipped.	461
Arm broken; crushed by bar.	462
Gearing of planer caught the back of his leg, mashing some of the flesh.	463
Lost two fingers and had arm broken; caught in shaft planing mill.	464
* Died from injuries received from explosion of empty sulphuric acid tank.	465
* " " "	466
Lost four fingers, half of thumb and a portion of palm, while grinding figs.	467
Arm broken and muscles torn; while working punch adjusting lever struck him.	468
Arm crushed in drilling machine; blouse caught in the chuck.	469
Fracture of his lower third left humerus; glove caught in pulley.	470
First joints of first and second fingers crushed by drop hammer.	471
While feeding a press left hand slipped and several fingers had to be amputated.	472
Severely cut on right forearm while reaching under circular saw.	473
Crushed in a stall by one of the horses; was caretaker of stable.	474
Left foot badly bruised while in pit pushing up pin of shakle bar on engine, pin dropped down into pit and falling between foot plate and top plate of deck dropped on his foot.	475

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.
476	August 3....	Can. Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	E. Birkett	34
477	" 5....	Brantford Carriage Co	Brantford	Vehicles	G. Amey	22
478	" 6....	Ont. Malleable Iron Co.	Oshawa	Foundry	A. H. Betts	..
479	" 7....	Firstbrook Box Co	Toronto	Boxes	Gordon Staples	18
480	" 7....	J. R. Booth	Ottawa	Lumber	Alex. Dubois	..
481	" 7....	Canada Foundry Co	Toronto	Foundry	Tony Chris	29
482	" 7....	Can. Pac. Ry.	London	Car shops	John Bottrill	46
483	" 7....	John B. Smith & Sons	Callander	Sash & doors	Joseph Blondeau	14
484	" 8....	Can. Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Wm. Neil	34
485	" 8....	" " "	"	"	Frank Brennan	31
486	" 8....	D. W Thompson Co	"	Undertakers' sup's	G. Law	..
487	" 8....	Toronto Paper Co	Cornwall	Paper	F. Lauber	14
488	" 9....	Can. Pac. Ry.	Windsor	Car works	Daniel E. Pilon	20
489	" 9....	Elliott Mfg. Co	Toronto	Printers, etc.	Pearl Dunn	15
490	" 9....	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	"	Shipbuilding	D. Guiseppe	19
491	" 9....	National Casket Co	"	Caskets	Robert Pews	..
492	" 9....	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	"	Shipbuilding	R. Cassiani	17
493	" 12....	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	John Mackie	20
494	" 12....	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves, etc.	James Caravella	19
495	" 13....	" "	"	"	O. Palmer	20
496	" 13....	Can. Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Joseph Ray	17
497	" 13....	Massey-Harris Co	"	Implements	Jas. Ballantyne	..
498	" 13....	Bryant Press Co.	"	Printers	David Levy	..
....	" 14....	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	Willie Larson	18
499	" 15....	Frost & Wood Co	Smith's Falls	Implements	J. Juzienks	..
500	" 15....	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	Paul Latello	21
501	" 16....	Canada Foundry Co	Toronto	Foundry	Fred. McCann	17
502	" 16....	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	"	Shipbuilding	P. Vukovitch	18
503	" 16....	" " "	"	"	D. Priori	18
504	" 16....	Massey-Harris Co.	"	Implements	Joseph Hughes	..
505	" 16....	Gutta Percha Mfg. Co.	"	Rubber goods,	E. Sturtridge	..
506	" 19....	Trent Valley Mfg. Co.	Campbellford	Woollen mfg.	T. Keating	14
507	" 19....	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterborough	Electric works	Wm. Field	35
508	" 19....	Bell Piano Co.	Guelph	Pianos and organs	Chas. Sellens	15
509	" 19....	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	Agnes Caffery	14
510	" 20....	" " "	"	" "	George Finch	19
511	" 21....	Can. Pac. Ry.	Havelock	Car works	John Wright	45
512	" 22....	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Implements	Oliver Brown	..
513	" 22....	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Cotton	Arthur Windmill	..
514	" 23....	Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	Foundry	A. Wilson	16
515	" 24....	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	Thomas Owens	30
516	" 24....	Ont. Malleable Iron Co.	Oshawa	Foundry	C. Thompson	..
517	" 24....	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	"	J. Learmouth	38
518	" 24....	" " "	"	"	T. Hankin	31
519	" 26....	Massey-Harris Co.	Brantford	Implements	W. Bailey	27
520	" 26....	Kemp Mfg. Co.	Toronto	Enameled ware	Geo. Smithson	31
521	" 26....	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterborough	Electric works	Richard Davis	35
522	" 26....	Frank H. Fleer & Co.	Toronto	Chiclets	Alex. Syrotinct	24
523	" 27....	Hanover Specialty Co	Hanover	Art furniture	George Becker	..
524	" 27....	" " "	"	" "	Gordon Ash	..
525	" 27....	McClary Mfg. Co	London	Stoves, etc	J. Scott	18
526	" 27....	Can. Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	A. C. Menary	22
527	" 27....	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterborough	Electric works	H. Overend	17
528	" 27....	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	W. Milne	35
529	" 27....	Imperial Cotton Co	Hamilton	Twine, etc.	Esther Winters	..
530	" 27....	" " "	"	"	Harry Davey	..
531	" 28....	Can. Shipbuilding Co	Bridgeburg	Shipbuilding	Wm Manson	23
532	" 28....	" " "	Toronto	"	Albert Picknell	20
533	" 28....	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	Fred. Quance	16
534	" 28....	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	J. Decourcey	26
535	" 28....	Firstbrook Box Co.	Toronto	Paper boxes	Henry Sloane	21
536	" 29....	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	E. Browne	35
537	" 29....	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	A. Whittle	23
538	" 29....	Can. Shipbuilding Co	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Wm. Harnan	14
539	" 29....	J. R. Booth	Ottawa	Lumber	Francis Laurin	23
540	" 29....	"	"	"	Edward Taylor	25
541	" 29....	Canada Carriage Co.	Brockville	Carriages	Arthur Knill	15
542	" 30....	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	Arthur Connors	40
543	" 30....	Ont. Malleable Iron Co.	Oshawa	Foundry	W. Wills	..
544	" 30....	Canada Foundry Co.	Toronto	"	W. Beattie	26
545	" 31....	Can. Pac. Ry.	Havelock	Car works	Francis Watson	25
546	Sept 3....	Can. Gen. Electric.	Peterborough	Electric works	H. Buller	24
547	" 3....	Reid & Brown	Toronto	Foundry	H. Golden	..
548	" 3....	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	"	R. Gillespie	28
549	" 3....	Canada Cotton Mill	Cornwall	Cotton	Adolph Dembiska	16
550	" 4....	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	George Barton	30
551	" 4....	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Stevensville	Shipbuilding	Edward Franks	33
552	" 5....	J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co.	Guelph	Carriages	George McKen	..
553	" 5....	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	William Jenkins	33
554	" 5....	" " "	"	"	Wm. Randall	24

FOR THE YEAR 1907—*Continued.*

Particulars.	No.
Back seriously injured; while repairing electric travelling cranes his foot caught in brace of crane, overbalancing him and causing him to fall to floor, a distance of about 20 feet.	476
Finger amputated at the second joint while working on the jointer.	477
Foot slightly burned by molten iron.	478
Top of thumb of right hand severed at nail on rip saw.	479
*Drowned while swimming at noon hour, after taking dinner.	480
*Head of core of pipe mould fell on him, fracturing skull; died almost immediately.	481
Cable of ash pit hoist broke and trolley bar struck his head.	482
*In stepping across slush chain, got caught with it, and had one of his legs broken, arm badly hurt, and was seriously injured all across his bowels; died Aug. 3rd.	483
Shoulder bruised by reamer; was reaming holes in bulkhead.	484
Foot bruised; a piece of 3½ inch iron pipe with flange fell on it.	485
Fingers of right hand (except the thumb) cut by a rip saw.	486
*His leg caught on loose hanging belt, and when winding up it quickly pulled him to revolving shaft, smashing him badly. Died 2½ hours later.	487
Thumb and one finger of right hand crushed while placing intercepting valve in engine.	488
Finger crushed between block and die of embossing machine.	489
Plate he was lifting fell on foot, bruising it slightly.	490
Saw threw board back against him, making a flesh wound in abdomen.	491
Foot slightly bruised; was helping to lift steel plate.	492
Thumb severed half way down the nail; bumping die caught it.	493
First joint of thumb cut off while cutting small coil of wire by emery wheel.	494
Nail and first joint of his third finger of left hand smashed.	495
Scalp wound, severe shock, back injured; fell off scaffold.	496
Stud of bolt header broke, knocking out two teeth	497
*Accident on elevator.	498
Edge of imperfect can cut two fingers of left hand.	...
Spilt ladle of iron and burned his foot.	499
Slipped in tank of hot water and was severely scalded from the shoulders down.	500
Fracture at the base of skull; jumped to catch pipe and fell.	501
Forehead cut. Hammer glanced off bolt and hit forehead.	502
Left side and left arm bruised; slipped and fell.	503
Head gashed and arm badly squeezed; smock caught on emery wheel spindle.	504
Collar bone broken by roll of duck falling against him.	505
Big toe-nail off and ends off next two toes; caught foot in quadrant of mule.	506
Small of back badly bruised; slipped into pit of coal car.	507
Skin torn on palm of hand, one finger crushed; on rollers of drum sander.	508
Deep cut on two fingers; caught on cans in folding machine	509
Thumb of left hand severed at root of nail; caught between the dies.	510
Engine pedestal brace fell down jamming thumb and second finger	511
Little finger on right hand jammed between stake of truck and machine.	512
Two fingers severed at second joint; caught in drop press.	513
Finger injured below second joint; caught finger in flange punch.	514
Foot badly burned; stumbled when carrying molten metal.	515
Foot burned by molten iron.	516
Flesh torn from end of left thumb while handling plank.	517
Index finger of right hand crushed while raising a bridge plate.	518
Right foot bruised by a stave of rumbling mill falling upon it.	519
Thumb on right hand crushed by a press.	520
Large toe of left foot amputated at first joint; casting fell on it.	521
Two fingers injured; caught in cutting machine.	522
Leg broken and both hands slightly cut; elevator fell.	523
Arm badly bruised; elevator fell.	524
Two fingers ends cut; placed fingers under beads of shears.	525
Strained internally.	526
While lifting casting on machine, jammed finger	527
End of left thumb ground and burned on grinding machine.	528
Arm burnt by belt and face cut by falling.	529
Finger broken and nail torn off; caught in gearing.	530
Right eye injured while drilling hole.	531
Wound on brow; tripped and fell.	532
First finger of right hand crushed; caught under bumper.	533
Back burnt by hot rivet falling between shirt and skin.	534
Palm of right hand cut; trying to sharpen file on sand wheel.	535
Right hand injured; car bolster fell on right hand.	536
Middle finger on right hand cut; stripper plate fell on it.	537
Hook on end of crane chain hit side of the head.	538
Shoulder bruised; caught in rollers of re-saw.	539
Foot slightly injured; foot caught in hand mill carriage.	540
Right arm injured by coming in contact with saw.	541
Arm bruised; arm caught between belt and pulley.	542
Ankle burnt by molten iron.	543
Right leg badly smashed above ankle; a pile of beams fell on him.	544
Neck and back scalded when working at an engine.	545
Attempted to change speed gears while machine was running; finger amputated.	546
Finger broken while operating a power shear.	547
Right hand badly crushed while fitting an axle box on locomotive.	548
Right hand bruised by water mangle rolls, but no bones broken.	549
Hand cut; while tying swab cord broke, letting hand slip against copper.	550
Three scalp wounds; hook on sheave block broke, hitting him on the head.	551
Hand slightly injured on emery buffing belt.	552
Hand caught in a gear and rather badly mutilated.	553
Deep cut on thumb of left hand, while pulling a piece of tin out of press.	554

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.
555	Sept. 6	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	Harry Moore	16
556	" 6	Ont. Malleable Iron Co.	Oshawa	Foundry	Joseph Prouse	50
557	" 6	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterborough	Electric works	J. Britten	48
558	" 6	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Implements	Alex. Speller	..
559	" 6	Firstbrook Box Co.	"	Paper boxes	George Warner	18
560	" 7	Bryant Press Co.	"	Printers	Miss L. Carter	..
561	" 7	Can. Pac. Ry.	Toronto Junction	Car works	Wilfred Agg	34
562	" 7	Roman Stone Co.	Toronto	Roman stone	Ernest Munroe	..
563	" 8	Portland Cement Co.	Lakefield	Cement	Robert Alford	28
564	" 9	Can. Westinghouse Co.	Hamilton	Electric machin'y.	Leslie Harts	..
565	" 9	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Bridgeburg	Shipbuilding	James Kelly	44
566	" 9	" " "	"	"	S. Priori	42
567	" 9	" " "	"	"	M. Fonzi	28
568	" 10	Ont. Malleable Iron Co.	Oshawa	Fonndry	Charles Aduum	40
569	" 11	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterborough	Electric works	J. James	36
570	" 11	Ont. Malleable Iron Co.	Oshawa	Foundry	George Balcomb	38
571	" 11	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Foundry	Ernest Jarvis	18
572	" 11	Norton Mfg. Co.	"	Tin cans	F. Tansley	21
573	" 11	Stauntons, Limited	Toronto	Wall Paper	Harry Imrie	..
574	" 14	" "	"	" "	F. Hirlhey	22
575	" 14	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Foundry	Luigi Fanin	28
576	" 14	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Niagara	Shipbuilding	A. Aldridge	29
577	" 14	Canada Foundry Co	Toronto	Foundry	H. Heggie	30
578	" 16	" "	"	"	M. Sprental	40
579	" 16	Can. Gen. Electric Co.	Peterboro	Electric works	F. Coleman	15
580	" 16	" "	"	" "	W. Hughes	30
581	" 16	Roman Stone Co.	Toronto	Roman stone	Niven Sinclair	..
582	" 17	Seaman Kent Co.	Meaford	Flooring, etc.	Jos. Rowes	..
583	" 17	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Bridgeburg	Shipbuilding	Robert McGregor	23
584	" 17	Thomas Bros.	St. Thomas	Brooms	James Hibbard	27
585	" 17	Kent Canning Co.	Chatham	Canners	Miss Ada Shaw	16
586	" 18	Ont. Malleable Iron Co.	Oshawa	Foundry	A. Jays	28
587	" 18	" "	"	"	C. Mundall	40
588	" 18	Can. Pac. Ry.	Toronto Junction	Car shops	Dan Gordon	20
589	" 19	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	Archibald Nichol	24
590	" 19	Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	Foundry	James Mulholland	50
591	" 19	Thomas Bros.	St. Thomas	Brooms, etc.	J. A. Sicken	28
592	" 19	J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co.	Guelph	Carriages	Norman Haugh	..
593	" 20	Taylor-Forbes Co.	"	Hardware	William Wells	..
594	" 20	John Watson Mfg. Co.	Ayr	Implements	Robert Scott	..
595	" 20	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	Robert Wands	21
596	" 20	Steel & Iron Co.	"	Foundry	John Bootick	28
597	" 21	Can. Col. Cotton Mills Co.	Cornwall	Cotton	John Henderson	24
598	" 21	Taylor-Forbes Co.	Guelph	Hardware	C. Edwards	..
599	" 23	Ont. Malleable Iron Co.	Oshawa	Foundry	Frank Hartrick	23
600	" 23	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	"	Joseph Coughlin	26
601	" 24	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	H. Nye	24
602	" 24	Kinleith Paper Co.	St. Catharines	Paper mfg.	Howard Griffiths	..
603	" 24	St. Lawrence Starch Co.	Port Credit	Starch	James Baxter	..
604	" 24	Dominion Belting Co.	Hamilton	Belting	Ella Donnelly	..
605	" 24	Steel & Iron Co.	"	Foundry	Caponi Giovanni	24
606	" 24	Norton Mfg. Co.	"	Tin cans	William McCarthy	19
607	" 25	McCann Milling Co.	Toronto	Millers	J. Hornberger	45
608	" 25	Gurney Foundry Co.	Toronto Junction	Foundry	R. Welch	27
609	" 25	Joseph Simpson Sons	Toronto	Knitting	D. Divo	25
610	" 25	" " "	Toronto	Knitting	P. Pearson	25
611	" 25	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry	D. Robin	23
612	" 26	H. A. Clemens Co.	Guelph	Sash & doors	F. Summers	..
613	" 26	Canada Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	L. Barton	25
614	" 26	Can. Gen. Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric works	H. Moore	21
615	" 26	Firstbrook Box Co	Toronto	Paper boxes	Alfred Hayward	30
616	" 26	Can. General Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric works	George Dickson	26
617	" 25	Algoma Commercial Co.	Sault Ste. Marie	Saw mill	Thomas Copeland	18
618	" 27	Can. Cycle & Motor Co.	Toronto Junction	Motor	F. Churchill (Miss)	..
619	" 27	Ont. Malleable Iron Co.	Oshawa	Foundry	A Hawlsey	38
620	" 27	Ham. Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	"	Fritz Johnson	24
621	" 27	" " " "	"	"	Mike Smith	30
622	" 28	Gendron Mfg. Co.	Toronto	Vehicles	Charles Howard	30
623	" 28	Canada Foundry Co.	"	Foundry	W. Rennie	24
624	" 28	Can. Westinghouse Co.	Hamilton	Electric work	James Jeffery	..
625	" 30	Durham Rubber Co.	Bowmanville	Rubber goods	William Bagnal	22
626	" 30	Blonde Lumber Mfg. Co.	Chatham	Lumber	George Fry	..
627	" 30	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Alfred Werner	25
628	" 30	Thomas Bros.	St. Thomas	Brooms	Fred. C. Bodley	25
629	" 30	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	H Wright	25
630	" 23	Planing Mills	Harriston	Sash & doors	William Chapman	..
631	" 19	Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.	Huntsville	Lumber, etc	Chris. Godfrey	..
632	" 9	Algoma Commercial Co.	Sault Ste. Marie	Saw mill	Tony Gazzalo	..
633	" 10	Can. Pac. Ry.	Havelock	Car shops	Chris. Graham	45
634	" 12	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	James McEvoy	25
635	" 20	Pembroke Lumber Co.	Pembroke	Lumber	Patrick Merryfield	..
636	Oct. 1	Canada Foundry Co.	Toronro	Foundry	George White	60

FOR THE YEAR 1907.—*Continued.*

Particulars.	No.
Nail of third finger of left hand crushed by falling plank.	555
Ankle bruised by a wheel being struck by a passing car.	556
Large toe of left foot bruised by a casting falling on it.	557
End of third finger of left hand pinched off; caught in moulding machine.	558
Top of thumb of right hand severed below the nail on rip saw.	559
Top of one of her fingers taken off by folding machine.	560
Lamp bracket fell from an engine, cutting him on the head.	561
Loss of three fingers and part of thumb of right hand in electric planer.	562
Arms fractured and ankle sprained; clothing caught around shafting.	563
Third finger cut off and two fingers cut slightly in punch press.	564
Finger crushed while carrying a plate.	565
Bruised right ankle; he failed to get out of the way of a team drawing timber, and the tracing chains dragged over his foot, bruising it.	566
Bruised right leg and ankle; caused by butter board canting over on his leg. The men were hauling out blocks and butter boards from water after launching, and one of them glided off and struck him.	567
Hand hurt; annealing pot fell against his hand.	568
Nail off left thumb, and top of it bruised; casting slipped on thumb.	569
Slight burn from molten iron.	570
Ankle sprained; foot slipped.	571
Nail of middle finger crushed between dies of gang press.	572
Arm injured while feeding laths into a machine.	573
Slightly bruised, due to hoist falling several feet.	574
Foot bruised and back slightly jarred, by falling billet	575
Received slight prick with edge of steel plate while lifting a piece of plate.	576
End of finger caught between hooks of lifting gear	577
End of toe off; wheels of truck wheel passing over his toe.	578
Nail taken off finger by aging machine.	579
Burn on fingers and palm of left hand.	580
.....	581
*While oiling the machinery, was killed by head coming in contact with fly wheel.	582
Split finger; head of his carpenter's adze flew off.	583
Cut first finger about one inch back on shapers.	584
Hair caught in shaft and scalp was torn off.	585
Slight burn from molten iron striking ground and flying over him.	586
Iron burn, slight; wore lace boots against orders.	587
Arm cut; slipped while working on engine-	588
Deep cut on the back of left hand, from tinplate sheets.	589
Leg broken and hip dislocated; fell off 42 inch boiler.	590
About half an inch cut off end of second finger, by bandsaw.	591
Little finger off at first joint and tip of third finger, by jointer.	592
Hand bruised by carelessly allowing a flask to drop on it.	593
Little finger of left hand taken off, while working on jointer.	594
End of left thumb crushed; caught between rolls of crimper.	595
Arm broken; derrick swung and struck him.	596
Lost first joint of index finger; caught between belt and pulley.	597
Toe on foot broken by pattern casting falling on it.	598
Slightly burned with molten iron.	599
Left arm burned and bruised: tongs slipped.	600
Two first fingers of right hand crushed by stamping press.	601
Fingers crushed in calender.	602
Cut on head by hook and chain, which slipped off the drawheads.	603
End of third finger smashed in a lever on sewing machine.	604
Left foot badly burned; mis-stepped into molten metal.	605
Finger cut while removing double body from machine in motion.	606
Right forearm broken while placing belt on pulley.	607
Leg seriously burned; slipped while carrying a ladle of iron.	608
Superficial scalding by steam.	609
Superficial scalding by steam.	610
Inside of right foot injured slightly by casting falling on it.	611
Put his hands on roll of sander and points of three fingers taken off.	612
Fell down the well of a stairway; was badly shaken.	613
Cut three fingers on emery wheel.	614
Third finger of left hand severed below first joint on lathe machine.	615
Hand cut on palm and back; drill caught while operating a lathe.	616
Cut on ankle; slipped and foot came into contact with jacket trimmer saw.	617
Index finger amputated; slipped against punch press.	618
Slipped and fell on a bolt.	619
Was working at hook when a box pile flashed, burning his eye.	620
Was helping to lift scrap plate when piece slipped, cutting finger.	621
End of right thumb amputated while working on a cutting machine.	622
Foot crushed while engaged in unloading beams.	623
First finger of right hand cut off while operating on punch press	624
Slipped and got hand badly crushed in rolls of breaking mill; amputated at wrist.	625
*Got caught in elevator and had head jammed.	626
Right eye injured by blow from punch.	627
A piece thrown from a saw hit abdomen, bruising him badly.	628
While trying to save a pile of tin from falling over he cut his hand.	629
First and part of the third finger taken off on small circular saw.	630
Dumped lumber too far back on car, which upset; was struck and rendered unconscious.	631
*There were no eye witnesses, but his body was found on the floor near where he had been working, with clothing stripped off, and clothes wound round a smooth, slow-running shaft. His head was bruised.	632
Ankle sprained very badly; caught his boot on a spike, causing him to fall.	633
Deep cut in finger by a piece of tin.	634
Centre of eye cut by knot flying from picket machine.	635
Bruise on chest; fell off ladder.	636

*Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.
637	October 1...	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	John Wyse	55
638	" 1...	Shipbuilding Co.	Collingwood	Shipbuilding	George Pinner	32
639	" 1...	Semmens & Evel Casket Co.	Hamilton	Caskets	Wesley Philips	..
640	" 1...	McLachlin Bros.	Arnprior	Lumber	John Moors	57
641	" 2...	Rathbun Company	Deseronto	Boxes	George Smith	15
...	" 2...	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	J. Dobson	40
642	" 2...	Rathbun Company.	Deseronto	Cedar mills	William Luckie	28
643	" 2...	Can. Pac. Ry.	North Bay	Car shops	Charles Hallas	29
644	" 1...	John Morrow Co.	Ingersoll	Screws, etc.	Wm Phillips	..
645	" 3...	Can. Screw Co.	Hamilton	Screws	H. Lister	..
646	" 4...	Riorden Paper Mills	Merritton	Paper Mills	W. Hunniford	..
647	" 7...	D. S. Perrin & Co.	London	Biscuits	Bert Southern	..
648	" 7...	Can. Gen. Electric Co.	Peterboro	Electric Works	W. Gibbs	23
649	" 7...	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin Cans	G. H. Hulse	22
650	" 7...	Elliott Mfg. Co.	Toronto	Paper Boxes	Lillian Henderson	18
651	" 7...	Shipbuilding Co.	Collingwood	Shipbuilding	Jeremiah Gibson	29
652	" 8...	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Steel and Iron	Robert Long	55
653	" 8...	Ont. Malleable Iron Co.	Oshawa	Foundry	Harry Lawrence	24
654	" 9...	Can. Gen. Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric Works	F. Barette	22
655	" 9...	Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Ottawa	Car Works	C. Henry	..
656	" 10...	Massey-Harris Co.	Brantford	Implements	Harry Jones	50
657	" 10...	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Steel and Iron	Frank O'Brien	18
658	" 10...	Algoma Steel Co.	Sault St. Marie	Steel	G. B. Voruzso	40
659	" 11...	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves	P. Bodfish	22
660	" 12...	Firstbrook Box Co.	Penetanguishene	Paper Boxes	Walter Johnson	21
661	" 12...	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Giovanni Fouzi	48
662	" 14...	Cement Co.	Hanover	Cement	Andrew George	45
663	" 15...	Can. Cycle & Motor Co.	Toronto Junction	Motor vehicles	Donald Kinraide	..
664	" 15...	Can. Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	W. Carrington	26
665	" 15...	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Steel and iron	Frank Miller	45
666	" 16...	Imperial Cotton Co.	"	Twine, etc.	Chas. Knapp	..
667	" 16...	D. S. Perrin & Co.	London	Confectioners	Bessie Burgess	..
668	" 16...	McClary Mfg. Co.	"	Stoves, etc.	Robert Lindsay	24
669	" 17...	Shipbuilding Co.	Collingwood	Shipbuilding	W. J. Deacon	57
670	" 17...	" "	"	"	Fred Ridgway	15
671	" 17...	Adams Wagon Co.	Brantford	Wagons	Earl Pipher	..
672	" 17...	Thomas Bros.	St. Thomas	Brooms	Ed. Pettit	30
673	" 18...	Polson Iron Works.	Toronto	Iron works	John Hindmarsh	16
674	" 18...	Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Chapleau	Car works	Louie Logie	39
675	" 18...	Canada Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	Frank Carr	24
676	" 19...	Can. Westinghouse Co.	Hamilton	Electric works	Stanley Ellison	..
677	" 19. .	West. Ont. Cement Co.	Atwood	Cement	Vernier Felice	..
678	" 21...	Can. Pac. Ry.	North Bay	Car shop	John Franklin	32
679	" 21...	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	Percy Julliff	17
680	" 21...	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	Norman Davy	40
681	" 21...	Bell Furniture Co.	Southampton	Furniture	Norman Binkley	..
682	" 21...	Thomas Piano Co.	Woodstock	Organs and pianos	Isaac Kingwell	45
683	" 21...	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Steel and iron	James Williams	31
684	" 21...	" "	"	"	Nigor Cumsor	35
685	" 22...	Miller & Co.	Trenton	Canners	Geo. B. Graham	46
686	" 22...	"	"	"	Louis Dube	53
687	" 22...	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Implements	Frank Gudonio	..
688	" 23...	Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Carleton Junct.	Car shops	Wm. Chisholm	..
689	" 23...	MacDonald Mfg. Co.	Toronto	Tinware	Katie Jago	..
690	" 23...	Universal Knitting Co.	"	Hosiery	Edith Martin	15
691	" 23...	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Steel and iron	M. Petro	24
692	" 24...	Steam & Gas Fitting Co.	Oshawa	Gas fittings	Harvey Perkins	34
693	" 24...	" "	"	"	Thomas Allman	47
694	" 24...	" "	"	"	Wm. Jones	29
695	" 24...	Shipbuilding Co.	Collingwood	Shipbuilding	Wilbur Mitchell	18
696	" 24...	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves	James Mainze	60
697	" 25...	Can. Gen. Electric Co.	Peterborough	Electric works	W. Bourne	22
698	" 25...	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Steel and iron	George Bowman	40
699	" 25...	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Implements	J. Ingraham	..
700	" 26...	Can. Cotton Mill	Cornwall	Cotton mill	Wm. Archambault	15
701	" 28...	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Steel and iron	Wm. Mosley	35
702	" 30...	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Implements	I. Mary	..
703	" 30...	Frank H. Fleer & Co.	"	Chiclets	George Hughes	22
704	" 30...	International Harvester Co.	Hamilton	Implements	Wm. K. Orr	30
705	" 31...	Steel & Iron Co.	"	Steel and iron	John Gorman	28
706	" 31...	Canada Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	I. Currie	40
707	Nov. 1...	Cowan & Britton	Gananoque	Nails, etc.	Henry Chidley	..
708	" 2...	Pembroke Lumber Co.	Pembroke	Lumber	Peter Holderney	..
709	" 4...	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Implements	A Martin	..
710	" 4...	Whitman & Barnes Co.	St. Catharines	Cutlery	Edward Lipptrot	..
711	" 4...	Riordau Paper Mills	Merritton	Paper	Harry Lowe	..
712	" 5...	United Factories	Toronto	Woodenware	Boris Lilworth	20
713	" 5...	Elliott Mfg. Co.	"	Paper boxes	A Lichenstien	25
714	" 5...	Can. Pac. Ry.	Havelock	Car works	Herbert Peterson	25
715	" 6...	Nolan & Strachau.	Toronto	Jewellers	Gordon Dawson	..
716	" 6...	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterboro	Electric works	J. O'Toole	18
717	" 7...	Steel & Iron Co.	Hamilton	Steel and iron	Charles Jones	20
718	" 7...	" "	"	" "	George Ferguson	45

FOR THE YEAR 1907.—*Continued.*

Particulars.	No.
Serious injury to arm and general shock ; fell in elevator.	637
Shoulder and wrist bruised ; fell off dry dock.	638
Index finger cut off at second joint, and thumb cut on jointer.	639
Arm and wrist broken and shoulder dislocated while removing belt.	640
Foot taken off above the toes, on planer.	641
Bruised shin of right leg ; fell down the manhole of steamer.	...
Cut on top of head ; small conveyor chain broke, and a piece hit him.	642
While putting large iron tool box in place on engine he caught hand underneath, cutting second finger on left hand at third joint to the bone.	643
Fly wheel taken from machine fell, breaking leg in two places and injuring him internally.	644
Three fingers injured while fastening a nut ; little finger amputated.	645
Two fingers crushed and had to be amputated ; caught between press roll.	646
Head bruised by elevator car ; put his head over gate.	647
Nails pulled off two fingers ; hand slipped on rubber washer machine.	648
Deep cut finger by corner of a tin body blank.	649
Right thumb badly bruised by hammer of a staying machine.	650
Face cut and arm dislocated at elbow ; slipped and fell.	651
Left foot injured ; iron pulley ran over it.	652
Little finger jammed at the end by a bale or iron box.	653
Tops of second and third fingers cut off by knives of machine shears.	654
Tripped on plank in boiler room, bruising leg and side.	655
In removing ladder, it caught in moving belt, giving him a sudden wrench, breaking ankle bone.	656
* Deceased was run over by a car while taking steel ingots to mill.	657
* Right arm was caught in gear of ore bridge and severed at shoulder.	658
First joint of forefinger on left hand smashed on stamping press.	659
Middle finger taken off left hand on cross-cut saw.	660
Injured left knee while placing a piece of wood into a foundation.	661
Palm of right hand cut to the bone ; caught between plunger and pitman.	662
While polishing bicycle cups, finger was badly lacerated.	663
Three fingers of right hand jammed while piling locomotive tires.	664
Toe crushed ; bloom slipped on foot.	665
Small finger badly smashed ; caught in yarn and drawn under the roll.	666
Two fingers drawn into candy roll and crushed, necessitating amputation.	667
Nail of thumb ground off on emery wheel.	668
Head cut and back injured by plank knocking him down.	669
Right arm and hip bruised ; tripped and fell about fourteen feet.	670
Right wrist was broken ; caught in belt while oiling pulley.	671
Two fingers of left hand bruised by piece of wood which flew from saw.	672
Three fingers broken by channel falling on it.	673
Both arms broken : caught between connecting rod and spokes of fly wheel.	674
Pupil of eye cut and sight destroyed, while clipping edge off sheet with pneumatic hammer.	675
Thumb and first finger cut off and second finger mangled while cleaning milling machine.	676
* Was found dead.	677
Right eye injured while chipping a spring casting.	678
First two fingers of left hand smashed to first joint on stamping press.	679
Bruise on hip and side ; fell from orlop deck of steamer.	680
Got right hand into the feed roller of polisher, and flesh was badly skinned.	681
Front of left thumb cut on circular saw.	682
Stumbled against a sharp piece of scrap which pierced foot near the ankle.	683
Leg bruised in collision between buggies.	684
* Killed by explosion of retort while cooking pumpkin.	685
* Killed by explosion of retort while cooking pumpkin.	686
Struck on the head by a piece of broken pulley and seriously injured.	687
Thumb of right hand badly lacerated by saw.	688
Three fingers bruised on left hand while operating power press.	689
Two first fingers of right hand lacerated in cleaning knitting machine.	690
Left leg burned while moving iron on pile about a foot high.	691
* Killed by blow on head caused by the floor of factory falling.	692
Head cut and arm hurt by the floor and contents falling.	693
Pretty badly bruised by floor and contents falling.	694
Right arm broken and a large scalp wound on the back of his head ; staging upset.	695
Shoulder hurt ; fell with barrel of steel clippings.	696
First finger of right hand taken off at first joint by saw.	697
Eyes burned by hot babbit blowing out.	698
Left foot burned ; molten iron splashed out of ladle into his boot.	699
Was cleaning a spinning frame and had thumb crushed.	700
Leg and ankle bruised ; ingots fell on him.	701
Hand was cut when helping to move a die from a rack.	702
Ankle sprained and chin and arm slightly bruised ; fell down elevator shaft.	703
Three fingers of left hand taken off ; was working a flanging machine.	704
Leg cut and burned ; hot ingot rolled upon it.	705
Bruised and cut leg ; fell over a four wheeled hand carrier.	706
Moving belt jerked fork which he was holding and prongs ran into his head.	707
Both legs broken ; was caught in a shaft.	708
End joint of little finger on left hand crushed in a gear on crane.	709
* He was putting belt on pulley, when ladder slipped, and pulled him into the pulley, killing him instantly.	710
Arm badly wrenched at the shoulder ; caught in a winder.	711
End of finger cut on saw.	712
Forefinger of right hand badly jammed in paper staying machine.	713
Third and fourth fingers of right hand jammed between heel and plate of cylinder.	714
Finger bruised in rolling machine.	715
Fingers slipped on power shears, cutting off tops of two fingers.	716
Hand badly cut and burned ; slipped and fell.	717
Thumb of left hand crushed ; while unloading dump buggy.	718

* Fatal.

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.
719	Nov. 7....	Can. Shredded Wheat Co.	Niagara Falls	Shedded wheat	Nora O'Laughlin	..
720	" 8....	Gendron Mfg. Co.	Toronto	Children's vehicles	Herman Lehman	16
721	" 8....	William Davies Co.	"	Pork Packers	H. Clark	..
722	" 8....	" "	"	" "	F. Elphick	..
723	" 9....	" "	"	" "	George Stewart	..
724	" 9....	Can. Pac. Ry.	Chapleau	Car works	W. Wilson	29
725	" 11....	Taylor-Forbes Co.	Guelph	Hardware	P. H. Freure	..
726	" 11....	R. Forbes Co.	Hespeler	Woollen goods	Harry Colefax	17
727	" 11....	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	Mary Tuck	20
728	" 12....	Steel & Iron Co.	"	Steel and iron	Robert Kelley	50
729	" 13....	Thomas Bros., Ltd.	St. Thomas	Brooms	Levi Brown	58
730	" 13....	National Casket Co.	Toronto	Casket, etc.	E. Pember	..
731	" 14....	Firstbrook Box Co.	"	Boxes	Harvey Scott	36
732	" 14....	Imperial Cement Co.	Owen Sound	Cement	John Coruett,	..
733	" 14....	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Implements	Archibald Reid	..
734	" 15....	Goderich Organ Co.	Goderich	Organs, etc.	Mr. Wickie	..
735	" 15	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	W. Cocker	21
736	" 15....	Goderich Organ Co.	Goderich	Organs, etc.	Mr. Wilkins	..
738	" 16....	William Davies Co.	Toronto	Pork packers	W. Staff	..
739	" 16....	Goldie & McCulloch.	Galt	Foundry	Edward Last	21
740	" 16....	H. A. Clemmens Co.	Guelph	Sash and doors	James Condy	..
741	" 18....	Kinleith Paper Co.	St. Catharines	Paper	Ernest Bradley	..
742	" 18....	Firstbrook Box Co.	Toronto	Boxes	John Davies	15
743	" 19....	Can. Gen. Electric	Peterboro	Electric works	M. Irwin	17
744	" 18....	Gurney Foundry Co.	Toronto	Foundry	Stefan Wojtowiez	21
745	" 20....	Canada Foundry Co.	"	"	H. Young	.
746	" 20....	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	Robert Lindsay	24
747	" 20....	Goldie & McCulloch.	Galt	Foundry	Hugh Gray	20
748	" 21....	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Implements	W. Anderson	..
749	" 21....	Imperial Cotton Co.	Hamilton	Twine, etc.	Henry Stewart	..
750	" 22....	Dominion Textile Co.	Kingston	Grey sheeting	Thos. Wade Smith	60
751	" 22....	Can. Pac. Ry.	Schreiber	Car shops	W. S. Whitnell	21
752	" 22....	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto	Implements	E. McDowell	..
753	" 23....	Elliott Mfg. Co.	"	Boxes	Vera Gloynes	17
754	" 23....	Rathbun Co.	Deseronto	Boxes, etc.	Fred Pratt	14
755	" 25....	Penmans Ltd.	Thorold	Knitted und'wear	F. Walker	..
756	" 25 ...	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	Russell Vallort	41
757	" 26....	Massey-Harris Co.	Brantford	Implements	Mike Smith	30
758	" 26....	" "	"	"	B. B. Baxter	50
759	" 26....	" "	"	"	H. Cook	..
760	" 26....	Goldie-McCulloch Co.	Galt	Foundry	Jacob Schlarbaum	53
761	" 26....	International Co.	Hamilton	"	Frank Breen	47
762	" 27....	McClary Mfg. Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	C. Buckley	25
763	" 27....	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	J. Duncan	34
764	" 28....	Printing & Litho. Co.	London	Printing	Alex. Southen	.
765	" 27....	Riordan Paper Mills.	Merritton	Paper	Walter Webb	..
766	" 28....	Cornwall Furniture Co.	Cornwall	Furniture	Joseph Jarvio	..
767	" 30....	Massey-Harris Co.	Brantford	Implements	William Poss	21
768	" 30....	Imperial Cement Co.	Owen Sound	Cement	Joseph Cornett	..
769	" 30....	Polson Iron Works.	Toronto	Shipbuilders	J. Burton	22
770	" 30....	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	W. Woods	25
771	December 1..	Owen Sound Cement Co.	Shallow Lake	Coment	Jos. C. Anderson	..
772	" 2..	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton	Tin cans	Thomas A. Cox	32
773	" 2..	Can Gen. Electric.	Peterborough	Electric works	T. Dale	55
774	" 2..	Ont. Malleable Iron Co.	Oshawa	Iron works	W. Peabody	35
775	" 2..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	A. Ironmonger	30
776	" 2..	Thomas Bros., Ltd.	St. Thomas	Brooms	Levi Brown	58
777	" 3..	Can. Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd.	Toronto Junction	Motor vehicles	Ruth Stockbridge	..
778	" 3..	D. S. Perrin & Co.	London	Biscuits	William Ford	..
779	" 3..	Knechtel Furniture Co.	Hanover	Furniture	Mark Richardson	..
780	" 3..	Polson Iron Works.	Toronto	Shipbuilding	James Neville	46
781	" 3..	" " "	"	"	G. Pitaway	30
782	" 3..	" " "	"	"	G. Hunt	24
783	" 3..	Kinleith Paper Co.	St. Catharines	Paper	Andrew Robertson	..
784	" 2..	Elliott Mfg. Co.	Toronto	Box makers	Jen'y Northworthy	..
785	" 3..	Malleable Iron Co.	Galt	Iron	J. Botha	18
786	" 3..	" " "	"	"	Thomas Stockford	48
787	" 4 .	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto Junction	Implements	Joseph Hadden	..
788	" 4..	" "	Brantford	"	David Boyd	20
789	" 4..	Cornwall Furniture Co.	Cornwall	Furniture	D. S Orr	..
790	" 4..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	E Adams	14
791	" 5..	Globe Casket Co.	London	Caskets	James Quinn	45
792	" 5..	" " "	"	"	Emerson Brooks	38
793	" 5..	Semmons & Evel Co.	Hamilton	"	George Steed	..
794	" 6..	Riordan Paper Mills.	Merritton	Paper	Rox Bradley	..
795	" 6..	Can. Gen. Electric.	Peterborough	Electric works	C. Williams	44
796	" 7..	McClary Mfg Co.	London	Stoves, etc.	Sharp Beetham	24
797	" 9..	Thomas Organ Co.	Woodstock	Organs & Pianos	Fred Matheson	32
798	" 9..	Massey-Harris Co.	Brantford	Implements	Herbert Knight	16
799	" 9..	Canada Foundry Co.	Davenport	Foundry	J. Hannah	20
800	" 11..	Imperial Cotton Co.	Hamilton	Twine, etc.	Ida Lucas	..
801	" 11..	United Factories	Toronto	Brushes	J Duckworth	45
802	" 11..	Shipbuilding Co.	Collingwood	Shipbuilding	Wm. Higgins	48

FOR THE YEAR 1907.—*Continued.*

Particulars.	No.
Finger cut; slipped on floor of the factory.	719
Tips of three fingers of right hand taken off on power press.	720
Small bone fractured in ankle while taking a truck down elevator.	721
Bruised and shaken, while taking a truck down elevator.	722
Head cut; fell from a ladder in the cook room.	723
Nose broken; wedge flew out and struck him.	724
Finger torn off while grinding a tool.	725
Slipped and fell, losing three fingers in gear of mule opposite.	726
Thumb of left hand bruised; fingers caught in rolls for repairing bad ends.	727
First finger of right hand crushed; cleaning governor while engine was in motion.	728
Cut portion of thumb off while running a saw.	729
Struck in abdomen by board from cross-cut table saw.	730
Top of thumb of left hand severed at nail on rip saw.	731
Leg broken while starting a belt in the works.	732
Spilled some iron; burning left ankle and foot.	733
Third finger of right hand amputated at first joint; cut on jointer.	734
Point of left forefinger taken off on a stamping press.	735
End of thumb cut on circular saw.	736
Scalded while cleaning up floor of slaughter house with hose.	738
Bruised arm and ankle; while helping to lower engine to basement of power house.	739
Knuckles of right hand cut with cutting off saw.	740
Ends of two fingers of right hand crushed in the calenders.	741
Fingers cut with a rip saw.	742
Two toes of right foot crushed; heavy pole piece fell on it.	743
Leg and ankle burnt; spilt iron into his laced boot.	744
Foot, head and back bruised; while working under a flask the sling broke.	745
Arm cut; while fitting furnace door on frame.	746
Middle finger caught in feed gear of lathe and had to be amputated.	747
Clothing wound around spindle of drill, squeezing his neck.	748
Third finger of right hand taken off at first joint; beam slipped off truck.	749
*A tube in Heine boiler gave way, letting steam and water escape, scalding him to death.	750
Hand caught in turntable; two fingers injured.	751
Gash on left side of face; emery wheel broke and a piece hit him.	752
First finger on right hand crushed; kept foot on trip of machine.	753
Cut in the abdomen by a saw.	754
Used leg instead of a stick to throw off belt; leg broken.	755
Hand badly lacerated while examining machinery; slipped.	756
Large toe on right foot injured by a sheet of iron falling on it.	757
Lost three fingers of left hand by coming in contact with jointer.	758
Two fingers of right hand pinched while taking castings out of a tumbler.	759
Flesh torn on hand; put it between feed roller on planer when in motion.	760
Right leg fractured; flask fell on his leg.	761
Nail torn off finger; caught between castings.	762
Arm bruised, taking angle brace out of vise of drill in operation.	763
Skin and flesh taken off above and below elbow; reached under moving press.	764
Struck by a piece of scantling while oiling a wood carrier, bruising his back.	765
Thumb broken by a stick being thrown back from a saw.	766
Finger crushed in the gear of a mowing machine.	767
Leg broken and shoulder dislocated; caught in a revolving shaft.	768
Knee bruised, and shaken up, while hoisting casting on a crane.	769
Hand crushed, while removing pieces of angle iron from the shears.	770
*Fatally injured. In putting a coal speeder belt on a pulley, was caught and whirled around the shaft.	771
Finger crushed in rolls of machine for repairing bad bodies.	772
Little finger cut off at first joint when planing a piece of wood.	773
Struck on leg with a pointed iron rod in the hands of a workman.	774
Right leg severely bruised and right arm torn; plate fell on him.	775
Thumb of right hand dislocated and cut about half an inch long while running a planer.	776
Tripped the punch while her finger was on die plate, crushing index finger.	777
Fingers slightly cut by being caught in a caramel machine.	778
Hand and wrist badly cut, while feeding a piece of wood into a rip saw.	779
Loss of one finger at first joint, and the ends of two others taken off, on planer.	780
Thumb fractured while lowering crane without weight.	781
Thumb fractured: was wearing gloves and caught one in a drill.	782
Tips of right hand fingers crushed between rolls of calenders.	783
Tip of first finger crushed while pulling out stay paper.	784
Burned about the head and body from explosion of natural gas in cellar.	785
Burned about the head, arms and shoulders from explosions of natural gas in cellar.	786
End of thumb jammed while trying to remove a facing tool from drill.	787
Third finger injured by coming in contact with a wood-boring bit.	788
Slight cut to two fingers on rip saw.	789
Thumb badly crushed; while assembling a girder it fell on his thumb.	790
Little finger broken and cut by knife which flew out of a shaper.	791
Back slightly cut by a knife which flew from a shaper near which he was working.	792
Top of first finger on left hand cut off on small circular saw.	793
Edge of a sheet of paper flew up and cut eyeball slightly.	794
Face and left hand burnt; he was lighting kiln and the flame flew back.	795
Plate slipped and took nail off finger.	796
Point of thumb taken off by rip saw, slightly injuring the bone.	797
Foot caught in elevator, breaking one of the bones near toes.	798
Eye lid cut, also small blood vessel through defective gear in drill.	799
First finger of right hand cut off at first joint; the hand caught in gears while cleaning.	800
Hand slightly cut on a scraper.	801
Thumb amputated; glove caught in reaming machine.	802

* Fatal

LIST OF ACCIDENTS

No.	Date.	Employer.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.
803	December 11.	Barrie Carriage Co.	Barrie	Vehicles	Grant Edwards	40
804	" 11.	McClary Mfg. Co.	London.	Stoves, etc.	Edward Collins	19
805	" 11.	" " "	"	" "	Sydney Gordon	35
806	" 12.	Elliott Mfg. Co.	Toronto Junction.	Paper boxes.	Florence Caluman	17
807	" 12.	Cook Fitzgerald Co.	London.	Shoes	Mary Rogers	..
808	" 13.	Office Fixture Co.	Waterloo	Office fixtures.	Albert Preece	25
809	" 13.	Goldie McCulloch Co	Galt	Foundry.	Thomas Gamble	56
810	" 14.	Can. Pac. Ry.	Toronto.	Car works	George Shields	20
811	" 18.	Can. Gen. Electric.	Peterboro.	Electric works.	J. Fairley	55
812	" 18.	Steel and Iron Co.	Hamilton.	Steel & Iron.	William Bird	40
813	" 18.	Riordan Paper Mills.	Merritton.	Paper.	Thomas Moore	..
814	" 18.	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Bridgeburg	Shipbuilding	Ernest Clark	21
815	" 18.	Massey-Harris Co.	Brantford.	Implements	George Wooltere	40
816	" 19	Canada Foundry Co	Davenport	Foundry.	C. Tindall	65
817	" 19.	Allen Mfg. Co.	Toronto.	Underwear.	R. I. Walker	..
818	" 19.	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Bridgeburg	Shipbuilding.	E. Barker	34
819	" 20.	Henry K. Wampole & Co	Perth	Chemists.	Ida Cooper	15
820	" 20.	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto.	Implements.	C. Porter	..
821	" 20.	Elmira Furniture Co.	Elmira	Furniture.	J. Martin	19
822	" 21.	Imperial Cotton Co.	Hamilton.	Twine, etc.	Mary B. Dyer	..
823	" 21.	Thomas Bros.	St. Thomas	Brooms, etc.	J Doball	27
824	" 21.	Wiarton Canadian	Wiarton	Publishing	Jean Johnston	23
825	" 23.	Norton Mfg. Co.	Hamilton.	Tin cans	Thomas James	17
826	" 23.	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto.	Implements.	J. Rutka	..
827	" 26	Globe Casket Co.	London.	Caskets.	Montgomery Allen	22
828	" 27.	Can. Shipbuilding Co.	Bridgeburg	Shipbuilding.	Walter Maton	24
829	" 27.	Imperial Casket Co.	Mount Forest.	Caskets.	George M. Ross	58
830	" 28.	Shipbuilding Co.	Collingwood	Shipbuilding	Philip Redmond	52
831	" 28.	Preston Furniture Co.	Preston	Furniture.	Frank Gaskins.	
832	" 28.	Canada Glue Co	Brantford.	Glue	John McLeod.	44
833	" 28.	Massey-Harris Co.	Toronto.	Implements	M. Lovzras	..
834	" 28.	M. F. Beach Co.	Winchester.	Furniture.	Almeron Wickwire	71
835	" 30.	MacDonald Mfg. Co	Toronto.	Tinware.	Joe Twyuer.	17
836	" 30.	United Factories	"	Brushes.	G. Amey	20
837	" 31.	Can. Gen. Electric.	Peterboro.	Electric works.	T. Grubbe	28

FOR THE YEAR 1907—*Concluded.*

Particulars.	No.
Thumb on right hand taken off on a saw.	803
Piece cut out off finger; when grinding a casting it slipped.	804
Foot badly burned; spilled molten metal on his foot.	805
First finger on left hand slightly crushed; put finger into stitcher.	806
Small portion of her hair lost; caught in the belt of a skiving machine.	807
Palm of hand and fingers badly cut on shaping machine.	808
Small toe of left foot taken off; lowered casting on foot with crane.	809
Face badly burned by blower slipping.	810
Sight of left eye destroyed: a piece of steel flew into it.	811
Leg broken by a crane for lifting pig beds slipping.	812
Muscles of his ribs strained; while helping to lift a barrow of stock foot slipped.	813
Left knee injured; plank fell and struck him.	814
Two fingers of left hand crushed in gear of mower.	815
Bottom of jaw lacerated; head caught in door of elevator.	816
Three fingers on left hand crushed in friction pulley.	817
Left hand and forearm wounded and thumb dislocated by pneumatic rivetting machine.	818
Tips of the second and third fingers taken off left hand by slotting machine.	819
Right collar bone broken while assisting to put on a belt with a pole.	820
Tips of three fingers lost; slipped with his hands on the knives of planer.	821
Thumb of right hand smashed; caught in gears.	822
Lost part of index finger and thumb; hand caught in jaws.	723
Wrist bone fractured.	824
Second finger of left hand crushed in the side seam of bumping press.	825
Palm of left hand severely cut while handling reaper table bottoms.	826
First two fingers and thumb cut on a circular saw.	827
Cut over right eye; he tripped and stumbled over a bolt.	828
*Killed by fly wheel of engine; supposed to have been upon the top of bed of engine and slipped in.	829
Right arm fractured and left hand bruised; snatch block broke.	830
Arm broken; fell off lumber pile.	831
*While adjusting a counter shaft, clothing caught on a set screw and he was whirled around shaft. Death resulted	832
Little finger of left hand cut off at first joint while using power shears.	833
*Death resulted from rupture of bowels. A strip flew from a saw on account of guard being off.	834
Right arm broken by being caught in shaft and carried around shaft.	835
Finger pinched on boring machine.	836
Right thumb cut across the top; while tightening a nut on planer wrench slipped.	837

* Fatal.

HON. J. O. REAUME

MINISTER PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

JOHN ARMSTRONG
SECRETARY LABOR BUREAU.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF

The Bureau of Labor

OF THE

Province of Ontario

For the year ending December 31st

1907.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1908.

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TORONTO.

To His Honour Sir Wm. Mortimer Clark, Kt., &c., &c., &c.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour :

The Undersigned has the honour to present herewith for your consideration the Report of the Bureau of Labor of the Province of Ontario for 1907.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

J. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works.

To the Honourable J. O. Reaume,
Minister Public Works, Ontario :

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting to you herewith the Eighth Report of the Bureau of Labor.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary

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EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR

1907.

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting the Eighth Report of the Labor Bureau of the Province of Ontario, and the second during my term of office, I have the satisfaction of stating that the work of the Bureau and the results obtained show a very gratifying increase.

The two Free Employment Bureaus, opened in January at Hamilton and Ottawa, as described in last year's report, have continued to do good and useful work, obtaining situations for many applicants, and supplying labor for those needing it. A similar Bureau, opened in May at London, has also been satisfactorily conducted with good results. The managers of these branch bureaus report, as their returns and information also indicate, that the working people have been in most cases fully employed, and have enjoyed a very prosperous year.

The returns of schedules asking for statistical and other information from Municipal Clerks have increased in number and usefulness, there being 559 returns for 1906 as compared with 227 for the previous year. These include all the cities and all but a few of the towns and incorporated villages. Results were only obtained by repeated applications in many instances, and sometimes by appeals to the Mayors to see that the clerks did their duty in this respect. A new feature in this year's report is the table of these municipal statistics showing in a convenient form the large amounts of money spent, proving that the prosperity and substantial growth of the province is satisfactory. In speaking more concisely, out of these 559 clerks' returns, 518 are capable of being tabulated. They report 14,733 new buildings erected during 1906, costing $34,644,109; expenditures on permanent improvements, such as bridges, roads, sidewalks, etc., $4,108,626; and on sanitation, including sewers, $1,046,581. Of these amounts the eighteen cities of Ontario report 9,460 new buildings, costing $23,592,934; expenditure on permanent improvements, $2,243,441, and on sanitation, $654,116. The 106 towns reporting, twelve not doing so, give 2,662 new buildings, costing, $7,382,625; permanent improvements, $1,037,750; and sanitation, $372,306, leaving for the 394 incorporated villages and townships reporting 2,608 new buildings, costing $3,668,550; permanent improvements, $827,435, and sanitation, $20,159.

Similarly there has been a considerable increase in schedule reports from the Labor Organizations which number 271 for 1906 as compared with 157 for the previous year. These in many cases have been secured by reiterated applications direct to the secretaries and by appeals to those having influence with the secretaries and their unions to procure returns. The statistics of organized labor bodies are of so much interest and value that there should not be this hesitancy or apathy on the part of their officers, who should be glad and anxious to co-operate in making the information as full and complete as possible. No doubt in many instances where the election of officers takes place half-yearly the fact that the retiring secretaries do not turn over the blank schedules to their successors may in a great measure account for the non-compliance with the request sent out annually by the Bureau.

The schedules sent out to manufacturers have also secured more replies, being 427 for 1906 as compared with 205 for the previous year. Of these 43 were incomplete, leaving 384 establishments, employing 35,316 persons to be tabulated, against 153 establishments, employing 8,505 persons the previous year. The aggregate number of days in operation in these 384 establishments was 113,434 as against 43,718. The product was $83,198,546 as against $18,473,139, and the total wages $15,869,337 as against $3,458,-914 for 1906. The average wage rate per year was $499.43 and per day $1.52 as compared with $406.69 and $1.48 the previous year. In a condensed table giving the increases in product and in wages, it is shown that the average increase in product was 20.60 per cent., and the average increase in wages, affecting 26,140 workers, was 10.78 per cent., not one case of a decrease in wages being recorded. This must be said to be a very satisfactory showing for such a considerable number of fairly representative industries. It has been frequently remarked both by manufacturers and wage-earners that if some of these industries were adequately protected the output and consequently employment and wages might be materially increased.

An additional feature in this year's report is the statement of increases of wages and reduction of working hours so far as they could be ascertained. These are very considerable and cover nearly the whole industrial ground.

The good offices of the Bureau have been called in on several occasions during the past year to effect a settlement in labor troubles and arrange fair wage scales. On the 31st of last January the secretary of the Bureau and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy-Minister of Labor at Ottawa, met at Mayor Coatsworth's office at his Worship's request for the purpose of discussing the grievances of operators employed in the Bell Telephone Company.

After the interview with the Mayor, Messrs. King and Armstrong waited on Mr. Dunstan, the company's manager. While their conference was progressing with the local manager the threatened strike of the operators took place, precipitated by the action of the company in demanding that each

employe should sign one of the two papers, headed as follows: "We will continue in the service and report regularly for duty," and "We resign from the service to-day." In the face of this action Messrs. Armstrong and King endeavoured to bring the officers of the company and the representatives of its employes into a joint conference, and to induce them to refer to arbitration such questions as could not be amicably settled by a conference, operators returning to work in the meantime at the old rates. With this object in view Messrs. Armstrong and King wrote separate letters to Mr. Dunstan and personally delivered them. The employes were willing to comply with the request, but the company refused. Subsequently a Royal Commission was created before which evidence was taken, and its report published in the Labor Gazette.

Last May His Worship Mayor Coatsworth and the Board of Control requested the Bureau to settle a fair wage clause between the Corporation and the Polson Iron Works Co., which received a contract for building a $72,525 hydraulic dredge for the city, pending the fair wage clause. This was accomplished, after most amicable negotiations with the company, to the entire satisfaction of the city and the men employed on the work. During the same and following months trouble arose with the plumbers and machinists and their respective employers, the plumbers asking for an advance of wages and better conditions, and the machinists requesting a shorter workday by one hour at the same rate of wages. At the suggestion of the Mayor the bureau endeavoured on several occasions to accomplish a joint conference between employers and men. At each interview held the employes showed an inclination to arbitrate the disputes, while the other side could not see that any beneficial results would accrue from such conference.

Would it not be possible for our people to form such an organization as has been established in the United States under the name of the Civic Federation, one of its objects being industrial peace, and to endeavor to improve the relations between employers and employees? This body comprises employers, labor leaders, professional men, educators, publicists, and others. As one of its promoters said in an address to the members: "It is a fundamental point in law that no man should be a judge in his own cause. So it should be with trades unions and employers. Neither the men nor the employers should assume to sit in judgment in their own case, because neither can see both sides of the question. It is very rarely indeed in my experience that one party is entirely right and the other party wholly wrong. You must get a disinterested party to judge between them, and all will be well." Have we not among us men of public spirit who would be willing thus to associate themselves to endeavor to bring to an amicable and impartial settlement this class of disputes, without interfering with definite trade regulations?

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Circulars were sent to the clerks of all the municipalities in the province, asking them for information as to the industries started during 1906, the openings for other industries, the number and cost of new buildings, and the amounts expended on permanent improvements and on sanitation. The clerks of all the cities, of nearly all the towns and incorporated villages and of many of the townships filled up and returned these schedules, the total number being 558, a satisfactory increase over 227 in last year's report. Some of the clerks, however, showed a strange reluctance in giving this information, many requiring repeated applications, and a few of the towns and villages still being absent from the returns.

The following cities, towns, villages and townships, through their clerks, responded to the above enquiries:—

NOTE.—C, for city; Tn., for town; V, for village; Tp., for township.

Acton, V.
Adelaide, Tp.
Adolphustown, Tp.
Ailsa Craig, V.
Alexandria, Tn.
Alfred, Tp.
Alice and Fraser, Tps.
Alliston, Tn.
Almonte, Tn.
Alnwick, Tp.
Alvinston, V.
Ameliasburg, Tp.
Amherstburg, Tn.
Ancaster, Tp.
Anderdon, Tp.
Arkona, V.
Arnprior, Tn.
Arran, Tp.
Artemesia, Tp.
Arthur, V.
Assiginack, Tp.
Athol, Tp.
Aylmer, Tn.
Ayr, V.
Bagot, Tp.
Bangor, Tp.
Barrie, Tn.
Barton, Tp.
Bath, V.
Bayfield, V.
Beamsville, V.
Beaverton, V.
Bedford, Tp.
Beeton, V.
Belle River, V.
Belleville, C.
Berlin, Tn.
Bertie, Tp.
Beverley, Tp.
Bexley, Tp.
Biddulph, Tp.
Blandford, Tp.
Blenheim, Tn.
Blenheim, Tp.
Blind River, Tn.
Blyth, V.
Bobcaygeon, V.
Bolton, V.
Bonfield, Tn.
Bothwell, Tn.
Bowmanville, Tn.
Bracebridge, Tn.
Bradford, Tn.
Brampton, Tn.
Brantford, C.
Bridgeburg, V.
Brighton, V.
Brock, Tp.
Brockville, Tn.
Bruce, Tp.
Bruce Mines, Tn.
Brussels, V.
Burgess, N., Tp.
Burks' Falls, V.
Caistor, Tp.
Caledon, Tp.
Caledonia, V.
Camden East, Tp.
Canborough, Tp.
Cannington, Tn.
Caradoc, Tp.
Carden, Tp.
Cardiff, Tp.
Cardinal, Tp.
Carleton Place, Tn.
Carling, Tp.
Carrick, Tp.
Cartwright, Tp.
Casselman, V.
Cavan, Tp.
Cayuga, V.
Cayuga North, Tp.
Cayuga South, Tp.
Chandos, Tp.
Charlottenburg, Tp.
Charlotteville, Tp.
Chatsworth, V.
Chatham, C.
Chingacousy, Tp.
Chesley, Tn.
Chesterville, V.
Chippewa, V.
Christie, Tp.
Clara, Tp.
Clarence, Tp.
Clarendon and Miller, Tps.
Clarke, Tp.
Clifford, V.
Clinton, Tp.
Cobden, V.
Cobourg, Tn.
Cockburn Island, Tp.
Colborne, Tp.
Colborne, V.
Colchester, North, Tp.
Colchester, South, Tp.
Collingwood, Tn.
Copper Cliff, Tn.
Cornwall, Tn.
Cramahe, Tp.
Creemore, V.
Crosby, N, Tp.
Crowland, Tp.
Culross, Tp.
Cumberland, Tp.
Dalhousie, Tp.
Darling, Tp.
Darlington, Tp.
Delaware, Tp.
Delhi, V.
Denbigh, Tp.
Dereham, Tp.
Deseronto, Tn.
Dorchester North, Tp.
Drayton, V.
Dresden, Tn.
Drummond, Tp.
Dumfries, North, Tp.
Dumfries, South, Tp.
Dundalk, V.
Dundas, Tn.
Dungannon, Tp.
Dunn, Tp.
Dunnett, Tp.
Dunnville, Tn.
Durham, Tn.
Dutton, V.
Dysart, Tp.
Easthope, North, Tp.
Easthope, South, Tp.
Eastnor, Tp.
Edwardsburg, Tp.
Egansville, V.
Egremont, Tp.
Ekfrid, Tp.
Elizabethtown, Tp.
Ellice, Tp.
Elmira, V.
Elmsley, South, Tp.
Elora, V.
Embro, V.
Emily, Tp.
Ennismore, Tp.
Eramosa, Tp.
Erin, Tp.
Erin, V.
Ernesttown, Tp.
Escott, Rear of, Tp.
Essa, Tp.
Essex, Tn.
Etobicoke, Tp.
Exeter, V.
Fenelon, Tp.
Fenelon Falls, V.
Fergus, V.
Fitzroy, Tp.
Flamboro, East, Tp.
Flos, Tp.
Forest, Tn.
Fort Erie, V.
Fort Frances, Tn.
Fort William, C.
Fraser, Tp.
Fredericksburg, North, Tp.
Fredericksburg, South, Tp.
Galt, Tn.
Gananoque, Tn,
Garafraxa, West, Tp.
Garden Island, V.
Georgetown, V.
Georgina, Tp.
Glanford, Tp.
Glencoe, V.
Glenelg, Tp.
Gloucester, Tp.
Goderich, Tn.
Goderich, Tp.
Gore Bay, Tn.
Gosfield, North, Tp.
Gosfield, South, Tp.
Gower, North, Tp.
Grand Valley, V.
Grantham, Tp.
Grattan, Tp.
Gravenhurst, Tn.
Grey, Tp.
Grimsby, North, Tp.
Guelph, C.
Guelph, Tp.
Gwillimbury, East, Tp.
Gwillimbury, North, Tp.

Gwillimbury, West, Tp.
Hagarty, Tp.
Hagerman, Tp.
Hagersville, V.
Haldimand, Tp.
Hamilton, C.
Hamilton, Tp.
Hanover, Tn.
Hanmer, Tp.
Harriston, Tn.
Harvey, Tp.
Harwick, Tp.
Hastings, V.
Havelock, V.
Hawkesbury, Tn.
Hawkesbury, East, Tp.
Hawkesbury, West, Tp.
Hay, Tp.
Head, Maria and Clara Tps.
Hensall, V.
Hespeler, Tn.
Hibbert, Tp.
Hilton, Tp.
Hinchinbrooke, Tp.
Hintonburgh, V.
Holland Landing, V.
Houghton, Tp.
Howe Island, Tp.
Howick, Tp.
Hudson, Tp.
Humberstone, Tp.
Hungerford, Tp.
Huntingdon, Tp.
Huntsville, Tn.
Huron, Tp.
Innisfil, Tp.
Iroquois, V.
Jocelyn, Tp.
Kaladar, Tp.
Kemptville, V.
Kenora, Tn.
Keppel, Tp.
Kerns, Tp.
Kincardine. Tn.
Kincardine, Tp.
King, Tp.
Kingston, C.
Kingston, Tp.
Kingsville, Tn.
Kinloss, Tp.
Laird, Tp.
Lakefield, V.
Lanark, V.
Lancaster, Tp.
Lancaster, V.
Lansdowne, Tp.
Lavant, Tp.
Laxton, Tp.
Leamington, Tn.
Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Tps.
Limerick, Tp.
Lindsay, Tn.
Listowel, Tn.
Little Current, Tn.
Lochiel, Tp.
Logan, Tp.
London, C.
London, Tp.
Longueuil, Tp.
L'Orignal, V.
Lorne, Tp.
Loughborough, Tp.
Louth, Tp.
Lucan, V.
Lucknow, V.
Luther, West, Tp.
McKillop, Tp.
McKim, Tp.
McLean, Tp.
McNab, Tp.
Machar, Tp.
Madoc, Tp.
Madoc, V.
Maidstone, Tp.
Malahide, Tp.
Malden, Tp.
Mara, Tp.
Maria, Tp.
Mariposa, Tp.
Markdale, V.
Markham, V.
Markham, Tp.
Marlborough, Tp.
Marmora, V.
Martland, Tp.
Maryborough, Tp.
Massey, Tn.
Matchedash, Tp.
Matilda, Tp.
Mattawa, Tn.
Mattawan, Tp.
Maxville, V.
Mayo, Tp.
Meaford, Tn.
Medonte, Tp.
Medora, Tp.
Merrickville, V.
Merritton, V.
Mersea, Tp.
Millbrook, V.
Miller, Tp.
Milton, West, Tn.
Milverton, V.
Minden, Tp.
Michell, Tn.
Monaghan, North, Tp.
Monaghan, South, Tp.
Monmouth, Tp.
Mono, Tp
Montague, Tp.
Moore, Tp.
Morley, Tp.
Mornington, Tp.
Morris, Tp.
Mosa, Tp.
Mountain, Tp.
Mount Forest, Tn.
Mulmur, Tp.
Murray, Tp.
Muskoka, Tp.
Nairn and Lorne, Tps.
Napanee, Tn.
Nassagaweya, Tp.
Neebing, Tp.
Neelon, Tp.
Nelson, Tp.
Nepean, Tp.
Newboro, V.
Newburgh, V.
Newbury, V.
Newcastle, V.
New Hamburg, V.
New Liskeard, Tn.
Newmarket, Tn.
Niagara, Tn.
Niagara, Tp.
Niagara Falls, C.
Nipissing, Tp.
Nissouri, East, Tp.
Nissouri, West, Tp.
North Bay, Tn.
Norwich, V.
Norwich, North, Tp.
Norwich, South, Tp.
Norwood, V.
Oakland, Tp.
Oakley, Tp.
Oakville, Tn.
Oil Springs, V.
Olden, Tp.
Oliver, Tp.
Omemee, V.
Oneida, Tp.
Ops, Tp.
Orangeville, Tn.
Orford, Tp.
Orillia, Tp.
Oro, Tp.
Oshawa, Tn.
Osnabruck, Tp.
Oso, Tp.
Otonabee, Tp.
Ottawa, C.
Ottawa, East, V.
Owen Sound, Tn.
Oxford, Tp.
Oxford, East, Tp.
Oxford, North, Tp.
Paipoonge, Tp.
Paisley, V.
Palmerston, Tn.
Palmerston, Tp.
Papineau, Tp.
Paris, Tn.
Parkhill, Tn.
Parry Sound, Tn.
Peel, Tp.
Pelee Island, Tp.
Pelham, Tp.
Pembroke, Tn.
Pembroke, Tp.
Penetanguishene, Tn.
Percy, Tp.
Perth, Tn.
Peterborough. C.
Petrolea, Tn.
Pickering, Tp.
Picton, Tn.
Pittsburgh, Tp.
Plantagenet, North, Tp.
Plummer Additional, Tp.
Plympton, Tp.
Point Edward, V.
Port Arthur, C.
Port Carling, V.
Port Colborne, V.
Port Dalhousie, V.
Port Dover, V.
Port Hope, Tn.
Portland, Tp.
Port Perry, V.
Port Rowan, V.
Portsmouth, V.
Port Stanley, V.
Powassan, Tn.
Prescott, Tn.
Preston, Tn.
Prince, Tp.
Raglan, Tp.
Rainy River, Tn.
Raleigh, Tp.
Rama, Tp.
Ramsay, Tp.
Ratter and Dunnett, Tps.
Rawdon, Tp.
Renfrew, Tn.
Richmond, Tp.
Richmond Hill, V.
Richmond, West, V.
Ridgetown, Tn.
Rochester, Tp.
Rockland, V.
Romney, Tp.
Roxborough, Tp.
Ryerson, Tp.
St. Catharines, C.
St. Edmonds, Tp.
St. Mary's, Tn.
St. Thomas, C.
Saltfleet, Tp.
Sandwich, Tn.
Sandwich, West, Tp.
Sarnia, Tn.
Sarnia, Tp.
Saugeen, Tp.
Sault Ste. Marie, Tn.
Scott, Tp.
Scugog, Tp.
Seaforth, Tn.
Sebastopol, Tp.
Seneca, Tp.
Shelburne, V.
Sherbrooke, Tp.
Sherbrooke, South, Tp.
Simcoe, Tn.
Smith's Falls, Tn.
Somerville, Tp.
Sophiasburgh, Tp.
Southwold, Tp.
Springfield, V.
Stafford, Tp.
Stamford, Tp.
Stanhope, Tp.
Stanley, Tp.
Stayner, Tn.
Steelton, Tn.
Stephen, Tp.
Stirling, V.
Stouffville, V.
Stratford, C.
Strathroy, Tn.
Streetsville, V.
Strong, Tp.
Sturgeon Falls, Tn.
Sturgeon Point, V.
Sudbury, Tn.
Sullivan, Tp.
Sundridge, V.
Sunnidale, Tp.
Sutton West, V.
Sydenham, Tp.
Tara, V.
Tecumseth, Tp.
Teeswater, V
Tehkummah, Tp.
Thamesville, V.
Thedford, V.
Thessalon, Tn.

Thessalon, Tp.
Thompson, Tp.
Thorah, Tp.
Thornbury, Tn.
Thorold, Tn.
Thorold, Tp.
Thurlow, Tp.
Tilbury, V.
Tilbury, East, Tp.
Tilbury, North, Tp.
Tilbury, West, Tp.
Tillsonburg, Tn.
Tiny, Tp.
Tiverton, V.
Torbolton, Tp.
Toronto, C.
Toronto, East, Tn.
Toronto Gore, Tp.
Toronto Junction, Tn.
Toronto, North, Tn.
Tossorontio, Tp.
Tottenham, V.
Townsend, Tp.
Trafalgar, Tp.
Tuckersmith, Tp.
Turnberry, Tp.
Tweed, V.
Uxbridge, Tn.
Uxbridge, Tp.
Van Horne, Tp.
Vankleek Hill, Tn.
Vaughan, Tp.
Verulam, Tp.
Vespra, Tp.
Vienna, V.
Wainfleet, Tp.
Walkerton, Tn.
Walkerville, Tn.
Wallace, Tp.
Wallaceburg, Tn.
Warwick, Tp.
Waterdown, V.
Waterford, V.
Waterloo, Tn.
Waterloo, Tp.
Watford, V.
Watt, Tp.
Webbwood, Tn.
Welland, Tn.
Wellington, V.
Weston, V.
Westport, V.
Whitby, Tn.
Whitby, East, Tp.
Widdifield, Tp.
Williams East, Tp.
Willoughby, Tp.
Winchester, Tn.
Windham, Tp.
Windsor, C.
Wingham, Tn.
Woodbridge, V.
Woodhouse, Tp.
Woodstock, C.
Woodville, V.
Woolwich, Tp.
Wroxeter, V.
Wylie, Tp.
Wyoming, V.
Yonge, Front, Tp.
Yonge and Escott Rear, Tps.
Zorra, East, Tp.
Zorra, West, Tp.

Reports from Municipal Clerks.

ACTON, V.—Good openings for creamery, cheese factory and boot and shoe factory.

Number of buildings erected, 6; cost about $6,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,745. T. T. Moore, Village Clerk, Acton P.O.

ADELAIDE, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. H. J. Miller, Township Clerk, Adelaide P.O.

ADOLPHUSTOWN, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. D. W. Roblin, Township Clerk, Dorland P.O.

AILSA CRAIG, V.—Good opening for brick and tile yard and plenty of clay.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $8,800; one being Town Hall, costing $8,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $120. E. B. Smith, Village Clerk, Ailsa Craig P.O.

ALEXANDRIA, Tn.—Number of buildings erected, 10; cost, $23,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,390. E. H. Tiffany, Town Clerk, Alexandria P.O.

ALFRED, Tp.—Good openings for electric light plant and for grist mill.

Number of buildings erected, 20; cost about $25,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $600.

Amount expended on sanitation, $50. Joseph Brisebois, Township Clerk, Alfred P.O.

ALICE AND FRASER, Tps.—Two portable saw mills with shingle mills attached were started.

Many farm buildings erected and barns costing from $300 to $1,000. Farmers now building good substantial dwelling houses, costing from $1,500 to $2,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $750. J. M. Kennedy, Township Clerk, Pembroke P.O.

ALLISTON, Tn.—Horse-shoe factory started. A manufactory of threshing machines will be in operation in a few months. Good opening for a woodenware factory.

Number of buildings erected, 15; cost about $30,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,500.

Amount expended on sanitation, $500. W. M. Lockhart, Town Clerk, Alliston P.O.

ALMONTE, Tn.—Good opening for industries requiring hydraulic power and employing heads of families, as existing woollen mills give employment to younger members.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000. J. T. Kirkland, Town Clerk, Almonte P.O.

ALNWICK, Tp.—Barber and livery businesses started.

Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $1,800.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $20. Jas. Roberts, Township Clerk, Roseneath P.O.

ALVINSTON, V.—Good opening for a foundry and other industries; plenty of water and good railway facilities.

Number of buildings erected, 5; total cost, $8,700.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,280.

Amount expended on sanitation, $150. John Irving, Village Clerk, Alvinston P.O.

AMELIASBURGH, Tp.— Good opening for canning industry.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200.

Amount expended on sanitation, $125. Jas. Benson, Township Clerk, Ameliasburgh P.O.

AMHERSTBURG, Tn.—Canning factory opened. Good opening for any industry using limestone or requiring shipment by water.

Many dwellings erected; cost, $15,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,700.

Amount expended on sanitation, $12,300 for sewers. J. H. C. Leggatt, Town Clerk, Amherstburg P.O.

ANCASTER, Tp.—An apple evaporator started.

Amount expended on permanent improvements in Ancaster Village was $1,000.—Henry Pim, Township Clerk, Ancaster P.O.

ANDERDON, Tp.—Good opening for cheese factory or creamery; also for soda ash factory or steel plant. A. C. Mailloux, Township Clerk, Anderdon P.O.

ARKONA, V.—Good opening for canning factory.

One building erected; cost, $1,500. J. Brown, Village Clerk, Arkona P.O.

ARNPRIOR, Tn.—Three factories started, for shirts, stockings and socks and wooden clothes pins. Openings for foundry and furniture factory.

Number of buildings erected, about 40; cost, $91,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $22,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $1,100. Trevor H. Grout, Town Clerk, Arnprior P.O.

ARRAN, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,848.

Amount expended on sanitation, $67. H. T. Potts, Township Clerk, Dunblane P.O.

ARTEMESIA, Tp.—First class opening for furniture factory, sash and door factory or grist mill. Power is plentiful and when the Georgian Bay Power Co. has completed development, no doubt any amount of electric power may be had cheaply.

A considerable number of buildings were erected, aggregating, at least, $20,000, and there will be more the coming season.

No expenditure or permanent improvement, but some $5,000 will be expended this year, $3,000 on sidewalks and $2,000 to $3,000 on bridges. W. J. Bellamy, Township Clerk, Flesherton P.O.

ARTHUR, V.—Number of buildings erected, 12; cost about $16,000.
Amount expended on sanitation, $75. D. T. Small, Village Clerk, Arthur P.O.

ASSIGINACK, Tp.—The oil industry has advanced somewhat during the year; there are several good wells in operation. Good opening for a saw mill on account of the water facilities.
One new building was erected, a jeweller's shop, costing $1,500.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,677. A. J. McLean, Township Clerk, Manitowaning P.O.

ATHOL, Tp.—A mill has been established for grinding feed, with gasoline power, 17 h.p.; also an outfit of hoop nets, boats., etc., for fishing in waters of East Lake. Good opening for apple barrel and cheese box factories.
Number of buildings erected, 4; aggregate cost, $1,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $500. W. Moore, Township Clerk, Cherry Valley P.O.

AYLMER, Tn.—The Cigar Co. are enlarging their business and the Foundry Co. is issuing more stock. Good opening for shoe factory, also for tile and sewer pipe factory, with marl for cement close at hand.
Number of buildings erected, 20; agregate cost, $30,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000. Junius Bradley, Town Clerk, Aylmer P.O.

AYR, V.—A bonus will be given to any good industry.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,523.
Amount expended on sanitation, $100. A. J. Reid, Village Clerk, Ayr P.O.

BAGOT Tp.—Immense water power going to waste. Openings for flour mills, blast furnaces, sulphate works, furniture factory, and almost any manufacturing industry. J. J. Dillon, Township Clerk, Calabogie P.O.

BANGOR, Tp.—The extension of the Central Ontario Railway is under construction through this municipality. In the near future a woollen mill would be a good investment.
Number of buildings erected, 12; cost about $5,000. T. P. Netterville, Township Clerk, Maynooth P.O.

BARRIE, Tn.—Factory for smallwares and grocer supplies started. The foundry was burned out; they have rebuilt but have not yet started the works. Good opening for a foundry, also for a factory for any wooden or smallwares, woollen factory and boot and shoe factory and furniture factory.
Number of buildings erected, 84; cost, at least, $175,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $10,000.
Amount expended on sanitation, very little. E. Donnell, Town Clerk, Barrie P.O.

BARTON, Tp.—Opening for almost any kind of industry in the north-east portion of the township; the township taxes being low should be an inducement.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. This year there will be more, as the township is offering 50 per cent. of the cost for cement sidewalks.
Amount expended on sanitation, $138. H. Bryant, Township Clerk, Hamilton P.O.

BATH, V.—Opening for canning factory.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,300 for a bridge. Max. Robinson, Village Clerk, Bath P.O.

Bayfield, V.—Roller flour mill and tile works for culverts started. Good opening for flax mill and for brick and field tile yard.

Number of houses built, 3; cost about $7,000. H. W. Erwin, Village Clerk, Bayfield P.O.

Beamsville, V.—A fruit and vegetable canning factory started. Good openings for cooperage, basket or box factory.

Number of buildings erected, 7; cost, $19,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements was $9,000, being $1,000 for roads and $8,000 for sidewalks.

Amount expended on sanitation, $25. H. V. Robins, Village Clerk, Beamsville P.O.

Beaverton, V.—Good openings for furniture factory; good shipping facilities, there being two railways.

Number of buildings erected, 8; cost, $9,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $387.

Amount expended on sanitation, $109. C. A. Paterson, Village Clerk, Beaverton, P.O.

Bedford, Tp.—Some farm buildings erected; cost about $3,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. Jas. McNeil, Township Clerk, Burridge P.O.

Beeton, V.—Planing mill started. Good opening for a carriage factory.

Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, $9,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $150. Joseph Wright, Village Clerk, Beeton P.O.

Belle River, V.—Openings for various industries.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $1,650.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $560. Joseph Benoit, Village Clerk, Belle River P.O.

Belleville, City.—Fruit and vinegar works, two cement works, rolling mills and mattress factory started. Openings for all kinds of industries.

Number of buildings erected, about 50; cost, about $75,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $28,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $1,973, including $1,103 for sewers. W. C. Mikel, City Clerk, Belleville.

Berlin, Tn.—There have been established three furniture factories, one shoe factory, one comb and novelty factory, one meter factory and one brick factory. Opening for any iron industry.

Number of buildings erected, 275; cost, $495,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, including sewers, was $45,000. H. Aletter, Town Clerk, Berlin P.O.

Bertie, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 30; cost, $25,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,218.

Amount expended on sanitation, $64. M. S. Pound, Township Clerk, Ridgeway P.O.

Beverley, Tp.—Some houses and barns erected.

County expended some money in township under good roads system. Wm. Wood, Township Clerk, Rockton P.O.

Bexley, Tp.—Creamery started.

One building erected; cost, about $1,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. Alf. Taylor, Township Clerk, Victoria Road P.O.

Biddulph, Tp.—Good opening for cement works and other industries.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, nearly $7,000. W. D. Stanley, Township Clerk, Granton P.O.

Blandford, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,631.
Amount expended on sanitation, $31. R. J. Henderson, Township Clerk, Bright P.O.

Blenheim, Tn.—Opening for canning factory and variety of industries.
Buildings erected cost about $10,000 or $12,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000. Percy S. Shillington, Town Clerk, Blenheim P.O.

Blenheim, Tp.—This agricultural district is well supplied with cheese factories and creameries. The township contains five unincorporated villages and has good railway facilities.
Some buildings were erected, principally dwellings; cost, about $8,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,722.
Amount expended on sanitation, $49. Hugh Allan, Town Clerk, Richwood P.O.

Blind River, Tn.—Opening for saw mill and for tannery.
Large number of buildings erected and more going up. Dwellings scarce.
Surveying for waterworks and sewers. Jas. Lochore, Town Clerk, Blind River P.O.

Blyth, V.—Openings for salt works, foundry, canning factory, carriage factory, boot and shoe factory, ready-made clothing factory and flax mill.
Number of buildings erected, 8; cost, $9,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,044.
Amount expended on sanitation, $200. A. Elder, Village Clerk, Blyth P.O.

Bobcaygeon, V.—A small saw mill, with one circular saw was started. A municipal electric light and power plant was established, the village having bought the water power. Having electric power and a branch of the C.P. Railway, there are openings for any factories requiring wood.
Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, $4,500.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $560. Chas. E. Stewart, Village Clerk, Bobcaygeon P.O.

Bolton, V.—There is an openings for a shoe shop.
One building erected; cost, about $700.
This summer $2,500 is to be expended on cement walks. Jno. Macdonald, Village Clerk, Bolton P.O.

Bonfield, Tn.—Sash and door factory started. Opening for a furniture factory, and there is good water power.
Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, about $2,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $800. John Moran, Town Clerk, Bonfield P.O.

Bothwell, Tn.—Good opening for canning factory, also for a roller flour mill.
Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, about $3,000. W. H. Bradley, Town Clerk, Bothwell P.O.

Bowmanville, Tn.—Openings for manufactures of any kind.
Number of buildings erected, 4, costing $8,500; three of these were dwellings, costing $2,000 each, and one, a warehouse costing $2,500.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000.
Amount expended on sanitation, $500. John Lyle, Town Clerk, Bowmanville P.O.

Bracebridge, Tn.—Good openings for furniture and woodenware factories.
Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $8,500.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $12,400. A. C. Salmon, Town Clerk, Bracebridge P.O.

BRADFORD, Tn.—There are openings for new industries; we have within the corporation limits a large amount of land that can be acquired very cheap, and suitable for factories of almost any kind.

Two blocks were erected on Main Street, costing $3,000 each, besides several dwelling houses, costing between $10,000 and $15,000. Robert Stewart, Town Clerk, Bradford P.O.

BRAMPTON, Tn.—Openings for industries run by water power.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,138. T. J. Blain, Brampton P.O.

BRANTFORD, City.—A felt and rubber boots factory, a roofing factory, and a sand lime brick factory were started. The city is open for all kinds of industries.

Number of buildings erected, 338; cost, $408,625.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $11,765.

Amount expended on sanitation, $10,600, being for the construction of sewers. H. F. Leonard, City Clerk, Brantford P.O.

BRIDGEBURG, V.—Openings for various industries.

Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. Henry Emrick, Village Clerk, Bridgeburg P.O.

BRIGHTON, V.—Boat building factory started. Opening for any industry using coal, brought across the lake.

Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000.

A Commissioner with yearly salary attends to our sanitary affairs. T. Lockwood, Village Clerk, Brighton P.O.

BROCK, Tp.—Planing mill and sash and door factory started. Good opening for a cement mill, there being a bed of several hundred acres of marl on the 13th con. of Brock.

The buildings erected in the Police Village of Sunderland and the Township of Brock would aggregate about $25,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $3,300.

Amount expended on sanitation, about $300. Frank Doble, Township Clerk, Sunderland P.O.

BROCKVILLE, Tn.—Woodenware factory and cement and pressed brick factory started. Openings for various new industries.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $13,700.

Amount expended on sanitation, $700. Geo. K. Dewey, Town Clerk, Brockville P.O.

BRUCE, Tp.—Mill for chopping grain, etc., started.

Number of buildings erected, about 12; cost from $10,000 to $15,000, besides a large number of barns.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,440. J. G. Mackay, Township Clerk, Underwood P.O.

BRUCE MINES, Tn.—Opening for saw mills.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $3,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Thos. Sullivan, Town Clerk, Bruce Mines P.O.

BRUSSELS, V.—A new creamery started. Openings for any kind of industries.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000 for cement sidewalks. F. S. Scott, Village Clerk, Brussels P.O.

Burgess, N., Tp.—Openings for mining.

Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, about $2,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,500 by county on good roads system. R. T. Noonan, Township Clerk, Micaville P.O.

Burk's Falls, V.—Good openings for a flour mill, and ample room for wood-working industries.

Number of buildings erected, 6 or 7, dwellings costing about $1,000 each.

Amount spent on permanent improvements, $1,277.

Amount spent on sanitation, $9. John Duke, Village Clerk, Burk's Falls P.O.

Caistor, Tp.—The number of buildings erected was 5 or 6. Albert Shields, Township Clerk, Caistorville P.O.

Caledon, Tp.—Good opening for industries; valuable water power of about 40 h.p. idle.

Amount expended for permanent improvements about $700 for cement sidewalks. J. L. Meek, Township Clerk, Alton P.O.

Caledonia, V.—Openings for almost any kind of industry; good shipping facilities, two railways and abundant gas supplied by two natural gas companies.

Number of buildings erected 7, costing $10,000, besides several thousand dollars spent in extensive repairs.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $750.

Amount expended on sanitation $50. Thos. Hassard, Village Clerk, Caledonia P.O.

Camden East, Tp.—Openings for canning factory and pork packing works.

A number of buildings erected; cost about $7,250.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,150.

Amount expended on sanitation $48. E. F. Hinch, Township Clerk, Centreville P.O.

Canborough, Tp.—Number of buildings erected 2 dwellings, costing about $5,000, and 4 barns.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $525. Walter Melick, Township Clerk, Canborough P.O.

Cannington, Tn.—New tannery started. The carriage factory which was closed is to be re-opened. Opening for almost any industries.

The buildings erected were one brick dwelling and a number of additions and repairs amounting to close upon $15,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,632, for cement sidewalks. W. A. Robinson, Town Clerk, Cannington P.O.

Caradoc, Tp.—Good opening for fruit canning factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements about $5.000.

Amount expended on sanitation about $100. C. H. Lockwood, Township Clerk, Mt. Brydges P.O.

Carden, Tp.—Condensed peat fuel works started.

Number of buildings erected about 10: cost about $10,000.

Amount expended on Permanent improvements about $200. John Walsh, Township Clerk, Kirkfield P.O.

Cardiff, Tn.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600, being a government grant. David Young, Township Clerk, Deer Lake P.O.

Cardinal, V.—Number of buildings erected 2; cost $1,800.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,818. M. Kavanagh, Village Clerk, Cardinal P.O.

CARLETON PLACE, Tn.—Openings for any kind of industries.

Number of buildings erected 11; cost $20,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements was, $7,777. A. R. G. Peden, Town Clerk, Carleton Place P.O.

CARLING, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $58. Jas. Crerar, Township Clerk, Shebeshekong P.O.

CARRICK, Tp.—Openings for light manufacturing of any kind.

There was one dwelling house erected: cost $2,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500.

Amount expended on sanitation, $75. J. O. Johnston, Township Clerk, Mildmay P.O.

CARTWRIGHT, Tp.—Number of building erected 6: cost, $7,100.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $717.

Amount expended on sanitation, $119. Wm. Beacock, Township Clerk, Cæsarea P.O.

CASSELMAN, V.—New brick yard started. Electric plant not yet completed. Good opening for door, sash, and moulding factory.

Number of buildings erected 17; cost about $4,000. G. H. Larocque, Village Clerk, Casselman P.O.

CAVAN, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,274.

Amount expended on sanitation, $50. J. J. Fair, Township Clerk, Millbrook, P.O.

CAYUGA, V.—A window glass factory, is not yet in operation, but is nearly ready. There are openings for a knitting factory, a canning factory and a cheese factory.

Number of buildings erected 6; cost about $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,000. J. W. Sheppard, Village Clerk, Cayuga P.O.

CAYUGA NORTH, Tp.—Number of buildings erected 3: cost, about $3,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,526. W. A. McFarlane, Township Clerk, Cayuga P.O.

CAYUGA SOUTH, Tp.—Number of buildings erected 3: cost, about $5,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $200. Jas. W. Caughell, Township Clerk, South Cayuga P.O.

CHANDOS, Tp.—A new saw-mill was started. There is fine water power for an electric smelter, in the vicinity of large iron ore beds.

Number of buildings erected 3: cost, $2,000. Anson Andrus, Township Clerk, Glenalda P.O.

CHARLOTTENBURGH, Tp.—A new cheese factory was started.

Some buildings have been erected but it is impossible to ascertain the number and cost in a township with an area exceeding 80,000 acres.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,693.

Amount expended on sanitation, $256. J. H. Macgillivray, Township Clerk, Williamstown P.O.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Tp.—Good opening for evaporator.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $10. R. W. McCall, Township Clerk, Vittoria P.O.

CHATSWORTH, V.—Number of buildings erected 2: cost, $1,700.

The amount expended on permanent improvements was $477. W. G. Reilly, Village Clerk, Chatsworth.

CHATHAM, City.—An automobile manufactory, a bent wooden goods factory and a steel goods factory were started. Good opening for a pork

packing establishment, our county producing and Chatham shipping a large number of hogs; an oil refinery, as we are in the heart of the Canadian oil territory; a beet sugar factory, a furniture factory, a boot and shoe factory, and a tannery.

Number of buildings erected, 126; cost, $135,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $102,159.

Amount expended on sanitation, $6,205. W. G. Merritt, City Clerk, Chatham P.O.

CHINGACOUSIE, Tp.—Terra cotta brick works started.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,000. Robt. Kee, Township Clerk, Cheltenham P.O.

CHESTERVILLE, V.—Good opening for a door and sash factory.

Extension to one block erected; cost, about $4,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,000 for granolithic walks. W. J. Nash, Village Clerk, Chesterville P.O.

CHESLEY, Tn.—Factory for brass and iron beds started. Opening for factory for plush goods.

Number of buildings erected 11; cost $25,000; including $15,000 for factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,200.

Amount expended on sanitation, $50. Wm. McDonald, Town Clerk, Chesley P.O.

CHIPPEWA, V.—A branch bank was opened. There are good openings for any manufacturing concern that can use electric energy.

Number of buildings erected, one; cost, $3,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. Chas. Weinbrenner, Village Clerk, Chippewa P.O.

CHRISTIE, Tp.—Good openings for any woodworking industry, as timber is plentiful and railway facilities of the best.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400. Jas. Buchner, Township Clerk, Orrville, P.O.

CLARA, Tp.—See Head Tp.

CLARENCE, Tp.—There is an opening for a grist mill.

A number of buildings have been erected, costing from $350 upwards.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,476.

Amount expended on sanitation, $73. Joseph Menard, Township Clerk, The Brook P.O.

CLARENDON AND MILLER, Tps.—Number of buildings erected, 14; cost, $2,450.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $900. J. F. Card, Township Clerk, Plevna P.O.

CLARKE, Tp.—There is a good opening for a butter factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,800 or $2,000. John Rickaby, Township Clerk, Orono P.O.

CLIFFORD, V.—Good opening for a planing mill.

Number of buildings erected, 5; being one cement mercantile block and four brick houses, and several dwellings were veneered with brick; cost, $17,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,700, for purchase and extension by the municipality of the acetylene gas building and plant. J. R. Aitchison, Village Clerk, Clifford P.O.

CLINTON, Tp.—Canning factory started. Opening for basket factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,400. G. W. Tinlin, Township Clerk, Beamsville P.O.

COBDEN, V.—Good opening for a foundry and machine repair shop.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $350. J. R. Warren, Village Clerk, Cobden P.O.

COBOURG, Tn.—A candy factory was started. There are openings for canning factory, iron works, packing house and general manufacturing of any kind.

Number of buildings erected, 50; aggregate cost, about $300,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $10,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $10,000. D. H. Minaker, Town Clerk, Cobourg P.O.

COCKBURN ISLANDS, Tp.—Opening for coal oil and natural gas operations.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $593, beside Government grant and statute labor. A Monck, Township Clerk, Cockburn Island P.O.

COLBORNE, Tp.—The C.P.R. has built station about centre of Township and may give opening for industries.

Some farm buildings and barns erected; cost, $6,000 or $7,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. F. W. McDonagh, Township Clerk, Carlow P.O.

COLBORNE, V.—Number of buildings erected, 7; cost, $12,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,653. Geo. Keyes, Village Clerk, Colborne V.

COLCHESTER NORTH, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, about $5,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000. A. C. Atkinson, Township Clerk, Gesto P.O.

COLCHESTER SOUTH, Tp.—Opening for canning factory.

Number of buildings erected, 20; cost, $36,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $850. C. T. Arner, Township Clerk, Harrow P.O.

COLLINGWOOD, Tn.—Good openings for woodworking industries.

Cost of new building erected, about $60,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $7,000.

A sewerage system is now under construction. J. H. Duncan, Town Clerk, Collingwood P.O.

COPPER CLIFF, Tn.—Cost of new building erected, about $30,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, about $500. Thos, Stoddart, Town Clerk, Copper Cliff P.O.

CRAMAHE, Tp.—Good opening for a canning factory.

There were erected a new school house, parsonage and other buildings; cost, about $5,500. C. A. Wilson, Township Clerk, Castleton P.O.

CORNWALL, Tn.—Chair factory started. Opening for almost any kind of industry.

Number of buildings erected, 7; cost, about $44,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $10,290, being $4,550 for roads and $5,740 for granolithic walks.

Amount expended on sanitation, $230. Geo. S. Jarvis, Town Clerk, Cornwall P.O.

CREEMORE, V.—An apple evaporator was started, Good opening for a fruit cannery.

Number of buildings erected, 4; including G.T.R. station; aggregate cost, $4,800.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. A. H. Watson, Village Clerk, Creemore P.O.

Crosby, N. Tp.—Good opening for a malleable iron works in Westport.

One new house was erected; cost, $1,200.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. Wm. McKnight, Township Clerk, Westport P.O.

Crowland, Tp.—The manufacturing of iron and steel was started. H. L. Pratt, Township Clerk, Crowland P.O.

Culross, Tp.—Amount spent on permanent improvements, about $2,000.

Amount spent on sanitation, about $30. Chas. Button, Township Clerk, Teeswater P.O.

Cumberland, Tp.—Good openings for a grist mill and a carriage factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $150. W. W. Dunning, Township Clerk, Cumberland P.O.

Dalhousie, Tp.—Good opening for electric power, there being two good water powers available, one of 80 ft. head.

Only a few farm buildings were erected: cost, about $2,000.

The amount expended on permanent improvements was $600. Walter Geddes, Township Clerk, Dalhousie Lake P.O.

Darling, Tp.—Openings for mining operations.

Two or three barns erected; cost, $100 to $150 each.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $100. Jas. H. Rintoul, Township Clerk, Tatlock P.O.

Darlington, Tp.—Manufacture of pearl barley started.

Number of buildings erected about 6; cost, about $4,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,250.

Amount expended on sanitation, $317. H. Elliott, Township Clerk, Hampton P.O.

Delaware, Tp.—Good opening for milling industries.

Expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. W. C. Harris, Township Clerk, Delaware P.O.

Delhi, V.—A factory for mitts, robes, coats, &c. was started. There is a good opening for industries, as electric power is procurable.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, was about $400. Roger Crysler, Township Clerk, Delhi P.O.

Denbigh, Tp.—A new cheese factory was started. Good opening for the shoe industry.

Number of buildings erected, 12; cost, about $3,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $54.

Amount expended on sanitation, $12. P. Stein, Township Clerk, Denbigh P.O.

Dereham, Tp.—Two cheese factories were started. Good opening for tile and brick yard.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $9,965.

Amount expended on sanitation, $50. Alex Bell, Township Clerk, Verschoyle P.O.

Deseronto, Tn.—Opening for flour mill and canning factory; also industries requiring iron from smelter located here.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $1,054. Robt. N. Irvine, Town Clerk, Deseronto P.O.

DORCHESTER, NORTH, Tp.—Good opening for a canning factory.

Number of buildings erected 5, in Dorchester Village; cost about $12,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000. W. B. Lane, Township Clerk, Dorchester Station P.O.

DRAYTON, V.—Good opening for brick factory.

Number of buildings erected was 4; costing $4,500, besides enlargement of planing mill.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $800. A. C. Woodman, Village Clerk, Drayton P.O.

DRESDEN, TN.—An apple evaporator was started. Openings for almost any kind of industry.

Number of buildings erected 5; cost $14,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $2,360.

Amount expended on sanitation $134. Arthur Smith, Town Clerk, Dresden P.O.

DRUMMOND, Tp.—Good opening for making peat fuel.

Number of buildings erected 3; cost about $1,500.

Amount expended on sanitation $142. Thos. B. Moore, Township Clerk, Perth P.O.

DUMFRIES NORTH, Tp.—A few small grants expended on permanent improvements. Jos. Wrigley, Township Clerk, Ayr P.O.

DUMFRIES SOUTH, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements $6,500. Wm. Fleming, Township Clerk, Glenmorris P.O.

DUNDALK, V.—Good opening for furniture factory.

Number of buildings erected 5; cost about $10,700. J. D. Wilson, Village Clerk, Dundalk P.O.

DUNDAS, Tn.—Good openings for many kinds of industries.

Number of buildings erected 35; cost $60,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $2,207.

Amount expended on sanitation $215. John S. Fry, Town Clerk, Dundas P.O.

DUNGANNON, Tp.—Good opening for flour mill and grain chopper.

Number of buildings erected 2; cost $1,800.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,300, being $700 on roads and $600 on bridges. A. S. Leavitt, Township Clerk, Bancroft P.O.

DUNN, Tp.—Good openings for a brick kiln, a cement, tile and fence post factory, and a threshing machine.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $148.

Amount expended on sanitation, $4. David Lyons, Township Clerk, Byng P.O.

DUNNETT, Tp.—See Ruttan and Dunnett.

DUNNVILLE, Tn.—New foundry started. Good opening for agricultural implement works or iron industry.

A number of buildings were erected.

J. W. Holmes, Town Clerk, Dunnville P.O.

DURHAM Tn.—Good opening for planing mill, and sash and door factory.

Number of buildings erected 6; cost, $8,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,200. W. B. Vollet, Town Clerk, Durham P.O.

DUTTON, V.—Good openings for basket factory, canning factory, furniture factory, and flax mill.

Number of buildings erected 5; cost, $10,000; they were three dwellings, a block and a skating rink.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,300, for sidewalks. J. D. Blue, Village Clerk, Dutton P.O.

Dysart, Tp.—Openings for lumber and shingle mill, chair factory, tannery, and chemical works.

Number of buildings erected 6, in police village of Haliburton; cost, about $3,000; 10 in township; cost, about $5,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,926. G. H. Potts, Township Clerk, Haliburton P.O.

Easthope, North, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 4 or 5; cost, about $5,000. J. D. Fisher, Township Clerk, Amulree P.O.

Easthope South, Tp.—Packing box factory started. Openings for knitting factory, felt goods factory, brush factory and others.

Number of buildings erected 8, including one large hotel; cost, about $30,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $600. V. Stock, Township Clerk, Tavistock P.O.

Eastnor, Tp.—A lath mill was established. Good opening for drilling for oil.

Number of buildings erected 6; cost, about $6,400.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,395, being $968 for roadways and $1,427 for sidewalks.

Amount expended on sanitation, $138. J. H. Miers, Township Clerk, Lions Head P.O.

Edwardsburg, Tp—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $20. M. McGuire, Village Clerk, Spencerville P.O.

Eganville, V.—Openings for various industries; good railway connections east and west by G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Number of buildings erected 5; cost, $18,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $600.

Amount expended on sanitation, $250. Robert Bannerman, Village Clerk, Eganville P.O.

Egremont, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, about $3,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,500. David Allan, Township Clerk, Holstein P.O.

Ekfrid, Tp.—A large number of buildings were erected; cost, about $50,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,800. A. P. McDougald, Township Clerk, Melborne P.O.

Elizabethtown, Tp.—Good opening for manufacture of brick, cement tiles and cement blocks.

A large number of buildings were erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $5,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, about $30. J. B. Barry, Township Clerk, New Dublin P.O.

Ellice, Tp.—Openings for chopping mill and harness factory.

One building erected; cost, about $3,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvement, $100 for cement sidewalk. Justus Kreuter, Township Clerk, Rostock P.O.

ELMIRA, V.—Factory started for office, bank, school and other interior furnishings and fixings. Good openings for industries, with waterpower and two railways.

Number of buildings erected 23; cost, $30,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. J. H. Ruppel, Village Clerk, Elmira P.O.

ELMSLEY SOUTH, Tp.—Good opening for bakery.

Number of buildings erected 2; cost, about $1,600.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $314. John Rabb, Township Clerk, Lombardy P.O.

ELORA, V.—A table factory was started.

Number of buildings erected 7; cost, about $13,000; including the table factory costing, about $3,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200, for cement sidewalks. Henry Clarke, Village Clerk, Elora P.O.

EMBRO, V.—Openings for brick and tile factory, machine factory and laundry.

Number of buildings erected 2; cost, $2,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,500. E. J. Cody, Village Clerk, Embro P.O.

EMILY, Tp.—Many farm buildings erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,895. R. J. Grandy, Township Clerk, Omemee P.O.

ENNISMORE, Tp.—Good opening for butter factory.

Number of buildings erected 10; cost, $10,000.

Amount expended for permanent improvements, $30 for sidewalks. J. Moloney, Township Clerk, Ennismore P.O.

ERAMOSA, Tp.—Good opening for planing mill and sash and door factory in police village of Rockwood.

Number of new houses erected 9; cost, $11,000 in village of Rockwood besides many new houses and barns throughout township.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500 in village of Rockwood. Hugh Black, Township Clerk, Rockwood P.O.

ERIN, Tp.—Only usual road improvements. Thos. Young, Township Clerk, Erin P.O.

ERIN, V.—Good opening for a woollen mill.

Number of buildings erected 3; cost, $6,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $500. Wm. Conboy, Village Clerk, Erin P.O.

ERNESTTOWN, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,500. E. O. Clark, Township Clerk, Odessa P.O.

ESCOTT, Rear of, Tp.—See Yonge and Rear of Escott.

ESSA, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvement, $3,838.

Amount expended on sanitation, $55. W. T. McMaster, Township Clerk, Cookstown P.O.

ESSEX, Tn.—A new saw-mill was started.

Number of buildings erected 3; cost, $8,750.

Amount expended on sanitation, $300. Geo. E. Wightman, Town Clerk, Essex P.O.

ETOBICOKE, Tp.—Grand Trunk Railway terminals were opened at Mimico. Good openings for brass foundry; three unused brick factory buildings at New Toronto, suitable for light or heavy manufacturing.

Number of houses erected, about 60. cost, about $120,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,000 for concrete sidewalks.

Amount expended on sanitation, about $1,000 for storm sewers and surface drainage. J. A. L. McPherson, Township Clerk, Islington P.O.

Exeter, V.—Good opening for knitting factory or wollen mills.

Number of buildings erected one; cost $2,500.

Amount expended for permanent improvements, $810 for granolithic pavements. Jos. Senior, Village Clerk, Exeter P.O.

Fenelon, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. J. B. Powles, Township Clerk, Powles' Corners P.O.

Fenelon Falls, V.—Opening for woodworking factory, or any industry desiring cheap hydro-electric power. Corporation will sell power at $10.

Number of buildings erected 4; cost, $5,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000, including fire protection.

Amount expended on sanitation, $300. W. T. Junkin, Village Clerk, Fenelon Falls P.O.

Fergus, V.—Good openings for manufacturing; good railway facilities, G.T.R. and C.P.R. stations; council would grant free sites and exemption from taxes.

Number of buildings erected 4; cost, about $6,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $860. W. Ross, Village Clerk, Fergus.

Fitzroy, Tp.—Good opening for flour mill or production of electric power; fine water power at Galetta on the Mississippi. A. Murphy, Township Clerk, Antrim P.O.

Flamboro East, Tp.—Good opening for a creamery.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. P. F. Griffin, Township Clerk, Waterdown P.O.

Flos, Tp.—Opening for a foundry, also for a woollen mill.

Number of buildings erected, about 5. C. S. Burton, Township Clerk, Elmvale P.O.

Forest, Tn.—Good openings for carpet or rug factory, canning factory, carriage factory, etc.

The number of buildings erected was 12; cost, $20,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,189.

Amount expended on sanitation, $135. Rich. Karr, Town Clerk, Forest.

Fort Erie, V.—Openings for a planing mill, a flour mill and a merchant tailor. Electrical power in village.

Number of buildings erected, about 20; cost, about $30,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. B. F. Matthews, Village Clerk, Fort Erie.

Fort Francis, Tn.—A peat fuel factory and a machine repair shop and foundry were started. Openings for lumber mill, flour mill, pulp mill, and furniture factory, on completion of water power plant, approximately January, 1908.

Number of buildings erected about 20; cost, about $30,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $75,000 on sewer system and waterworks plant; work still being carried on. W. H. Elliott, Town Clerk, Fort Francis.

Fort William, City.—A foundry, manufacturing machinery, car wheels, castings, etc.; a coal handling plant, cost $77,500, an elevator, costing $200,000, and two brick factories started. Good opening especially for industries requiring electrical power, 30.000 horse power available.

Number of buildings erected 2,647; cost, $1,079,740.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $246,600, including water works system.
Amount expended on sanitation, including sewers, $185,000. Alex. McNaughton, City Clerk, Fort William.

FRASER, Tp.—See Alice and Fraser Tps.

FREDERICKBURG NORTH, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory.
A number of farm buildings and barns erected.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. A. B. Sexsmith, Township Clerk, Bardolph P.O.

FREDERICKBURG SOUTH, Tp.—A number of new barns erected.
A few hundred dollars expended by township on roads; leading road to county town assumed by county. W. H. Rikely, Township Clerk, Hayburn P.O.

GALT, Tn.—Malleable iron works, hat factory, tap and die works, and a planing and turning factory were started. Openings for implement works and furniture factory.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $15,000, being on roadways, $3,000, and on sidewalks, $12,000.
Amount spent on sanitation, $250,000, for sewage system. Jos. McCartney, Town Clerk, Galt.

GANANOQUE, Tn.—Good opening for various industries, with water and electric power, and good shipping facilities by water and rail.
Number of buildings erected, 8; cost, $40,000.
A considerable amount expended on roadways and sidewalks.
Waterworks and sewerage system completed last year. S. McCammon, Town Clerk, Gananoque P.O.

GARAFRAXA WEST, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, about $9,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,150.
Amount expended on sanitation, $36. Thos. Goodall, Township Clerk, Belwood P.O.

GARDEN ISLAND, V.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $194. Thos. Lappen, Village Clerk, Garden Island P.O.

GEORGETOWN, V.—A coated paper factory and a power knitting machines factory were started. Good opening for various industries.
Bank building, two factories, and a number of dwellings erected; cost of bank building, $3,500.
Amount expended on permanent improvements $725. H. W. Kennedy, Village Clerk, Georgetown P.O.

GEORGINA, Tp.—Good opening at Pefferlaw for foundry, woollen mill or paper factory; grand water power.
Number of buildings erected 7; cost, about $10,000.
Amount expended on sanitation, $1,400. Donald Ego, Township Clerk, Virginia P.O.

GLANFORD, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $2,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $440.
Amount expended on sanitation, $79. J. Fred. Smith, Township Clerk, Glanford P.O.

GLENCOE, V.—A factory for underwear and other knitted goods, and a creamery were started.

Number of buildings erected 3; cost, $5,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,158.

Amount expended on sanitation, $112. George Wilson, Village Clerk, Glencoe P.O.

GLENELG, Tp.—New saw-mill and electric power plant started.

Number of buildings erected, 5 or 6 excellent barns and a few good dwelling houses; cost, about $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,400. J. S. Black, Township Clerk, Pomona P.O.

GLOUCESTER, Tp.—Rendering works were started. Good opening for brick yard, abattoir, electric light, telephone, or any factory run by water power now idle at Hog's Back locks and dam on Rideau River.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $350. H. B. Billings, Township Clerk, Billings' Bridge P.O.

GODERICH, Tn.—A clothing factory was started.

Number of buildings erected, about 41; cost, about $55,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $16,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $900. M. O. Johnston, Town Clerk, Goderich P.O.

GODERICH, Tp.—Good opening for brick and tile factory.

Number of buildings erected, 1; cost, $1,800.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,500. Nixon Sturdy, Township Clerk, Goderich P.O.

GORE BAY, Tn.—Openings for a woollen mill and a large saw mill.

Number of buildings erected, 10; cost about $12,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,200. J. W. Kinney, Town Clerk, Gore Bay P.O.

GOSFIELD NORTH, Tp.—Some barns erected.

No permanent improvements except usual road work. Isaac Jackson, Township Clerk, Cottam P.O.

GOSFIELD SOUTH, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,500. G. W. Coatsworth, Township Clerk, Kingsville P.O.

GOWER NORTH, Tp.—Opening for a bakery and great need of a railway.

Number of buildings erected, 1; cost, about $5,000, for combined post-office and dwelling in Wellington Village.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $620.

Amount expended on sanitation, $28. J. E. Craig, Township Clerk, North Gower P.O.

GRAND VALLEY, V.—Good opening for various industries.

Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $12,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,800.

Amount expended on sanitation, $35. Wm. McIntyre, Village Clerk, Grand Valley P.O.

GRANTHAM, Tp.—Plenty of water power for factories along new canal.

Amount expended on sanitation, $15. L. S. Bessey, Township Clerk, St. Catharines P.O.

GRATTAN, Tp.—A lime kiln was started. Good opening for broom, pail and tub factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $312.

Amount expended on sanitation, $25. John George, Township Clerk, Eganville P.O.

GRAVENHURST, Tn.—A motor boat factory was started. Good opening for planing mill and wood working factory. The town carried a bye-law to spend $48,000 on waterworks and another for $45,000 for electric power from South Fall; contracts for latter nearly all let and work under way.

Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, about $10,000 not including the sanatoriums.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,000, mostly for cement walks. W. H. Cross, Town Clerk, Gravenhurst P.O.

GREY, Tp.—Good opening for sash and door factory in Ethel Village.

Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, about $8,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $11,493.

Amount expended on sanitation, $38. John McIntosh, Township Clerk, Ethel P.O.

GRIMSBY NORTH, Tp.—Fruit evaporator started.

Several dwelling houses erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,300. J. Kerman, Township Clerk, Grimsby P.O.

GUELPH, City.—Iron foundry started, costing $30,000, and employing 125 men. Openings for various additional industries, with good shipping facilities.

Number of buildings erected, 147, including Armory and Post Office; aggregate cost, about $495,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $20,900.

Amount expended on sanitation, $12,334, including $11,322 for sewers. Rich. Mitchell, City Clerk, Box 133, Guelph.

GUELPH, Tp.—Industries for this neighborhood are absorbed by the city.

A number of buildings erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,858. James Laidlaw, Township Clerk, Guelph P.O.

GWILLIMBURY EAST, Tp.—No record of buildings erected available; expenditure $5,000 to $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,000. A. J. Hughes, Township Clerk, Sharon P.O.

GWILLIMBURY, NORTH, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,300. Henry Sennett, Township Clerk, Belhaven P.O.

GWILLIMBURY, WEST, Tp.—Several new barns erected.

No expenditure on permanent improvements except usual road work. E. J. Evans, Township Clerk, Bradford P.O.

HAGARTY, Tp.—Turpentine manufactory started. Opening for woollen factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $700, besides colonization road money.

Amount expended on sanitation, $340. M. B. Grace, Township Clerk, Killaloe P.O.

HAGERMAN, Tp.—Opening for wood working industries: C. N. O. Railway runs near.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost $1,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $120. F. N. Macfie, Dunchurch P.O.

HAGERSVILLE, V.—Good openings for machine shop or foundry.

Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $12,000.

Expended on permanent improvements, $5,000. J. H. Scott, Village Clerk, Hagersville P.O.

HALDIMAND, Tp.—One building erected; cost $2,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $100. R. Lawless, Township Clerk, Grafton P.O.

HAMILTON, City.—A machine tool factory, a woollen undergarments factory, two drawn steel factories, two steel goods factories, a wire fence factory, and a clothing factory were started. Openings for industries of all descriptions.

Number of buildings erected, 697; cost, $2,124,815.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $92,600, including $20,935 for pipe sewers.

Amount expended on sanitation, $17,238. J. P. Macleod, Assessment Commissioner, Hamilton; S. H. Kent, City Clerk, Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Tp.—New butter factory started at Harwood.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,998.

Amount expended on sanitation, $86. J. D. Stewart, Township Clerk, Cobourg P.O.

HANOVER, Tn.—Portland cement factory enlarged by additional buildings. Openings for various industries with good shipping facilities by G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Number of buildings erected, 25; cost, about $20,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000 for cement sidewalks. Duncan Campbell, Town Clerk, Hanover.

HANMER, Tp.—Good opening for butter factory.

Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, about $2,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $240. J. A. Lemieux, Township Clerk, Blezard Valley P.O.

HARRISTON, Tn.—Good opening for shoe factory; there is one fully equipped with power and machinery.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,413.

Amount expended on sanitation, $25. A. J. Stewart, Town Clerk, Harriston P.O.

HARVEY, Tp.—More openings for hired men than anything else; no chance for industries while labor so scarce and expensive. David Weir, Township Clerk, Lakehurst P.O.

HARWICH, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $13,400.

Amount expended on sanitation, $250. Geo. W. Riseborough, Township Clerk, Blenheim P.O.

HASTINGS, V.—Boiler and radiator factory started. Openings for any kind of industry.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $1,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,299.

Amount expended on sanitation, $450. A. Wilson, Village Clerk, Hastings P.O.

HAVELOCK, V.—Opening for furniture factory.

Number of buildings erected, 22; cost, $22,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600.

Amount expended on sanitation, $98. J. W. Bryans, Village Clerk, Havelock P.O.

HAWKESBURY, Tn. Good opening for foundry, also for manufacture of screen doors, window screens, matches, washboards, etc.

Number of buildings erected, about 4; cost, about $12,000, one being three storey cement building for stores and dwellings, costing $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,239 for cement sidewalks.

Amount expended on sanitation, $300, for additional sewer construction. Denis Doyle, Town Clerk, Hawkesbury P.O.

HAWKESBURY, EAST, Tp.—Millinery establishment started in St. Eugene Village.

Number of buildings erected, 40; cost, $25,000.

Amounted expended on permanent improvements, $1,765. Nap. Labrosse, Township Clerk, St. Eugene P.O.

HAWKESBURY, WEST, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,600. F. W. Thistlethwaite, Township Clerk, Vankleek Hill P.O.

HAY, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, about $6,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. Fred Hess, Sr., Township Clerk, Zurich P.O.

HEAD, MARIA AND CLARA, Tps.—Good openings for industries; good waterpower at the Deux Rivieres rapids on the Ottawa. Henry Beauchamp, Township Clerk, Deux Rivières P.O.

HENSALL, V.—A flax mill was started. Good opening for a furniture factory and a knitting factory.

Number of buildings erected, 15; cost, $25,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. J. C. Stoneman, Village Clerk, Hensall P.O.

HESPELER, Tn.—Manufacture of heating and ventilating systems for factories started. Good opening for furniture factory.

Amount spent on permanent improvements, $6,000. W. Brewster, Town Clerk, Hespeler P.O.

HIBBERT, Tp.—Aceteline gas plant started for lighting Dublin Village.

Amount expended on sanitation, $65. Jas. Jordan, Township Clerk, Dublin P.O.

HILTON, Tp.—Opening for woodenware factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $800. W. E. Whybourne, Township Clerk, Marksville P.O.

HINCHINBROKE, Tp.—Opening for boot and shoe maker.

Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, $1,500. Geo. A. Smith, Township Clerk, Parham P.O.

HINTONBURGH, V.—Good facilities for industries.

Number of buildings erected, about 20; cost, about $20,000. W. A. Mason, Village Clerk, Hintonburgh P.O.

HOLLAND LANDING, V.—Pickling factory started. Good opening for various industries; good shipping facilities by G. T. R. and Trent Canal.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $1,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $300. F. J. Sheppard, Village Clerk, Holland Landing P.O.

HOUGHTON, Tp.—Three telephone companies have started. Good opening for brick and tile works, and wood working factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,170.

Amount expended on sanitation, $17. James Boyd, Township Clerk, Glenmeyer P.O.

HOWE ISLAND, Tp.—A number of farm buildings erected; estimated cost, $2,000. F. J. Lachance, Township Clerk, D'Arcy P.O.

Howick, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvement, $5,466. Amount expended on sanitation, $80. Mrs. L. Walker, Township Clerk, Gorrie P.O.

Hudson, Tp.—A new saw mill started.

Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, $3,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,670. E. Sackrider, Township Clerk, Hillview P.O.

Humberstone, Tp.—Portland cement factory started.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. A. E. Near, Township Clerk, Gas Line P.O.

Hungerford, Tp.—Chemical works have been started; new mundic mine is being opened. Openings for canning factory and carriage factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $25. Geo. H. Stokes, Township Clerk, Tweed P.O.

Huntingdon, Tp.—Opening for evaporator.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $300. Jas. Haggarty, Township Clerk, West Huntingdon P.O.

Huntsville, Tn.—Opening for almost any industry.

Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $13,000. T. M. Cullon, Huntsville P.O.

Huron, Tp.—Opening for manufacture of cement, brick and tile, and for a gristmill.

Number of buildings erected, about 10; cost about $9,000.

Amount spent on permanent improvements, $4,500.

Amount spent on sanitation, $72. Ang. Martyn, Township Clerk, Ripley P.O

Innisfil, Tp.—Considerable money has been expended on the county road system.

Amount expended on sanitation, $50. R. J. Hill, Township Clerk, Thornton P.O.

Iroquois, V.—A manufacturing company has been established. There are openings for industries requiring cheap power.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $275. Jas. Flanagan, Village Clerk, Iroquois P.O.

Jocelyn, Tp.—A lath factory was started. Good openings for creamery, cheese factory and furniture factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,325.

Amount expended on sanitation, $12. J. G. Reesor, Township Clerk, Carterton P.O.

Kaladar, Tp.—Gold mine started. Opening for other mines.

Buildings erected for the gold mines, cost $10,000. M. Lessard, Township Clerk, Flinton P.O.

Kemptville, V.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $2,900.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $418. Edw. Mills, Village Clerk, Kemptville P.O.

Kenora, Tn.—Openings for flour mill and woodenware factory.

Large number of buildings erected; cost, $300,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $15,000. D. H. Currie, Town Clerk, Kenora.

Keppel, Tp.—Openings for wood working factory and cement factory.

Number of buildings erected, 50; cost, $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $600. Geo. Atkey, Township Clerk, Wiarton P.O.

KERNS, Tp.—Good opening for blacksmith.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000. H. M. Ship, Township Clerk, Milberta P.O.

KINCARDINE, Tn.—Openings for canning factory, and glass factory.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,501. J. H. Scougall, Town Clerk, Kincardine P.O.

KINCARDINE, Tp.—Amount spent on permanent improvements, $1,200. R. B. Campbell, Township Clerk, Armow P.O.

KING, Tp.—Considerable number of buildings erected; cost, about $20,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,700.
Amount expended on sanitation, $65. J. L. Jenkins, Township Clerk, King P.O.

KINGSTON, City.—Openings for manufacturing industries.
Number of buildings erected, 32; cost, $32,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $25,748.
Amount expended on sanitation, $3,900. W. W. Sands, City Clerk, Kingston.

KINGSTON, Tp.—Good opening for canning factories.
Number of buildings erected, 2; cost $5,800. John Simpson, Township Clerk, Cataraqui P.O.

KINGSVILLE, Tn.—Openings for tobacco factory and canning factory.
Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, $20,500. W. A. Smith, Town Clerk, Kingsville P.O.

KINLOSS, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,863. G. G. Moffat, Township Clerk, Langside P.O.

LAIRD, Tp.—Opening for brick and tile factory.
Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,500. F. H. Schoales, Township Clerk, Laird, P.O.

LAKEFIELD, V.—Number of buildings erected 12; cost about $35,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,565. W. Sherin, Village Clerk, Lakefield, P.O.

LANARK, V.—Opening for industries requiring hardwoods.
One new dwelling house erected; cost $500.
Amount expended on permanent improvements $720. W. A. Field, Village Clerk, Lanark, P.O.

LANCASTER, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements $2,500. A. J. Macdonald, Township Clerk, North Lancaster, P.O.

LANCASTER, V.—A cheese box factory was started. Opening for foundry.
Amount expended on permanent improvements about $525. J. McL. Sutherland, Village Clerk, Lancaster P.O.

LANSDOWNE FRONT, Tp.—See Leeds and Lansdowne Front Tps.

LAVANT, Tp.—There is an opening for mining. Wm. Browning, Township Clerk, Lavant P.O.

LAXTON, Tp.—Good opening for cement factory and wood working factories.
Number of buildings erected 2; cost about $1,500.
Amount expended on permanent improvements about $700.
Amount expended on sanitation about $25. R. H. Southern, Township Clerk, Head Lake P.O.

LEAMINGTON, Tn.—Number of buildings erected about 15; cost about $35,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,600. R. M. Selkirk, Town Clerk, Leamington P.O.

Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Tp.—Opening for brick and tile factory and printing office.

Number of buildings erected 7; cost $13,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,000.

Amount expended on sanitation $50. J. D. W. Darling, Township Clerk, Lansdowne P.O.

Limerick, Tp.—One building erected cost about $400.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $221. J. W. Ham, Township Clerk, St. Ola, P.O.

Lindsay, Tn.—A foundry and machine shop, a box factory and planing mill and a ready made clothing factory were started. Opening for industries of almost any character particularly those requiring timber.

Number of buildings erected about 50; cost about $100,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $15,000.

Amount expended on sanitation $3,000. F. Knowlson, Town Clerk, Lindsay.

Listowel, Tn.—Number of buildings erected 4; cost $17,000, including public library costing $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,638.

Amount expended on sanitation $73. Wm. Bright, Town Clerk, Listowel P.O.

Little Current, Tn.—Good opening for foundary.

Number of buildings erected 6; cost about $6,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $200.

Amount expended on sanitation $100. D. McGilvery, Town Clerk, Little Current P.O.

Lochiel, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements $400. V. G. Chisholm, Township Clerk, Lochiel P.O.

Logan, Tp.— Number of buildings erected 9; cost about $26,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $12,700.

Amount expended on sanitation $48. F. Jacob, Township Clerk, Brodhagen P.O.

London, City.—Canning and evaporating factory started, besides others employing few hands, many factories greatly enlarged. Good openings for agricultural implement factory, furniture factory, woollen and cotton mills. &c.

Number of buildings erected about 320; cost about $1,080,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $142,641, including $19,296 for sewers.

Amount expended on sanitation $1,316. S. Baker, City Clerk, London.

London, Tp.—Three factories for making show cases, lard oil, and stoves and other hardware were started. Good opening for various manufactures.

Number of buildings erected about 300; cost about $450,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $16,256.

Amount expended on sanitation about $1,000. Miss Mary Grant, Township Clerk, London, Ont.

Longueil, Tp.—Number of building erected 6; cost about $3,000. E. Carriere, Township Clerk, Ritchouse P.O.

L'Orignal, V.—Openings for sawmill and woodenware factories.

Number of buildings erected 12 to 15; cost $6,000. Colin G. O'Brian, Village Clerk, L'Orignal.

Lorne, Tp.—See Nairn and Lorne Tps.

LOUTH, Tp.—A fruit canning factory was started. Opening for a cheese factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $840.

Amount expended on sanitation $27. M. A. Ball, Township Clerk, Jordan P.O.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Tp.—Good opening for brick yard.

Number of buildings erected 6.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $600. F. M. Lawson, Township Clerk, Sydenham P.O.

LUCAN, V.—Opening for any kind of manufacture.

Amount spent on permanent improvements about $150. G. A. Stanley, Village Clerk, Lucan P.O.

LUCKNOW, V.—Opening for any kind of industry.

Number of buildings erected 2; cost about $25,000, being two cement and brick blocks of stores. J. E. Agnew, Village Clerk, Lucknow P.O.

LUTHER WEST, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,814.

Amount expended on sanitation $50. W. Duncan, Township Clerk, Stonywood P.O.

MCKILLOP, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements $5,440.

Amount expended on sanitation $128. M. Murdie, Township Clerk, Winthrop P.O.

MCKIM, Tp.—Opening for brick yard.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $948. S. Fournier, Township Clerk, Sudbury P.O.

MCLEAN, Tp.—Several dwelling houses erected.

Small amount expended on sanitation. W. H. Brown, Township Clerk, Baysville P.O.

MCNAB, Tp.—Number of buildings erected 2; cost $4,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $22,000. John McGregor, Township Clerk, Burnstown P.O.

MACHAR, Tp.—Good opening for flour and grist mill, splendid water power.

Number of buildings erected 15; cost about $12,000. R. Carter, Township Clerk, South River P.O.

MADOC, Tp.— Number of houses erected 5 and over; cost over $4,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements about $700. Wm. T. Allen, Township Clerk, Cooper P.O.

MADOC, V.—Openings for barrel factory and canning factory.

One building was erected; cost $500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $950.

Amount expended on sanitation $99. W. H. McBain, Village Clerk, Madoc P.O.

MAIDSTONE, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements $2,501.

Amount expended on sanitation about $50. M. McHugh, Township Clerk, Woodslee P.O.

MALAHIDE, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements $500. M. E. Lyon, Township Clerk, Alymer P.O.

MALDEN, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements $2,780. Jas. Honor, Township Clerk, Amherstburg P.O.

MARA, Tp.—A few farm buildings erected. W. R. McPhee, Township Clerk, Breechin P.O.

MARIA, Tp.—See Head Tp.

Mariposa, Tp.—Branch of Western Bank started at Little Britain village. Good opening for tailor and shoemaker at Oakwood.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $5,674.

Amount expended on sanitation $466. J. B. Weldon, Township Clerk, Oakwood P.O.

Markdale, V.—Good openings for wooden ware and furniture factories and for foundry and machine shop. A. Macpherson, Village Clerk, Markdale P.O.

Markham, V.—Woollen mills started again. Opening for repair shop, small foundry and machine shop.

Number of buildings erected 6; cost about $18,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,000. M. White, Village Clerk, Markham P.O.

Markham, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements $3,000. C. H. Stiver, Township Clerk, Unionville P.O.

Marlborough, Tp.—Number of buildings erected 2; cost $2,700.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $700. Edw. Mells, Township Clerk, Malakoff P.O.

Marmora, V.—Stave and heading factory started. Good opening for woodworking industries.

One building erected cost $1,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $700.

Amount expended on sanitation $25. Geo. McQueen, Village Clerk, Marmora P.O.

Martland, Tp.—A new steam saw mill was started. Good opening for butter or cheese factory.

Number of buildings erected 13; cost $5,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $50. Moise Guerin, Township Clerk, Monettville P.O.

Maryborbough, Tp.—Moorefield village well situated on the G.T.R. would make a desirable location for a foundry, felt factory or almost any industry.

Number of buildings erected 3; cost about $1,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $800 for cement sidewalks in village of Moorefield.

Amount expended on sanitation $218 for fighting smallpox. W. W. Scott, Township Clerk, Moorefield P.O.

Massey, Tn.—Planing mill, sash and door factory started. Splendid water powers available for industries.

Number of buildings erected 7; cost $12,600.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $600 for sidewalks. Robt. Wright, Town Clerk, Massey P.O.

Matchedash, Tp.—Good opening for wagon shop and blacksmith.

Number of buildings erected 4.

Amount expended on permanent improvements about $800. E. W. Kitchen, Township Clerk, Lovering P.O.

Matilda, Tp.—Number of buildings erected 5; cost $5,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $200. J. J. Payne, Township Clerk, Brinston's Corners P.O.

Mattawa, Tn.—Good opening for hardwood factory, flooring, sheeting, &c.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,000. John McMeekin, Town Clerk, Mattawa P.O.

Mattawan, Tp.—Good opening for match factory and pulpwood factory.
Amount expended on permanent improvements $600. E. Jones, Township Clerk, Mattawan P.O.

Maxville, V.—Openings for newspaper and shoemaker.
Number of houses built 5; cost $3,000 to $4,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements $3,500.
Amount expended on sanitation $100. D. P. McDiarmid, Village Clerk, Maxville P.O.

Mayo, Tp.—Iron mine and crushing plant started; also sawn and dressed lumber and shingle mill.
Number of buildings erected 50 or 60. R. Ramsbottom, Township Clerk, Rowland P.O.

Medonte, Tp.—Two lumber and shingle mills started. Good openings for furniture factory, sash and door factory, fruit evaporator, brick yard, cheese factory and creamery.
Number of buildings erected 45; cost $40,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements $9,000. T. D. Robinson, Township Clerk, Moonstone P.O.

Medora, Tp.—Saw mill started at Mortimer's Point.
Number of buildings erected 4.
Amount expended on permanent improvements $2,864.
Amount expended on sanitation $90. H. C. Guy. Township Clerk, Dudley P.O.

Meaford, Tn.—Good opening for boot and shoe and furniture factories.
Number of buildings erected 30; cost $1,100 to $3,500 each.
Amount expended on permanent improvements $9,000.
Amount expended on sanitation $2,500 for sewers. Geo. A. Albery, Town Clerk, Meaford P.O.

Merrickville, V.—Opening for industries requiring water power.
Amount expended on permanent improvements $4,750. J. Johnston, Village Clerk, Merrickville P.O.

Merriton, V.—Amount expended on permanent improvements $4,000.
Amount expended on sanitation $500. R. Clark, Village Clerk, Merriton P.O.

Mersea, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements $2,974.
Amount expended on sanitation $242. Alfred Hairsine, Township Clerk, Leamington P.O.

Millbrook, V.—Openings for canning factory and agricultural implement factory.
One building was erected; cost $2,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements $350. W. W. Gillott, Village Clerk, Millbrook P.O.

Miller, Tp.—See Clarendon Tp.

Milton West, Tn.—Opening for any iron or metal works.
Number of buildings erected about 10; cost about $12,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvments $2,000. R. Coates, Town Clerk, Milton West P.O.

Milverton, V.—Feltware factory started. Openings for chair factory, sash and door factory, woollen mill and foundry.
Number of buildings erected 11; cost about $17,600.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,500. W. D. Weir, Village Clerk, Milverton P.O.

Minden, Tp.—Opening for furniture factory with good water power and good quality of hardwood.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,000. S. F. Stinson, Township Clerk, Minden P.O.

Mitchell, Tn.—Gas and gasoline engine works started. Good openings for various industries.

Number of buildings erected 9; cost $14,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $1,000.

Amount expended on sanitation $100. Jas. Barnett, Town Clerk, Mitchell P.O.

Monaghan North, Tp.—Carpet factory started, also sandstone brick factory. Good opening for carriage factory, or other industry.

Number of buildings erected 22; cost $230,000. G. W. Bennett, Township Clerk, Peterboro P.O.

Monaghan South, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvement $1,000. J. A. Porter, Township Clerk, South Monaghan P.O.

Monmouth, Tp.—One building erected, cost about $300.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $700, a government grant. Jos. Day, Township Clerk, Tory Hill P.O.

Mono, Tp.—Openings for butter and cheese factories.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. Geo. H. Harshaw, Township Clerk, Camilla P.O.

Montague, Tp.—Good waterpower at Mill's Lock, available for almost any industry.

One building erected; cost, $2,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements about $500. J. E. Edmunds, Township Clerk, Smith's Falls P.O.

Moore, Tp.—Opening for flax mill.

Many buildings erected at cost of about $77,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,700. Chas. C. Watson, Township Clerk, Brigden P.O.

Morley, Tp.—New saw mill started.

Number of buildings erected, 10; cost, $5,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements $369. Guy G. Gwensby, Township Clerk, Stratton Station P.O.

Mornington, Tp.—Opening for flour mill and grain crushing.

Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $3,200.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,370. Wm. Waddell, Township Clerk, Burns P.O.

Morris, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,600. W. Clark, Township Clerk, Belgrave P.O.

Mosa, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,676.

Amount expended on sanitation, $105. John S. Walker Township Clerk, Glencoe P.O.

Mountain, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 10; cost, $20,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvement, $1,500. Hugh Martin, Township Clerk, Hallville P.O.

Mount Forest, Tn.—Opening for agricultural implement factory and foundry.

Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, about $6,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $10. W. C. Perry, Town Clerk, Mount Forest P.O.

MULMUR, Tp.- Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,014. Geo. Laking, Township Clerk, Honeywood P.O.

MURRAY, Tp.—Some farm buildings erected.

A small amount expended on roads, besides statute labor. Wm. Little, Township Clerk, Wooler P.O.

MUSKOKA, Tp.—Opening for extraction of turpentine or tar.

Additional building to Sanatarium, cost, $6,000 to $8,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,200.

Amount expended on sanitation, about $5. R. E. Suttaby, Township Clerk, Gravenhurst P.O.

NAIRN AND LORNE, Tps.—New lumbering firm started. Good opening for industries with several fine undeveloped water powers.

Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $2,000.

Amount expended permanent improvements, $900, grant by Provincial Government. H. L. McLean, Township Clerk, Nairn Centre P.O.

NAPANEE, Tn.—Municipal electric light plant started. Good openings for factories.

Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $41,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. W. A. Grange, Town Clerk, Napanee P.O.

NASSAGAWEYA, Tp.—Amount expended on sanitation, $73. Colin Cameron, Township Clerk, Eden Mills P.O.

NEEBING, Tp.—Opening for cheese factory, also for brick and tile yard, agricultural machines and wagon factories and other industries.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $10,000. Jas. M. Munro, Township Clerk, Slate River Valley P.O.

NEELON, Tp.--Openings for brick yard and wood working factories.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $36. S. Fournier, Township Clerk, Sudbury.

NELSON, Tp.—Number of buildings erected about 10; cost, about $20,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. J. F. Richardson, Township clerk, Lowville P.O.

NEPEAN, Tp.—Openings for various industries; plenty of undeveloped water powers.

A great number of summer residences erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $10,603.

Amount expended on sanitation, $104. A. G. Dawson, Township Clerk, Westboro P.O.

NEWBORO, V.—Openings for canning factory and hub factory.

Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $8,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $300. L. S. Lewis, Village Clerk, Newboro P.O.

NEWBURGH, V.—Foundry and machine shops started. Openings for canning factory and other industries, with plenty of water power.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, about $2,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,239. Chas. Webbanks, Village Clerk, Newburgh P.O.

NEWBURY, V.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $589. Chas. Tucker, Village Clerk, Newbury P.O.

NEWCASTLE, V.—Cold Storage plant and evaporating works started. Opening for canning factory. Evan H. McLean, Village Clerk, Newcastle P.O.

New Hamburg, V.—Manufacture of baby carriage hardware and trunk trimmings started. Good opening for sheet metal roofing and felt hats factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. Wm. Millar, Village Clerk, New Hamburg P.O.

New Liskeard, Tn.—Two new saw mills started. Opening for a lime kiln.

Number of buildings erected, 8; cost, $2,400.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $800. W. J. Emerson, Town Clerk, New Liskeard P.O.

Newmarket, Tn.—Openings for various industries.

Number of buildings erected, about 30; cost, about $30,000. Extensive additions to factories.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $268. J. E. Hughes, Town Clerk, Newmarket P.O.

Niagara, Tn.—Openings for industries of any kind.

Number of buildings erected, about 10; cost, $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $15,000. J. H. Burns, Niagara P.O.

Niagara, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,200. John Knox, Township Clerk, Virgil P.O.

Niagara Falls, City.—A furnace factory, an automobile and roller bearings factory, a cement block machine factory and a silverware factory were started. Openings for any industries requiring electrical power.

Number of buildings erected, 85; cost, $170,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $28,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $300. W. J. Seymour, City Clerk, Niagara Falls P.O.

Nipissing, Tp.—New saw mill started; electric power works started but not fully developed. Openings for cheese factory and for manufacture of furniture factory supplies.

Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, about $2,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $225. W. S. Rowson, Township Clerk, Nipissing P.O.

Nissouri, East, Tp.—Cheese factory started. Opening for harness shop.

Several houses and barns erected; cost, about $20,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements about, $4,500.

Amount expended on sanitation, $62. Geo. B. Anderson, Township Clerk, Medina P.O.

Nissouri, West, Tp.—Dwellings and barns erected cost, $1,600.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $100. W. Lee, Township Clerk, Thorndale P.O.

North Bay, Tn.—A printing office started and three laundries. Opening for various industries.

Number of buildings erected, about 150; cost, about $200,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $40,000. M. W. Flannery, Town Clerk, North Bay P.O.

Norwich, North, Tp..—A number of farm buildings erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,833.

Amount expended on sanitation, $92. Chas. E. Burgess, Township Clerk, Burgessville P.O.

NORWICH, SOUTH, Tp.— Openings for various industries; two good water-powers.

Farm buildings being erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000. Alex. McFarlane, Township Clerk, Otterville P.O.

NORWICH, V.—Wood working factory started. Good openings for canning factory, pickle factory, and for industries using hardwoods.

Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, about $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,000. Wm. Fairley, Village Clerk, Norwich P.O.

NORWOOD, V.—Good opening for a tannery and a woollen factory.

Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, $18,800, including wheel factory costing $12,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,200. Jas. Calder, Village Clerk, Norwood P.O.

OAKLAND, Tp.—Several buildings were erected; cost, about $20,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. P. M. Button, Township Clerk, Oakland P.O.

OAKLEY, Tp.—Good opening for small saw mill.

Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, about $2,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. H. J. Johnston, Township Clerk, Vankoughnet P.O.

OAKVILLE, Tn.—Clothing factory started. Openings for industries of all kinds.

Number of buildings erected, 10; cost, $20,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,750.

Amount expended on sanitation, $100. Chas. A. Bradbury, Town Clerk, Oakville P.O.

OIL SPRINGS, V.—Openings for flax mill and basket factory.

Buildings erected cost $3,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,774.

Amount expended on sanitation, $114. D. P. Sisk, Village Clerk, Oil Springs P.O.

OLDEN, Tp.—Good opening for hub and spoke factory.

Several buildings erected; cost, about $3,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,400.

Amount expended on sanitation, $50. W. P. Bender, Township Clerk, Olden P.O.

OLIVER, Tp.—Electric power started; works partly in township. Good openings for cheese factory, creamery, blacksmith's shop and other industries.

Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, $1,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $957. Chas. R. B. Hill, Township Clerk, Murillo, P.O.

OMEMEE, V.—Saw mill and shingle mill started. Good opening for any industry using wood.

Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, $3,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements about, $200. Geo. A. Balfour, Village Clerk, Omemee P.O.

ONEIDA, Tp.—Gypsum mine and grinding plant being started.

A number of farm buildings erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,237.

Amount expended on sanitation, $33. John Senn, Township Clerk, York, P.O.

Ops, Tp.—A number of farm buildings erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,000. W. F. O'Boyle, Township Clerk, Lindsay P.O.

Orangeville, Tn.—Openings for almost any kind of factories.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, about $1,900.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,500. A. A. Hughson, Town Clerk, Orangeville P.O.

Orillia, Tp.—Good openings for industries; excellent sites on railways and lakes.

Number of buildings erected, about 20; cost, about $20,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements,$5,800.

Amount expended on sanitation, $310. J. C. Rose, Township Clerk, Orillia P.O.

Orford, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 7; cost, $7,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. F. Littlejohns, Township Clerk, Highgate P.O.

Oro, Tp.—Good opening for cheese factory and roller flour mill.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,859. H. J. Tudhope, Township Clerk, Rugby P.O.

Oshawa, Tn.—Vacant factory suitable for furniture factory or other industry.

Number of buildings erected, about 125; cost, about $200,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, about $7,000, for sewers. Thos. Morris, Town Clerk, Oshawa P.O.

Osnabruck, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, about 10; cost, $10,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. H. E. Hodgins, Township Clerk, Osnabruck Centre P.O.

Oso, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. John Hetherington, Township Clerk, Sharbot Lake P.O.

Otonabee, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,659. J. M. Drummond, Township Clerk, Keene P.O.

Ottawa City.—Opening for industries of any description.

Number of buildings erected, 362; cost, $1,728,975.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $207,153.

Amount expended on sanitation, $30,342, for sewers. John Henderson, City Clerk, Ottawa.

Ottawa, East, V.—Furniture factory and cement works started. Good openings for factories.

Number of buildings erected, 15; cost, about $30,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $1,500, on house drains. W. N. Barry, Village Clerk, Ottawa East P.O.

Owen Sound, Tn.—Wooden and pulp ware factory started. Extensions to iron works, pickle and vinegar works, and sash and door factory. Openings for industries using wood.

Number of buildings erected, about 100; cost, about $300,000, besides additions to factories, stores, etc

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $50,890, including $5,310, for sewers.

Amount expended on sanitation, $4,300, besides the $5,310 as above for sewers. Chas. Gordon, Town Clerk, Box 150, Owen Sound P.O.

Oxford, Tp.—No new buildings erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. Wm. Lindsay, Township, Clerk, Oxford Mills P.O.

Oxford, East, Tp.—New brick yard is to be started.

A number of houses and barns erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,936.

Amount expended on sanitation, $54. F. G. Jackson, Township Clerk, Oxford Centre P.O.

Oxford, North, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, about 13; cost about $2,250.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000. Rich. Seldon, Township Clerk, Ingersoll P.O.

Paipoonge, Tp.—A new creamy started.

Farm buildings erected; cost, about $3,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. A. W. Trewin, Township Clerk, Slate River Valley P.O.

Paisley. V.—Vacant factory awaiting industry.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $9,700.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $970.

Amount expended on sanitation, $250. J. C. Gibson, Village Clerk, Paisley P.O.

Palmerston, Tn.—Oat meal mill started. Vacant factory for some industry.

Number of buildings erected, 12; cost, $30,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $15,000 for sewers. H. Hyndman, Jr., Town Clerk, Palmerston P.O.

Palmerston, Tp.—Some buildings of little importance erected.

No expenditure on permanent improvements or sanitation. Isaac Allan, Township Clerk, Mississippi Station P.O.

Papineau, Tp.—Openings for manufacture of wooden wares.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. E. Jones, Township Clerk, Mattawa P.O.

Paris, Tn.—Good opening for wood or iron works, fruit canning and small industries, or cold storage warehouse. Good sulphur spring awaiting capital.

Number of buildings erected, about 40; cost, about $200,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $1,000. Thos. McCosh, Town Clerk, Paris P.O.

Parkhill, Tn.—Flax mill replaced on larger scale. Good opening for various industries.

Several buildings erected; cost, $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $200. J. H. Laughton, Town Clerk, Parkhill P.O.

Parry Sound, Tn.—Veneer and saw mill and cement brick factory started; also machine shops for C.N.O.R.

Openings for foundry, sash and door factory and all kinds of woodworking industries.

Number of buildings erected, about 50; cost, about $50,000. Also additions to mills and factories.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $10,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $7,000, local improvement sewers. E. E. Armstrong, Town Clerk, Parry Sound P.O.

PEEL, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 9; cost, $13,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,555.
Amount expended on sanitation, $400. Magnus Henderson, Township Clerk, Glenallen P.O.

PELEE ISLAND, Tp.—Stone quarry started; openings for other quarries, tobacco factory, canning factory, grain elevator, cheese and butter factories.
Number of buildings erected, 8; cost, $6,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $700. Wm. Stewart, Township Clerk, Pelee Island P.O.

PELHAM, Tp.—Concrete brick and block factory about to start. Opening for canning factory.
Number of houses erected, 12; cost, about $20,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400. A. N. Armbrust, Township Clerk, Ridgeville P.O.

PEMBROKE, Tn.—Manufacture of cooking ranges, cream separators and scales started. Factory f r making wood alcohol, oxalic acid, etc., from mill refuse, likely to be started. Openings for wooden ware factories; good supply of electric power.
Number of buildings erected, 15; cost, $60,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $9,375, including $1,875 for branch sewers.
Amount expended on sanitation, $460. A. J. Fortier, Pembroke, P.O.

PEMBROKE, Tp.—Opening for brick and tile yard and for wood working industries.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $200. H. W. Perrett, Township Clerk, Pembroke P.O.

PENETANGUISHENE, Tn.—Openings for wood working industries.
Number of houses erected, about 40; cost about $58,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $5,200. W. H. Hewson, Town Clerk, Penetanguishene P.O.

PERCY, Tp.—Numbers of buildings erected, 3; cost, about $5,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600.
Amount expended on sanitation, $73. P. S. Ewing, Warkworth P.O.

PERTH, Tn.—Manufacturing chemists started. Openings for various industries.
Number of buildings erected, 12; cost, $35,000.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $55,000. John A. Kerr, Town Clerk, Perth P.O.

PETERBOROUGH, CITY.—Carpet factory, tool factory, factory for making neckties, etc., and one for manufacturing pre-payment metres were started. Good hydro-electric power and shipping facilities give openings for industries.
Number of buildings erected, about 200.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $23,564.
Amount expended on sanitation, $59,961, for sewers. S. R. Armstrong, City Clerk, Peterborough.

PETROLEA, Tn.—Bridge factory started. Good openings for canning factory and packing house.
Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000.
Amount expended on sanitation, $1,000. J. McHattie, Town Clerk, Petrolea, P.O.

PICKERING, Tp.—Opening for wood turning factory and planing and saw mill at Whitevale on site of one destroyed by fire.

Amount expending on sanitation, $100. D. R. Beaton, Township Clerk, Whitevale P.O.

Picton, Tn.—Good opening for the manufacture of cans.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,673. R. A. Norman, Town Clerk, Picton.

Pittsburgh, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,776. Wm. Murray, Township Clerk, Joyceville P.O.

Plantagenet, North, Tp.—Good opening for tobacco factory, canning factory and cemetery monument factory. D. M. Viau, Township Clerk, Plantagenet P.O.

Plummer, Additional, Tp.—Opening for saw mill, tannery, or smelter.

Number of buildings erected, about 10; cost about, $4,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $700. N. H. Peterson, Township Clerk, Bruce Mines P.O.

Plympton, Tp.—New saw mill started.

Some fine new houses erected and large number of barns; cost, about $30,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,275. J. K. Cairns, Township Clerk, Camlachie P.O.

Point Edward, V.—Openings for all kinds of industries.

Number of buildings erected, 8.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,180. J. F. O'Neil, Village Clerk, Point Edward P.O.

Port Arthur, City.—Sand-lime brick factory started. Openings for match factory, woodenware factory, woollen mill and washing machine factory.

Number of buildings erected, 293; cost, $1,598,260.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $88,211.

Amount expended on sanitation, $205,883, including sewers. Jas. McTeigue, City Clerk, Port Arthur.

Port Carling, V.—Number of buildings erected, 10; cost, $300 to $1,500.

Amount spent on permanent improvements, $485.

Amount expended on sanitation, $60. F. D. Stubbs, Village Clerk, Port Carling P.O.

Port Colborne, V.—Portland cement factory started. Opening for any industry requiring electric or natural gas power.

Number of houses erected, 7; cost, about $18,000. F. D. Noble, Village Clerk, Port Colborne P.O.

Port Dalhousie, V.—Openings for almost any kind of industry.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost about $1,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000. V. M. A. Waugh, Village Clerk, Port Dalhousie P.O.

Port Dover, V.—Openings for planing mill, sash and door factory, smelting works, glass factory, moulding factory, etc.; natural gas for fuel and good shipping facilities.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $1,250.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $389. Jas. Sloan, Village Clerk, Port Dover P.O.

Port Hope, Tn.—Foundry for cast iron pipes and fittings started. Opening for iron-working industries.

Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $75,000, including church.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,500.

Amount expended on sanitation, $100. J. W. Sanders, Town Clerk, Port Hope P.O.

Portland, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory.

Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $4,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. Alf. Hunter, Township Clerk, Harrowsmith P.O.

Port Perry, V.—Openings for canning factory, evaporator, brick yard and sugar beet factory.

Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, $5,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. W. H. Harris, Village Clerk, Port Perry P.O.

Port Rowan, V.—Openings for knitting factory, furniture factory, dairy and canning factory.

Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, $3,700.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,236. Jas. Ryan, Village Clerk, Port Rowan P.O.

Portsmouth, V.—Openings for various industries.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $396.

Amount expended on sanitation, about $5. J. W. Henstridge, Village Clerk, Portsmouth P.O.

Port Stanley, V.—Cement brick factory started. Openings for industries of any character.

Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, about $2,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $335.

Amount expended on sanitation, $10. Jas. Gough, Village Clerk, Port Stanley P.O.

Powassan, Tn.—Openings for woollen mill, furniture factory, planing mill, foundry and tannery.

Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $12,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600. Geo. R. Coombs, Town Clerk, Powassan P.O.

Prescott, Tn.—Openings for various industries.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $13,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $150. Geo. Rook, Town Clerk, Prescott P.O.

Preston, Tn.—Openings for all kinds of industries.

Number of buildings erected, about 50; cost, $80,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,400. C. R. Hanning, Town Clerk, Preston P.O.

Prince, Tp.—One new building erected, cost $200.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $100. Robt. Liddle, Township Clerk, Sault Ste. Marie P.O.

Raglan, Tp.—New butter factory started. C. F. Schmelzle, Township Clerk, Jewellville P.O.

Rainy River, Tn.—Openings for pulp mill, stave mill, and other woodworking industries.

Number of buildings erected, 13; cost, $25,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,616.

Amount expended on sanitation, $45. J. H. Wilson, Town Clerk, Rainy River P.O.

Raleigh, Tp.—Opening for beet sugar factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,100.

Amount expended on sanitation, $325. A. E. Robinson, Township Clerk, Buxton P.O.

Rama, Tp.—Number of new barns built, varying in cost from $700 to $1,800. W. M. Shields, Township Clerk, O'Connell P.O.

Ramsay, Tp.—Four bank barns erected; cost, $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,400, by local Council. T. A. Thompson, Township Clerk, Almonte P.O.

Ratter and Dunnett, Tps.—Good opening for grist mill and wood-working industries.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $375.

Amount expended on sanitation, $22. C. L. Keeling, Township Clerk, Warren P.O.

Rawdon, Tp.—Opening for stave and heading mill and limestone quarry.

Cost of new buildings erected about $75,000, chiefly for farm buildings and cheese factories.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $137. Thos. C. McConnell, Township Clerk, Springbrook P.O.

Renfrew, Tn.—Openings for tannery, furniture factory, and other wood-working industries.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $50,000. J. K. Rochester, Town Clerk, Renfrew P.O.

Richmond, Tp.—Amount expended on sanitation, $15. A. Winters, Township Clerk, Selby P.O.

Richmond Hill, V.—New grain elevator started. Openings for steam and electric power users.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, about $1,800.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $600. A. J. Hume, Village Clerk, Richmond Hill P.O.

Richmond West, V.—Openings for foundry, carriage factory, etc.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, about $6,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $350. John Rielly, Village Clerk, Richmond West P.O.

Ridgetown, Tn.—Canning factory started. Opening for carriage factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, over $1,000. D. Cochrane, Town Clerk, Ridgetown P.O.

Rochester, Tp.—Good openings for butter and cheese factories.

Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, about $3,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, about $3,000. M. N. Mousseau, Township Clerk, Woodslee P.O.

Rockland, V.—Mica factory started. Opening for cement works and brick yard.

Number of buildings erected, 15; cost, about $50,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,557.

Amount expended on sanitation, $45. J. N. Lagrois, Village Clerk, Rockland P.O.

Romney, Tp.—Opening for canning factory.

Number of buildings erected, 2 brick blocks; cost, about $13,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000. J. W. Hodgson, Township Clerk, Wheatley P.O.

Roxborough, Tp.—Sawmill, shingle mill and provender grinder started at Tayside, saw mill with sash and door factory near Monkland, and shingle mill near Avonmore. Good opening for brick and tile yard.

Number of buildings erected, about 18; cost, about $22,200; Roman Catholic church being erected at Moose Creek to cost $36,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $250. R. C. McGregor, Township Clerk, Sandringham P.O.

Ryerson, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $1,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200 from Government grant. Robt. Bradley, Township Clerk, Burk's Falls P.O.

St. Catharines, City.—A sign factory, spring and wire factory, and woollen mills started; besides large additions to three existing factories. Openings for almost any kind of industry, with electric power, water power, natural gas, good water works and good shipping facilities by rail and water.

Number of buildings erected, 95; cost, $190,000. These within the fire limits, outside of which no records kept.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $100,000.

Amounted expended on sanitation, $5,000. J. Albert Pay, City Clerk, St. Catharines P.O.

St. Edmonds, Tp.—Opening for a saw mill.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $308. A. H. Bryan, Township Clerk, Tobermory.

St. Marys, Tn.—Opening for all kinds of industries.

Number of buildings erected, 25; cost, $60,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,000. L. Harstone, Town Clerk, St. Marys P.O.

St. Thomas, City.—New pork packing works and canning factory started. Openings for all kinds of industries.

Number of buildings erected, about 100; cost, over $100,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $15,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $2,000. W. B. Doherty, City Clerk, St. Thomas P.O.

Saltfleet, Tp.—Opening for planing mill and sash and door factory at Stony Creek.

Number of buildings erected, about 12 or 15; cost, about $30,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $5,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $500. F. M. Carpenter, Township Clerk, Fruitland.

Sandwich, Tn.—Openings for various industries.

Number of buildings erected, about 15; cost, about $42,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $9,900.

Amount expended on sanitation, $129. E. R. North, Town Clerk, Sandwich P.O.

Sandwich West, Tp.—Opening for steel plant.

Amount spent on permanent improvements, $3,500. Ernest Bondy, Township Clerk, Canard River P.O.

Sarnia, Tn.—Gas lamp and stove factory and separator works started. Good openings for industries.

Number of buildings erected, 75; cost, $114,600.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $173,787, including $21,000 for sewers. J. D. Stewart, Town Clerk, Sarnia P.O.

Sarnia, Tp.—Opening for canning factory.

New hotel built; cost, $30,000. Henry D. Kewley, Township Clerk, Sarnia P.O.

Saugeen, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, about 18; cost, about $20,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $13,000. F. W. Elliott, Township Clerk, Port Elgin P.O.

Sault Ste. Marie, Tn.—Lubricating oil factory and sash and door factory started. Opening for wood-working industries.

Number of buildings erected, 18; cost, $105,000, including high school and two public schools.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $12,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $9,000. C. J. Pim, Town Clerk, Sault Ste. Marie P.O.

Scott, Tp.—Opening for cheese factory. Wm. Nelson, Township Clerk, Uxbridge P.O.

Scugog, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $550. Thos. Graham, Township Clerk, Port Perry P.O.

Seaforth, Tn.—A shoe factory and a clothing factory were started. Openings for knitting factory.

Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, about $25,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $29,400. J. A. Wilson, Town Clerk, Seaforth P.O.

Sebastopol, Tp.—Openings for dairying and mining industries. C. Walther, Township Clerk, Vanbrugh P.O.

Seneca, Tp.—Good opening for a plaster mill. N. H. Wickett, Township Clerk, York P.O.

Shelburne, V.—Openings for woollen mill, furniture factory, pork packing works, etc.

Dwellings were erected at a cost of about $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $500.

Amount expended on sanitation, $500. W. E. Smith, Village Clerk, Shelburne P.O.

Sherbrooke, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 3; cost, about $1,200. Hosea Niece, Township Clerk, Stromness P.O.

Sherbrooke, South, Tp.—One building, English church manse erected, cost $2,200.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400. H. Rigney, Township Clerk, Maberly P.O.

Simcoe, Tn.—Factory for tin cans for canneries started. Openings for woodworking industries and cold storage plant.

Number of buildings erected, 18; cost, about $20,000. W. C. McCall, Town Clerk, Simcoe P.O.

Smith's Falls, Tn.—Malleable iron foundry started. New foundry built, agricultural implement works rebuilt, and 4 houses erected; aggregate cost, about $125,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $14,000. J. A. Lewis, Town Clerk, Smith's Falls P.O.

Somerville, Tp.—Opening for cement factory, with plenty of marl and clay, also for good brick yard.

One house erected in village; cost, about $1,100; besides several buildings in township. Sam. Suddaby, Township Clerk, Burnt River P.O.

Sophiasburgh, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $669. C. H. Wright, Township Clerk, Demorestville P.O.

Southwold, Tp.—Some dwellings erected, also bank barns, etc.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6.411. Malcolm Campbell, Township Clerk, Fingal P.O.

Springfield, V.—Good opening for brick and tile yard.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $15. J. B. Lucas, Village Clerk, Springfield P.O.

STAFFORD, Tp.—Good opening for brick yard.

Number of buildings erected, 10; cost, about $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. John Kidd, Township Clerk, Stafford P.O.

STAMFORD, Tp.—Carbide factory started. Openings for industries wishing cheap power. Iron works and shoe factory being erected.

Three factories erected; cost, $475,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $9,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $100. J. E. Jones, Township Clerk, Niagara Falls South P.O.

STANHOPE, Tp.—One building erected; cost, $800. Wm. Cooper, Township Clerk, Boskung P.O.

STANLEY, Tp.—Good opening for cheese or butter factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. John Harnwell, Township Clerk, Varna P.O.

STAYNER, Tn.—Openings for canning factory, shoe factory and clothing factory.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $3,700.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $550.

Amount expended on sanitation, $40. Alex. Hislop, Town Clerk, Stayner P.O.

STEELTON, Tn.— Open hearth furnace started. Opening for furniture factory, and as mines are developed for copper smelter and refinery.

Number of buildings erected, 14; no means of ascertaining cost.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,874.

Amount expended on sanitation, $950. J. Robinson, Town Clerk, Steelton P.O.

STEPHEN, Tp.—Brick and tile yard started.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,700.

Amount expended on sanitation, $26. H. Eilber, Township Clerk, Crediton P.O.

STIRLING, V.—Evaporating plant started. Opening for canning factory.

Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $6,600.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $500.

Amount expended on sanitation, about $200. J. E. Halliwell, Village Clerk, Stirling P.O.

STOUFFVILLE, V.—Gas engines factory and general foundry started. Opening for canning or pickle factory, and for shoe or ready-made clothing factory.

One building was erected; cost, $1,000. J. Urquhart, Village Clerk, Stouffville P.O.

STRATFORD, City.—Woodworking for barrel supplies started. Openings for stove foundry, shoe factory, box factory, piano factory, tinware factory and carpet factory.

Number of buildings erected, about 200; cost, about $401,296.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $70,153.

Amount expended on sanitation, $1,594. R. R. Lang, City Clerk, Stratford P.O.

STRATHROY, Tn.—Opening for any industries.

Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, about $6,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500.

Amount expended on sanitation, $432. R. Diprose, Town Clerk, Strathroy P.O.

Streetsville, V.—Manufactory for plush started, just outside corporation. Village is putting in electric power plant. Good opening for any industry requiring cheap power.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $3,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $30. J. Riswell, Village Clerk, Streetsville P.O.

Strong, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $800. J. Carter, Township Clerk, Sundridge P.O.

Sturgeon Falls, Tn.—Reduction and refining works started. Openings for foundry, woodenware factory and flour mills.

Number of houses erected, 11; cost, $30,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $11,050.

Amount expended on sanitation, $6,500. J. D. Cockburn, Town Clerk, Sturgeon Falls P.O.

Sturgeon Point, V.—Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $6,000. G. H. Hopkins, Village Clerk, Lindsay P.O.

Sudbury, Tn.—Openings for agricultural implement factory, wagon factory, foundry, nickel steel works, and car shop.

Number of buildings erected, 10; cost, $75,000.

Amount spent on permanent improvements, $5,500.

Amount spent on sanitation, $2,910. S. Fournier, Town Clerk, Sudbury P.O.

Sullivan, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, about $5,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,000. A. Stephen, Township Clerk Desboro P.O.

Sundridge, V.—Openings for grist mill and wood-working industries.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. John Harper, Village Clerk Sundridge P.O.

Sunnidale, Tp.—Good opening for cement factory, with great deposits of marl. T. F. Burrows, Township Clerk, Stayner P.O.

Sutton, West, V.—Opening for woollen mill or fruit packing house.

Number of buildings erected, 9; cost, $15,000. F. G. Tremayne, Village Clerk, Sutton West P.O.

Sydenham, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,583.

Amount expended on sanitation, $254. Jas. Cannon Township Clerk, Annan P.O.

Tara, V.—Number of houses erected, 2. J. D. Tobey, Village Clerk, Tara P.O.

Tecumseth, Tp.—Openings for industries; good water power unused.

Several buildings erected; cost, from $1,000 to $4,000 each.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $4,000. Wm. Lilly, Township Clerk, Beeton P.O.

Teeswater, V.—Number of buildings erected, 8; cost, $1,400.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $320.

Amount expended on sanitation, $78. John Farquharson, Village Clerk, Teeswater P.O.

Tehkummah, Tp.—Openings in coal oil industry.

One buildings erected; cost, $800, and other small buildings.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $800, of which $300 was government grant.—Jas. E. Hopkin, Township Clerk, Tehkummah P.O.

THAMESVILLE, V.—Openings for creamery or cheese factory, flax mill or sugar beet factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,300. W. J. Cryderman, Village Clerk, Thamesville P.O.

THEDFORD, V.—Opening for canning factory.

Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, about $2,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, about $250. Wm. Brooks, Village Clerk, Thedford P.O.

THESSALON, Tn.—New saw, shingle and lath mill being erected. Good opening for tannery.

A considerable number of buildings erected; cost, about $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Ben. C. Case, Town Clerk, Thessalon P.O.

THESSALON, Tp.—Openings for saw mill, box factory or smelter.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, about $1,800.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $150. T. E. Clinton, Township Clerk, Thessalon P.O.

THOMPSON, Tp.—Opening for saw mill, tannery or smelter. Wm. Rowan, Township Clerk, Dean Lake P.O.

THORAH, Tp.— Number of buildings erected, 9; cost, $6,800.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,498.

Amount expended on sanitation, $63. J. McArthur, Township Clerk, Beaverton P.O.

THORNBURY, Tn.—Good opening for any kind of wood-working establishment.

Number of buildings erected, 5.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $15,500, including $10,500 for cement sidewalks. Edw. Rorke, Town Clerk, Thornbury P.O.

THOROLD, Tn.—Openings for industries requiring electric or water power.

Number of buildings erected, 10; cost, about $20,000. D. J. C. Munro, Town Clerk, Thorold P.O.

THOROLD, Tp.—Opening for canning factory, also for industries requiring electric power.—A. M. Clark, Township Clerk, Fonthill P.O .

THURLOW, Tp.—Portland cement factory started. Openings for canning factory, woollen mills, flour mills, tannery, etc.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, about $60,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,000. C. A. Callery, Township Clerk, Cannifton P.O.

TILBURY, V.—Machine repair shop and canning factory started. Openings for glass factory and pork packing industry.

Number of buildings erected, 20; cost, $40,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,827 for cement sidewalks. A. A. Wilson, Village Clerk, Tilbury P.O.

TILBURY, EAST, Tp.—Number of coal oil and natural gas works started.

One dwelling house erected; cost, $1,500; and a number of buildings connected with oil production.—Alex. Farquharson, Township Clerk, Fletcher P.O.

TILBURY, NORTH, Tp.—Opening for cheese factory and canning factory.

Number of buildings erected, about 20; cost, about $20,000. J. A. Tremblay, Township Clerk, Tilbury P.O.

TILBURY, WEST, Tp.—Opening for creamery.

Buildings erected cost about $35,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,000. S. T. Anderson, Township Clerk, Comber P.O.

TILLSONBURG, Tn.—Good openings for industries, with unexcelled railroad facilities, C.P.R., G.T.R. and branches; carrying line across lake to Pt. Burwell; magnificent dairy and farming country, etc.

Number of buildings erected, 10; cost, $15,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,000. Alfred E. Raynes, Town Clerk Tillsonburg P.O.

TINY, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, 5; cost, about $6,000. M. Beaudoin, Township Clerk, Lafontaine P.O.

TIVERTON, V.—One building erected; cost, about $2,000. A. E. Ord, Village Clerk, Tiverton P.O.

TORBOLTON, Tp.—Opening for brick and tile yard. D. B. Maclaren, Dirleton P.O.

TORONTO, City.—Mattress factory, paint factory, silk factory, chemical goods factory, cleaning works, electrical goods factory, and nut and bolt factory started. Ashbridge's Bay sites specially suitable for iron industries, smelters, blast furnaces, &c.

Number of buildings erected, 3,439; cost, about $13,160,398.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $980,893.

Amount expended on sanitation, $63,257. W. A. Littlejohn, City Clerk, Toronto.

TORONTO, EAST, Tn.—Number of buildings erected, 98; cost, about $160,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $8,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, $5,557. W. H. Clay, Town Clerk, East Toronto P.O.

TORONTO GORE, Tp.—Several buildings erected; cost, about $6,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,500. N. Harrison, Township Clerk, Castlemore P.O.

TORONTO JUNCTION, Tn.—Carriage factory, piano actions factory, paints and oils factory, two abattoirs, ladies' underwear, factory, and electrical works started. Unsurpassed facilities for industries of any character.

Number of buildings erected, about 267; cost, about $1,086,000, including 7 factories costing $738,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $26,602.

Amount expended on sanitation, $9,531, including $4,531 for sewers. W. J. Conron, Town Clerk, Toronto Junction.

TORONTO, NORTH, Tn.—Two conservatories started.

Number of buildings erected, about 80; cost, about $50,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $12,658.

Amount expended on sanitation, $97. W. J. Douglas, Town Clerk, Eglinton P.O.

TOSSORONTIO, Tp.—Number of houses erected, about 12; cost, $15,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Thos. Irwin, Township Clerk, Lisle P.O.

TRAFALGAR, Tp.—Amount spent on permanent improvements only usual expenditure on roads and bridges. Chas. Hall, Township Clerk, Trafalgar P.O.

TOTTENHAM, V.—Openings for almost any industry.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $500. Geo. P. Hughes, Village Clerk, Tottenham P.O.

TOWNSEND, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,883. Jas. Ross, Township Clerk, Waterford P.O.

Tuckersmith, Tp.—Many fine houses erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000. A. G. Smillie, Township Clerk, Hensall P.O.

Turnberry, Tp.—Openings for a saddler and a shoemaker in Bluevale village.

A large number of brick buildings, bank, barns, etc., erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,922.

Amount expended on sanitation, $66. John Burgess, Township Clerk, Bluevale P.O.

Tweed, V.—Steel trough machine factory started. Openings for canning factory, woollen mill, stave factory, and for other woodenware, also for small customs smelter.

Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $15,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $700. Wm. Wray, Village Clerk, Tweed P.O.

Uxbridge, Tn.—Openings for tannery, butter, and cheese factory, canning factory, etc.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $5,300.

Amount expended on sanitation, $300. J. W. Gould, Town Clerk, Uxbridge P.O.

Uxbridge, Tp.—Clothing factory started.

Number of houses erected, 20; cost, $25,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,905. S. A. Flumerfelt, Township Clerk, Goodwood P.O.

Van Horne, Tp.—Opening for flour mill, stave factory, or other industry requiring water power.

Number of buildings erected, 9; cost, $6,600.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $500. A. L. Orvis, Township Clerk, Dryden P.O.

Vankleek Hill, Tn.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $4,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,800.

Amount expended on sanitation, $100. F. W. Thistlethwaite, Town Clerk, Vankleek Hill P.O.

Vaughan, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $6,500. J. B. McLean, Township Clerk, Maple P.O.

Vernlam, Tp.—Openings for any industry.

Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, about $5,500. Geo. W. Taylor, Township Clerk, Bobcaygeon P.O.

Vespra, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,250. Geo. Sneath, Township Clerk, Barrie P.O.

Vienna, V.—Canning factory started. Opening for brick and tile yard.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $400. S. S. Clutton, Village Clerk, Vienna P.O.

Wainfleet, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,500. J. Henderson, Township Clerk, Marshville P.O.

Walkerton, Tn.—Opening for almost any kind of industry with suitable buildings available.

One building erected; cost, $800.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $100.

Amount expended on sanitation, $50. J. H. Scott, Town Clerk, Walkerton P.O.

Walkerville, Tn.—A carriage goods factory, fence factory, buggy appliances factory and concrete, and steel factory started.

Number of buildings erected, 29; cost, $149,600, including new Bank of Commerce, costing $25,000 and two brick blocks, costing $70,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,300.

Amount expended on sanitation, $2,800. Cecil H. Robinson, Town Clerk, Walkerville P.O.

WALLACE, Tp.—Amount spent on permanent improvements, $665.

Amount expended on sanitation, $62. R. G. Roberts, Township Clerk, Shipley P.O.

WALLACEBURG, Tn.—Carriageware factory started. Openings for window glass factory, gas engine factory, cement blocks factory, vinegar and pickle factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,043.

Amount expended on sanitation, $75. H. E. Johnson, Town Clerk, Wallaceburg P.O.

WARWICK, Tp.—Amount expended on sanitation, $25. N. Herbert, Township Clerk, Warwick P.O.

WATERDOWN, V.—Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $1,600.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $759. J. C. Medlar, Village Clerk, Waterdown P.O.

WATERFORD, V.—Opening for foundry and for machine shop.

One building erected; cost, about $3,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $4,030. Jas. Ross, Village Clerk, Waterford P.O.

WATERLOO, Tn.—Glove factory, broom and brush factory, broom and whisk factory, upholstery factory, and interior hardwood fittings factory started. Opening for furniture frame factory.

Number of buildings erected, about 50; cost, $50,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $12,000. A. B. McBride, Town Clerk, Waterloo P.O.

WATERLOO, Tp.—Cordage factory started. Good water powers lying idle at Blair. Geo. A. Tilt, Township Clerk, Blair P.O.

WATFORD, V.—Wire goods factory, and wagon factory started.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,500. W. S. Fuller, Village Clerk, Watford P.O.

WATT, Tp.—New Saw mill being erected.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $1,206. Edw. Hamilton, Township Clerk, Raymond P.O.

WEBBWOOD, Tn.—Openings for saw mill, sash and door factory, spool factory, and tannery.

Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $600.

Amounted expended on sanitation, $200. S. Hawkins, Town Clerk, Webbwood P.O.

WELLAND, Tn.—Cordage factory, steel factory and rolling works, small forgings factory, and manufactory of contractor's plant and machinery started. Openings for any industries requiring electric power or natural gas.

Number of buildings erected, about 110, including factories; cost, $1,445,875.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $24,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, including sewers, $11,000. H. W. Boyd, Town Clerk, Welland P.O.

WELLINGTON, V.—Canning factory started; opening for various other industries.

Number of buildings erected, 4; cost, $6,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,100. Edward A. Titus, Village Clerk, Wellington P.O.

Weston, V.—Bedstead factory started at canning factory building. Good opening for various industries.

Number of buildings erected, about 40; mostly of good class.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,600. J. H. Taylor, Village Clerk, Weston P.O.

Westport, V.—Openings for foundry, stove factory, and furniture factory. Good water power lying idle.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $2,100. D. Deacon, Village Clerk, Westport P.O.

Whitby, Tn.—Openings for almost any industry.

Number of buildings erected, 2; cost, $4,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,200. Joseph White, Town Clerk, Whitby P.O.

Whitby East, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $200. Wm. Purves, Township Clerk, Columbus P.O.

Widdifield, Tp.—A smelter started.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $557. J. A. Carmichael, Township Clerk, North Bay P.O.

Williams East, Tp.—Cement brick factory started.

Amounted expended on permanent improvements, about $2,000. D. A. Stewart, Township Clerk, Nairn P.O.

Willoughby, Tp.—Good opening for gas drilling, as this is a natural gas district. Donald Dell, Township Clerk, Chippewa P.O.

Winchester, V.—Number of buildings erected, 6; cost, $5,500.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $1,000. Geo. Quart, Village Clerk, Winchester P.O.

Windham, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,-468.

Amount expended on sanitation, $80. Robt. Green, Township Clerk, Windham Centre P.O.

Windsor, City.—Collar and cuff factory, overalls factory, buffing wheels factory, coffee blending and packing works, manufacture of boiler compound started. Good opening for pork packing and other industries.

Number of buildings erected, 200; cost, $313,825.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $85,015, including $4,726 for sewers.

Amount expended on sanitation, $2,293. Stephen Lusted, City Clerk, Windsor P.O.

Wingham, Tn.—Opening for casket factory and a carriage factory.

Number of buildings erected, about 6; cost, about $28,000, including high school.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $3,350.

Amount expended on sanitation, $1,000. J.B. Ferguson, Town Clerk, Wingham P.O.

Woodbridge, V.—Openings for agricultural implement factory, boot and shoe factory, and other industries.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $800. E. W. Brown, Village Clerk, Woodbridge P.O.

Woodhouse, Tp.—Gas wells have been opened.

A number of dwelling houses and barns have been erected. F. Bowlby, Township Clerk, Simcoe P.O.

Woodstock, City.—Wire fence factory and knitted underwear factory started. Openings for iron working industries, shoe factory, felt factory and canning factory.

New buildings erected, cost about $100,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, $20,000. John Morrison, City Clerk, Woodstock P.O.

Woodville, V.—Openings for various industries.

Amount spent on permanent improvements, over $600. J. C. Gilchrist, Village Clerk, Woodville P.O.

Woolwich, Tp.—Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $5,000. W. J. Snider, Township Clerk, Conestogo P.O.

Wroxeter, V.—One building erected; cost about $500. J. Cowan, Village Clerk, Wroxeter P.O.

Wylie, Tp.—New saw mill started. Florence McCarthy, Township Clerk, Wylie P.O.

Wyoming, V.—Apple evaporator started. Good openings for canning factory and basket factory.

Numbers of buildings erected, 2 or 3; cost, about $1,000.

Nothing expended on permanent improvements last year, but a large amount being expended this year on sidewalks. H. G. Taylor, Village Clerk, Wyoming P.O.

Yonge Front, Tp.—Opening for canning factory.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $300. F. H. Mallory, Township Clerk, Mallorytown P.O.

Yonge and Escott Rear, Tp.—Opening for grist mill, saw mill and cheese box factory. R. E. Cornell, Township Clerk, Glen Elbe P.O.

Zora East, Tp.—Good opening for canning factory and fruit evaporating factory.

A number of buildings erected and enlarged; cost, $80,000 to $100,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $10,000. Jas. Anderson, Township Clerk, Hickson P.O.

Zorra West, Tp.—Number of buildings erected, about 20, cost about $10,000.

Amount expended on permanent improvements, about $7,000 or $8,000.

Amount expended on sanitation, about $100. E. L. Sutherland, Township Clerk, Embro P.O.

STATISTICS TABULATED.

The statistics from the preceding reports by the municipal clerks have been compiled in tabulated form as follows, enabling the very considerable expenditures on building permanent improvement and sanitation to be readily perceived.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

(C., city; Tn., town; V., village; Tp., township.)

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. of new buildings erected during 1906.	Aggregate cost of new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation.
		$	$	$
Acton, V	6	6,000	5,745	.....
Adelaide, Tp	.....	.....	3,000	.....
Adolphustown, Tp	2	500	600	.....
Ailsa Craig, V	2	8,800	.....	120
Alexandria, Tn	10	23,000	3,390	.....
Alfred, Tp	20	25,000	600	50
Ailce and Fraser, Tps	.....	.....	750	.....
Alliston, Tn	15	30,000	4,500	500
Almonte, Tn	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Alnwick, Tp	6	1,800	1,000	20
Alvinston, V	5	8,700	1,280	150
Ameliasburgh, Tp	.....	.....	200	125
Amherstburgh, Tn	8	15,000	2,700	12,300
Ancaster, Tp	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Arkona, V	1	1,500	.....	.....
Arnprior, Tn	40	91,000	22,000	1,100
Arran, Tp	.....	.....	1,848	67
Artemesia, Tp	15	20,000	.....	.....
Arthur, V	12	16,000	.....	75
Assiginack, Tp	1	1,500	1,677	.....
Athol, Tp	4	1,000	500	.....
Aylmer, Tn	20	30,000	4,000	.....
Ayr, V	.....	.....	2,523	100
Bangor, Tp	12	5,000	.....	.....
Barrie, Tn	84	175,000	10,000	.....
Barton, Tp	.....	.....	1,000	138
Bath, V	.....	.....	1,300	.....
Bayfield, V	3	7,000	.....	.....
Beamsville, V	7	19,000	9,000	25
Beaverton, V	8	9,500	387	109
Bedford, Tp	.....	3,000	2,000	.....
Beeton,	3	9,000	150	.....
Belle River, V	2	1,650	560	.....
Belleville, C	50	75,000	28,000	1,973
Berlin, Tn	275	495,000	45,000	.....
Bertie, Tp	30	25,000	3,218	64
Biddulph, Tp	.....	.....	7,000	.....
Blandford, Tp,	.....	.....	3,631	31
Blenheim, Tp	.....	.....	6,722	.....
Blenheim, Tn	11	11,000	4,000	.....
Blyth, V	8	9,000	2,044	200
Bobcaygeon, V	5	4,500	560	.....
Bolton, V	1	700	.....	.....
Bonfield, Tn	3	2,000	800	.....
Bothwell, Tn	3	3,000	.....	.....
Bowmanville, Tn	4	8,500	4,000	500
Bracebridge, Tn	6	8,500	12,400	.....
Bradford, V	20	20,000	.....	.....
Brampton, Tn	.....	.....	1,138	.....
Brantford, C	338	408,625	11,765	10,600
Bridgeburg, V	6	10,000	3,000	.....
Brighton, V	5	10,000	3,000	.....
Brock, Tp	30	25,000	3,300	300

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. of new buildings erected during 1906.	Aggregate cost of new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation.
		$	$	$
Brockville, Tn			13,700	700
Bruce, Tp	12	13,000	4,440	
Bruce Mines, Tn	2	3,500	1,000	
Brussels, V			1,000	
Burgess, N., Tp	4	2,000	3,500	
Burk's Falls, V	7	7,000	1,277	9
Caistor, Tp	6	3,000		
Caledon, Tp			700	
Caledonia, V	7	1,000	750	50
Camden East, Tp	10	7,250	5,150	48
Canborough, Tp	2	5,000	525	
Cannington, Tn	1	15,000	4,632	
Caradoc, Tp			5,000	100
Carden, Tp	10	10,000	200	
Cardiff, Tp			600	
Cardinal, Tp	2	1,800	1,818	
Carleton Place, Tn	11	20,500	7,777	
Carling, Tp			58	
Carrick, Tp	1	2,000	500	75
Cartwright, Tp	6	7,100	717	119
Casselman. V	17	4,000		
Cavan, Tp			4,274	50
Cayuga, V	6	10,000	4,000	
Cayuga North, Tp	3	3,000	2,526	
Cayuga South, Tp	3	5,000	200	
Chandos, Tp	3	2,000		
Charlottenburgh, Tp			6,693	256
Charlotteville, Tp			5,000	10
Chatsworth, V	2	1,700	477	
Chatham, C	126	135,000	102,159	6,205
Chingacousy, Tp			4,000	
Chesley, Tn	11	25,000	1,200	50
Chesterville, V	1	4,000	8,000	
Chippawa, V	1	3,500	500	
Christie, Tp			400	
Clarence, Tp			3,476	73
Clarendon and Miller, Tps	14	2,450	900	
Clarke, Tp			1,900	
Clifford, V	5	17,000	2,700	
Clinton, Tp			3,400	
Cobden, V			350	
Cobourg, Tn	50	300,000	10,000	10,000
Cockburn Island, Tp			593	
Colborne, Tp	14	7,000	3,000	
Colborne, V	7	12,000	1,653	
Colchester, North, Tp	3	5,000	2,000	
Colchester, South, Tp	20	36,000	850	
Collingwood, Tn	40	60,000	7,000	
Copper Cliff, Tn	20	30,000	1,000	500
Cornwall, Tn	7	44,000	10,290	230
Cramahe, Tp	4	5,500		
Creemore, V	4	4,800	200	
Crosby, N., Tp	1	1,200	600	
Culross, Tp			2,000	30
Cumberland, Tp			150	

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.— *Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. of new buildings erected during 1906.	Aggregate cost of new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation.
		$	$	$
Dalhousie, Tp	4	2,000	600	.....
Darling, Tp	3	400	100	.....
Darlington, Tp	6	4,000	317	.....
Delaware, Tp	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Delhi, V	.....	.....	400	.....
Denbigh, Tp	12	3,000	54	12
Dereham, Tp	.....	.....	9,965	50
Deseronto, Tn	.....	.....	2,000	1,054
Dorchester North, Tp	5	12,000	2,000	.....
Drayton, V	4	4,500	800	.....
Dresden, Tn	5	14,000	2,360	134
Drummond, Tp	3	1,500	.....	142
Dumfries South, Tp	.....	.....	6,500	.....
Dundalk, V	5	10,700	.....	.....
Dundas, Tn	35	60,000	2,207	215
Dungannon, Tp	2	1,800	1,300	.....
Dunn, Tp	.....	.....	148	4
Durham, Tn	6	8,000	1,200	.....
Dutton, V	5	10,000	5,300	.....
Dysart, Tp	16	8,000	1,926	.....
Easthope North, Tp	5	5,000	.....	.....
Easthope South, Tp	8	30,000	600	.....
Eastnor, Tp	6	6,400	2,395	138
Edwardsburg, Tp	.....	.....	1,000	20
Eganville, V	5	18,500	600	250
Egremont, Tp	2	3,000	1,500	.....
Ekfrid, Tp	50	50,000	4,800	.....
Elizabethtown, Tp	.....	.....	5,000	30
Ellice, Tp	1	3,000	100	.....
Elmira, V	23	30,000	2,000	.....
Elmsley South, Tp	2	1,600	314	.....
Elora, V	7	13,000	200	.....
Embro, V	2	2,000	2,500	.....
Emily, Tp	.....	.....	1,895	.....
Ennismore, Tp	10	10,000	30	.....
Eramosa, Tp	9	11,000	500	.....
Erin, V	3	6,000	500	.....
Ernesttown, Tp	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Essa, Tp	.....	.....	3,838	55
Essex, Tn	3	8,750	.....	300
Etobicoke, Tp	60	120,000	4,000	1,000
Exeter, V	1	2,500	810	.....
Fenelon, Tp	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Fenelon Falls, Tn	4	5,000	2,000	300
Fergus, V	4	6,000	860	.....
Flamboro East, Tp	.....	.....	500	.....
Flos, Tp	5	5,000	.....	.....
Forest, Tn	12	20,500	1,189	135
Fort Erie, V	20	30,000	2,000	.....
Fort Frances, Tn	20	30,000	75,000	.....
Fort William, C	2,674	1,079,740	246,600	185,000
Fredericksburg North, Tp	.....	.....	1,000	.....

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. of new buildings erected during 1906.	Aggregate cost of new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation.
		$	$	$
Galt, Tn			15,000	250,000
Gananoque, Tn	8	40,000		
Garafraxa West, Tp	6	9,000	1,150	36
Garden Island, V			194	
Georgetown, V	4	3,500	725	
Georgina, Tp	7	10,000	1,400	
Glanford, Tp	2	2,000	440	79
Glencoe, V	3	5,000	1,158	112
Glenelg, Tp	10	10,000	2,400	
Gloucester, Tp			6,000	350
Goderich, Tn	41	55,000	16,000	900
Goderich, Tp	1	1,800	4,500	
Gore Bay, Tn	10	12,000	1,200	
Gosfield South, Tp			2,500	
Gower North, Tp	1	5,000	620	28
Grand Valley, V	6	12,000	2,800	35
Grantham, Tp				15
Grattan, Tp			312	25
Gravenhurst, Tn	5	10,000	6,000	
Grey, Tp	6	8,000	11,493	38
Grimsby North, Tp			3,300	
Guelph, C	147	495,000	20,900	12,334
Guelph, Tp			3,858	
Gwillimbury East, Tp	10	7,500	4,000	
Gwillimbury North, Tp			1,300	
Hagarty, Tp			700	340
Hagerman, Tp	2	1,500	120	
Hagersville, Tp	6	12,000	5,000	
Haldimand, Tp	1	2,000	2,000	100
Hamilton, C	697	2,124,815	71,664	38,173
Hamilton, Tp			6,998	86
Hanover, Tn	25	20,000	3,000	
Hanmer, Tp	5	2,000	240	
Harriston, Tn			1,413	
Harwich, Tp			13,400	250
Hastings, V	2	1,500	1,299	450
Havelock, V	22	22,000	600	98
Hawkesbury, Tn	4	12,000	3,239	300
Hawkesbury East, Tp	40	25,000	1,765	
Hawkesbury West, Tp			1,600	
Hay, Tp	3	6,000	500	
Hensall, V	15	25,000	600	
Hespeler, Tn			6,000	
Hibbert, Tp				65
Hilton, Tp			800	
Hinchinbrooke, Tp	3	1,500		
Hintonburgh, V	20	20,000		
Holland Landing, V	2	1,000	300	
Houghton, Tp			2,170	17
Howe Island, Tp	4	2,000		
Howick, Tp			5,466	80
Hudson, Tp	5	3,000	1,670	
Humberstone, Tp			1,500	
Hungerford, Tp			25	

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns Villages and Townships.	No. of new buildings erected during 1906.	Aggregate cost of new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation.
		$	$	$
Huntingdon, Tp			300	
Huntsville, Tn	6	13,000		
Huron, Tp	10	9,000	4,500	72
Innisfil, Tp				50
Iroquois, V			275	
Jocelyn, Tp			1,325	12
Kaladar, Tp	20	10,000		
Kemptville, V	2	2,900	418	
Kenora, Tn	150	300,000	15,000	
Keppel, Tp	50	10,000	3,000	600
Kerns, Tp			2,000	
Kincardine, Tn			4,501	
Kincardine, Tp			1,200	
King,, Tp	40	20,000	5,700	65
Kingston, C	32	32,000	25,748	3,900
Kingston, Tp	2	5,800		
Kingsville, Tn	5	20,500		
Kinloss, Tp			1,863	
Laird, Tp			1,500	
Lakefield, V	12	35,000	1,565	
Lanark, V	1	500	720	
Lancaster, Tp			2,500	
Lancaster, V			525	
Laxton, Tp	2	1,500	700	25
Leamington, Tn	15	35,000	1,600	
Leeds and Lansdowne Front, Tp	7	13,000	1,000	50
Limerick, Tp	1	400	221	
Lindsay, Tn	50	100,000	15,000	3,000
Listowel, Tn	4	17,000	1,638	73
Little Current, Tn	6	6,000	200	100
Lochiel, Tp			400	
Logan, Tp	9	26,000	12,700	48
London, C	320	1,080,000	123,345	20,575
London, Tp	300	450,000	16,256	1,000
Longueuil, Tp	6	3,000		
L'Orignal, V	14	6,000		
Loughborough, Tp	6	3,000	600	
Louth, Tp			840	27
Lucan, V			150	
Lucknow, V	2	25,000		
Luther West, Tp			1,814	50
McKillop, Tp			5,440	128
McKim, Tp			948	
McNab, Tp	2	4,500	22,000	
Machar, Tp	15	12,000		
Madoc, Tp	5	4,000	700	
Madoc, V	1	500	950	99
Maidstone, Tp			2,501	50
Malahide, Tp			500	
Malden, Tp			2,780	

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. of new buildings erected during 1906.	Aggregate cost of new buildings.	Spent o permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation.
		$	$	$
Mariposa, Tp			5,674	466
Markham, V	6	18,000	1,000	
Markham, Tp			3,000	
Marlborough, Tp	2	2,700	700	
Marmora, V	1	1,000	700	25
Martland, Tp	13	5,000	50	
Maryborough, Tp	3	1,500	800	218
Massey, Tn	7	12,600	600	
Matchedash, Tp	4	2,000	800	
Matilda, Tp	5	5,000	200	
Mattawa, Tn			1,000	
Mattawan, Tp			600	
Maxville, V	5	3,500	3,500	100
Mayo, Tp	55		25,000	
Meaford, Tn	30	70,000	9,000	2,500
Medonte, Tp	45	40,000	9,000	
Medora, Tp	4	2,000	2,864	90
Merrickville, V			4,750	
Merriton, V			4,000	500
Mersea, Tp			2,974	242
Millbrook, V	1	2,000	350	
Milton West, Tn	10	12,000	8,000	
Milverton, V	11	17,600	3,500	
Minden, Tp			1,000	
Mitchell, Tn	9	14,000	1,000	100
Monaghan, North, Tp	22	230,000		
Monaghan South, Tp			1,000	
Monmouth, Tp	1	300	700	
Mono, Tp			2,000	
Montague, Tp	1	2,000	500	
Moore, Tp	70	77,000	3,700	
Morley, Tp	10	5,000	369	
Mornington, Tp	4	3,200	5,370	
Morris, Tp			2,600	
Mosa, Tp			2,676	105
Mountain, Tp	10	20,000	1,500	
Mount Forest, Tn	5	6,000	3,000	10
Mulmur, Tp			3,014	
Muskoka, Tp	1	7,000	1,200	5
Nairn and Lorne, Tps	4	2,000	900	
Napanee, Tn	4	41,000	1,000	
Nassagaweya, Tp				73
Neebing, Tp			10,000	
Neelon, Tp			36	
Nelson, Tp	10	20,000	2,000	
Nepean, Tp			10,603	104
Newboro, V	4	8,000	300	
Newburgh, V	2	2,000	1,239	
Newbury, V			589	
New Hamburg, V			1,000	
New Liskeard, Tn	8	2,400	800	
Newmarket, Tn	30	30,000	3,000	268
Niagara, Tn	10	10,000	15,000	
Niagara Tp			1,200	
Niagara Falls, C	85	170,000	28,000	300

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.— *Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. of new buildings erected during 1906.	Aggregate cost of new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation.
		$	$	$
Nipissing, Tp	4	2,000	225	.....
Nissouri East, Tp	40	20,000	4,500	62
Nissouri West, Tp	4	1,600	2,000	100
North Bay, Tn	150	200,000	40,000	.....
Norwich, V	5	10,000	4,000	.....
Norwich North, Tp	.....	.....	3,833	92
Norwich, South, Tp	.....	.....	2,000	.....
Norwood, V	5	18,800	1,200	.....
Oakland, Tp	40	20,000	500	.....
Oakley, Tp	5	2,000	500	.....
Oakville, Tn	10	20,000	8,750	100
Oil Springs, V	4	3,000	1,774	114
Olden, Tp	6	3,000	1,400	50
Oliver, Tp	3	1,000	957	.....
Omemee, V	3	3,500	200	.....
Oneida, Tp	.....	.....	1,237	33
Ops, Tp	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Orangeville, Tn	2	1,900	5,500	.....
Orillia, Tp	20	20,000	5,800	310
Orford, Tp	7	7,500	1,000	.....
Oro, Tp	.....	.....	1,859	.....
Oshawa, Tn	125	200,000	.....	7,000
Osnabruck, Tp	10	10,500	2,000	.....
Oso, Tp	.....	.....	200	.....
Otonabee, Tp	.....	.....	4,659	.....
Ottawa, C	362	1,728,975	207,150	30,342
Ottawa East, V	15	30,000	2,000	1,500
Owen Sound, Tn	100	300,000	45,580	9,610
Oxford, Tp	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Oxford, East, Tp	.....	.....	5,936	54
Oxford North, Tp	13	2,250	2,000	.....
Paipoonge, Tp	6	3,000	1,500	.....
Paisley, V	2	9,700	970	250
Palmerston, Tn	12	30,000	3,000	15,000
Papineau, Tp	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Paris, Tn	40	200,000	3,000	1,000
Parkhill, Tn	10	10,000	1,000	200
Parry Sound, Tn	50	50,00	10,000	7,000
Peel, Tp	9	13,000	4,555	400
Pelee Island, Tp	8	6,000	700	.....
Pelham, Tp	12	20,000	400	.....
Pembroke, Tn	15	60,000	9,375	460
Pembroke, Tp	.....	.....	200	.....
Penetanguishene, Tn	40	58,000	5.200	.....
Percy, Tp	3	5,000	600	73
Perth, Tn	12	35,000	55,000	.....
Peterborough, C	200	400,000	23,564	59,961
Petrolea, Tn	.....	.....	4,000	1,000
Pickering, Tp	.....	.....	.....	100
Picton, Tn	.....	.....	6,673	.....
Pittsburgh, Tp	.....	.....	4,776	.....
Plummer Additional, Tp	10	4,000	700	.....
Plympton, Tp	50	30,000	4,275	.....
Point Edward, V	8	8,000	1,180	.....

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. of new buildings erected during 1906.	Aggregate cost of new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation.
		$	$	$
Port Arthur, C	293	1,598,260	88,211	205,883
Port Carling, V	10	9,000	485	60
Port Colborne, V	7	18,000	.....	.....
Port Dalhousie, V	2	1,000	4,000	.....
Port Dover, V	2	1,250	389	.....
Port Hope, Tn	6	75,000	5,500	100
Portland, Tp	4	4,000	2,000	.....
Port Perry, V	3	5,000	2,000	.....
Port Rowan, V	3	3,700	4,236	.....
Portsmouth, V	.....	.....	396	5
Port Stanley V	5	2,500	335	10
Powassan, Tn	6	12,000	600	.....
Prescott, Tn	.....	.....	13,000	150
Preston, Tn	50	80,000	5,400	.....
Prince, Tp	1	200	100	.....
Rainy River, Tn	13	25,500	2,616	45
Raleigh, Tp	.....	.....	2,100	325
Ramsay, Tp	4	10,000	2,400	.....
Ratter and Dunnett, Tps	.....	.....	375	22
Rawdon, Tp	80	75,000	5,000	137
Renfrew, Tn	.....	.....	50,000	.....
Richmond, Tp	.....	.....	.....	15
Richmond Hill, V	2	1,800	600	.....
Richmond West, V	2	6,000	350	.....
Ridgetown, Tn	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Rochester, Tp	5	3,500	2,000	3,000
Rockland, V	15	50,000	1,557	45
Romney, Tp	2	13,000	1,000	.....
Roxborough, Tp	18	22,200	3,000	250
Ryerson, Tp	2	1,500	200	.....
St. Catharines, C	95	190,000	100,000	5,000
St. Edmonds, Tp	.....	.....	308	.....
St. Mary's, Tn	25	60,000	8,000	.....
St. Thomas, C	100	100,000	15,000	2,000
Saltfleet, Tp	14	30,000	5,000	500
Sandwich, Tn	15	42,000	9,900	129
Sandwich West, Tp	.....	.....	3,500	.....
Sarnia, Tn	75	114,600	173,787	.....
Sarnia, Tp	1	30,000	.....	.....
Saugeen, Tp	18	20,000	13,000	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Tn	18	105,000	12,000	9,000
Scugog, Tp	.....	.....	550	.....
Seaforth, Tn	5	25,500	29,400	.....
Shelburne, V	10	10,000	500	500
Sherbrooke, Tp	3	1,200	.....	.....
Sherbrooke South, Tp	1	2,200	400	.....
Simcoe, Tn	18	20,000	.....	.....
Smith's Falls, Tn	7	125,000	14,000	.....
Somerville, Tp	1	1,100	.....	.....
Sophiasburgh, Tp	.....	.....	669	.....
Southwold. Tp	.....	.....	6,411	.....
Springfield, V	.....	.....	5,000	15
Stafford, Tp	10	10,000	500	.....
Stamford, Tp	3	475,000	9,000	100

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.— *Continued*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. of new buildings erected during 1906.	Aggregate cost of new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation.
		$	$	$
Stanhope, Tp	1	800		
Stanley, Tp			2,000	
Stayner, Tn	2	3,700	550	40
Steelton, Tn	14	30,000	4,874	950
Stephen, Tp			4,700	26
Stirling, V	4	6,600	500	200
Stouffville, V	1	1,000		
Stratford, City	200	401,296	70,153	1,594
Strathroy, Tn	5	6,500	1,500	432
Streetsville, V	2	3,500	2,000	30
Strong, Tp			800	
Sturgeon Falls, Tn	11	30,000	11,050	6,500
Sturgeon Point, V	6	6,000		
Sudbury, Tn	10	75,000	5,500	2,910
Sullivan, Tp	4	5,000	2,000	
Sundridge, V			200	
Sutton West, V	9	15,000		
Sydenham, Tp			8,583	254
Tara, V	2	2,000		
Tecumseth, Tp			4,000	
Teeswater, V	8	1,400	320	78
Tehkummah, Tp	1	800	800	
Thamesville, V			1,300	
Thedford, V	4	2,500	1,000	250
Thessalon, Tn	5	10,000	1,000	
Thessalon, Tp	2	1,800	150	
Thorah, Tp	9	6,800	2,498	63
Thornbury, Tn	5	8,000	15,500	
Thorold, Tn	10	20,000		
Thurlow, Tp	2	60,000	4,000	
Tilbury, V	20	40,000	3,827	
Tilbury, East, Tp	1	1,500		
Tilbury, North, Tp	20	20,000		
Tilbury, West, Tp	30	35,000	5,000	
Tillsonburg, Tn	10	15,000	3,000	
Tiny, Tp	5	6,000		
Tiverton, V	1	2,000		
Toronto, City	3,439	13,160,398	980,893	63,257
Toronto, East, Tn	98	160,000	8,000	557
Toronto Gore, Tp	10	6,000	2,500	
Toronto Junction, Tn	267	1,086,000	26,602	9,531
Toronto, North, Tn	80	50,000	12,658	98
Tossorontio, Tp	12	15,000	1,000	
Tottenham, V			500	
Townsend, Tp			1,883	
Tuckersmith, Tp			2,000	
Turnberry, Tp			2,922	66
Tweed, V	6	15,000	700	
Uxbridge, Tn			5,300	300
Uxbridge, Tp	20	25,000	1,905	
Van Horne, Tp	9	6,600	500	
Vankleek Hill, Tn	2	4,000	2,800	100
Vaughan, Tp			6,500	

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.— *Continued.*

Cities, Towns, Villages and Townships.	No. of new buildings erected during 1906.	Aggregate cost of new buildings.	Spent on permanent improvements.	Spent on sanitation.
			$	$
Verulam, Tp	4	5,500	.....	.....
Vespra, Tp	.....	.....	2,250	.....
Vienna, V	.....	.....	400	.....
Wainfleet, Tp	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Walkerton, Tn	1	800	100	50
Walkerville, Tn	29	149,600	3,300	2,800
Wallace, Tp	.....	.....	665	62
Wallaceburg, Tn	.....	.....	2,043	75
Warwick, Tp	.....	.....	.....	25
Waterdown, V	2	1,600	759	.....
Waterford, V	1	3,000	4,030	.....
Waterloo, Tn	50	50,000	12,000	.....
Watford, V	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Watt, Tp	.....	.....	1,206	.....
Webbwood, Tn	6	10,000	600	200
Welland, Tn	110	1,445,875	24,000	11,000
Wellington, V	4	6,000	1,100	.....
Weston, V	40	40,000	1,600	.....
Westport, V	.....	.....	2,100	.....
Whitby, Tn	2	4,500	1,200	.....
Whitby, East, Tp	.....	.....	200	.....
Widdifield, Tp	.....	.....	557	.....
Williams, East, Tp	.....	.....	2,000	.....
Winchester, V	6	5,500	1,000	.....
Windham, Tp	.....	.....	3,468	80
Windsor, City	200	313,825	80,289	7,019
Wingham, Tn	6	28,000	3,350	1,000
Woodbridge, V	.....	.....	800	.....
Woodstock, City	100	100,000	20,000	.....
Woodville, V	.....	.....	600	.....
Woolwich, Tp	.....	.....	5,000	.....
Wroxeter, V	1	500	.....	.....
Wyoming, V	3	1,000	.....	.....
Yonge, Front, Tp	.....	.....	300	.....
Zorra, East, Tp	150	90,000	10,000	.....
Zorra, West, Tp	20	10,000	7,500	100
Total	14,730	34,642,609	4,107,826	1,046,363

SUMMARY.

Cities.	Buildings erected.	Cost of buildings.	Permanent improvements.	Sanitation.
	No.	$	$	$
Belleville	50	75,000	28,000	1,973
Brantford	338	408,625	11,765	10,600
Chatham	126	135,000	102,159	6,205
Fort William	2,674	1,079,740	246,600	185,000
Guelph	147	495,000	20,900	12,334
Hamilton	697	2,124,815	71,664	38,173
Kingston	32	32,000	25,748	3,900
London	320	1,080,000	123,345	20,575
Niagara Falls	85	170,000	28,000	300
Ottawa	362	1,728,975	207,150	30,342
Peterborough	200	400,000	23,564	59,961
Port Arthur	293	1,598,260	88,211	205,883
St. Catharines	97	190,000	100,000	5,000
St. Thomas	100	100,000	15,000	2,000
Stratford	200	401,296	70,153	1,594
Toronto	3,439	13,160,398	980,893	63,257
Windsor	200	313,825	80,289	7,019
Woodstock	100	100,000	20,000	.....
18 Cities	9,460	23,592,934	2,243,441	654,116
106 Towns	2,662	7,382,625	1,037,750	372,306
394 Villages and townships	2,608	3,668,550	827,435	20,159
518 Grand total	14,733	$34,644,109	$4,108,626	$1,046,581

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Early in the year 1907, Free Employment Bureaus were opened in three cities; at Hamilton, on January 12th; at Ottawa, on January 18th, and at London, on May 1st. The following tables will show that much successful work was accomplished.

Applications to December 31, 1907.

Location.	Applications for work.		Help wanted.		Situations filled.	
	Male.	Females.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Hamilton	550	16	261	46	213	3
Ottawa	287	55	67	36	27	13
London	82	6	35	10	47	7
Total	919	78	363	92	287	23

Applications by Trades for Year 1907.

Trades or callings.	Applications for work.		Help wanted.		Situations filled.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Apple Packers	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Bakers	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbers	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Blacksmiths	9	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Brass Polishers	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass Moulders	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Bookbinders	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Bricklayers	5	.....	2	.....	4	.....
Butchers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters	58	.....	8	.....	9	.....
Clerks	64	9	2	2	13	1
Coachmen	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Confectioners	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Creamery Workers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestics	7	62	4	80	.....	20
Drill Hands	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drivers	8	.....	6	.....	2	.....
Electricians	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Engineers	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Factory Hands	8	7	6	10	1	2
Farm Hands	55	.....	65	.....	45	.....
Firemen	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Gardeners	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Harnessmakers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Moulders	8	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Laborers	526	.....	189	.....	160	.....
Lumbermen	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists	17	.....	6	.....	10	.....
Millwrights	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters	19	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Patternmakers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piano Tuners	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

APPLICATIONS BY TRADES FOR YEAR 1907.— *Continued.*

Location.	Applications for work		Help wanted.		Situations filled.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Plumbers	11		2			
Porters	11		1		1	
Pressmen	1					
Railway Hands	2					
Saw Filers	1		1		1	
Shoemakers	7					
Slaters	1					
Stonecutters	1					
Stone Masons	6		3		3	
Tailor	1					
Telegraph Operators	2					
Tinsmiths	1		1		1	
Upholsterers	1					
Warehousemen	4		2		1	
Watchmen	5				1	
Woodworkers	5		3		1	
Not specified	11		35		13	
Totals	919	78	363	92	287	23

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

It will be seen that the returns from the Labor Organizations have increased considerably in number, being 271, as compared with 157 for the previous year. Still the information thus obtained is far from complete and does not give an adequate idea of the strength of organized labor. The reluctance to make these returns seems peculiar to Canada, as in the United Kingdom, the United States, and most of the European powers, full statistics are obtained and published, as being of interest to the public as well as those immediately concerned.

RETURNS IN DETAIL OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

ALGOMA MILLS.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways Employees, No. 491. Organized May 30, 1904; total membership, 65; average earnings per week, foremen, $13.20; men, $9.60; average earnings per hour, foremen, 22 cts.; men, 16 cts.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; difference between organized and unorganized labor, none. President, J. McCarthy, Webbwood P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, W. Jewkes, Dean Lake P.O.; meets last Saturday in month.

AMHERSTBURG.

Name,—Surface Rock and Drill Boat Workers' Union. Organized January 20, 1900; total memberhsip, 121; average earnings per week, $21.29; average earnings per hour, 28½ cts.; number of working hours first five days, 55; number on Saturday, 11; watchman works 7 days per week; wages paid fortnightly; steady for 8 or 9 months per year; total number employed at same calling in locality, 120; difference between organized and unorganized labor, none; no non-union men; benefit for funeral expenses. President, Paul Ryan, Amherstburg; Corresponding Secretary, Milton D. Fox, Amherstburg; meets second and fourth Wednesdays, 8 p.m.

BELLEVILLE.

Name,—Bricklayers' Masons' and Plasterers' Union. Organized October 5, 1905; total membership, 21; average earnings per hour, 36 cts.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90, cause, winter; total number employed at trade in locality, 27; difference between organized and unorganized labor, one hour per day; special work for members carried on, such as reading room, etc.; body incorporated. President, J. M. Taylor, Box 844 Belleville; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Bradden, Belleville; meets first and third Mondays.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1718. Organized Oct. 2, 1906; total membership, 53; average earnings per hour, 20 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, 75; no difference between members and non-members; death benefits, $50 to $200; no other cash benefits. President, S. W. Westover, Belleville; Corresponding Secretary, H. Philips, Belleville; meets first and third Tuesdays of month.

BERLIN.

Name,—Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, No. 9. Organized April 18, 1890; total membership, 32; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 20 cts.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; no idle days, except holidays; number employed at trade in locality, 88; members have an average of 50 cts. a day more than non-members with same hours; Educational Society carried on, teaching at weekly meetings mathematics pertaining to our work; association registered. President, H. C. Wildfang, Berlin; Corresponding Secretary, J. T. Bowman, Berlin; meets every Wednesday night.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 264. Organized November 1, 1897; total membership, male, 15; female, 10; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $7; men working on 20 cts. bill; women working on 15 cts. bill; number of working hours first 5 days, 10 to 12 per day; number on Saturday, 6 to 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30, cause, slackness of trade; total number employed at trade in locality, male, 20; female, 15; union hands get 20 cts. more wages and work from 5 to 6 hours less per week; benefit at death, $100; union not registered, but label is. President, Herman Ahrens, Berlin; Corresponding Secretary, Annie Wuest, Berlin; meets first Tuesday in month.

Name,—Berlin Musicians' Protective Association. Organized January, 1906; total membership, male, 81, female, 1. President, S. E. Schultz, Berlin; Corresponding Secretary, G. A. Albricht, Berlin; meets first Monday of month.

Name,—Cigar Makers' Union, No. 422 of Berlin. Organized July, 1899; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $10; average earnings per hour, 22½ cts.; number of working hours first five days, 40 hours; number on Saturday, 4 in summer, about 6 in winter; wages paid weekly; average time idle per member during year, two weeks; cause, damp weather; total number employed at same trade in locality, male, 41; female, 5; non-members work 10 hours per day and earn about $8 per week; benefits paid, sickness, $5 per week; lack of employment, $3 per week; out of work, $3 per week; death, $50 for 2 year member, $200 for 5 years, $350 for 10 years, $550 for 15 years; $40 for death of wife or widowed mother, if member is sole support; not incorporated or registered. President, Fred. Schultz, Berlin; Corresponding Secretary, Steve Welheuser, Box 224 Berlin; meets second Wednesday in month, 8 p.m.; Executive Board meets every Monday, 5 p.m.

Name,—Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, No. 12. Organized March 17, 1900; total membership, 93; average earnings per week, $21; average earnings per hour, 38 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 80; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at trade in locality, 93; difference between members and non-members, 5 cts.; no cash benefits. President, Nick. Armmurren, Berlin; Corresponding Secretary, Jacob E. Cook, 11 Church St., Berlin; meets every Friday.

Name,—Federal Union No. 17, Corporation Laborers. Organized April 9th, 1902; total membership, 137; average earnings per week $12; average earnings per hour, 20 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, weather; total number employed at calling in locality, 200; non-members received $1.50 to $1.75 per day;

social evening once a week. President, Joe Kaiser, Berlin; Corresponding Secretary, Otto H. Zimmer, Berlin; meets first and third Thursdays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. Re-organized Oct. 9, 1906; total membership, 17; average earnings per week, $11; average earnings per hour, 19 cts.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, no work; total number employed at trade in locality, 40; no difference between members and non-members; lack of employment and sick benefits optional; death benefit, $50 to $150, and on death of wife, $50; disabilities benefits, $50 to $100; out of work benefits, $5 to $7; special work for member on Good and Welfare, *re* Labor Movement; not registered. President, Wm. Thomas, Berlin; Corresponding Secretary, T. Herback, Berlin; meets second and fourth Tuesdays of month.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 553. Organized, April 14, 1900; total membership, 90; average earnings per week, $13.25; average earnings per hour, 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year 60; weather stopping building operation ; total number employed at trade in locality 160 ; members received 25 cts. per day more than non-members ; sick benefits 50 cts. per week; death benefits $100 to $200, according to time of membership; is incorporated. President, C. F. Brandt, Waterloo; Corresponding Secretary Sol. Woolner, Box 339, Berlin: meets first and third Fridays of month.

BRANTFORD.

Name,—Painters', Papaerhangers' and Decorators' Union, No. 93. Total membership 19; average earnings per week $10.80; average earnings per hour 20 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 95; cause cold weather; total number employed at trade in locality 35 or 40; union men get 20 cts. to 22 cts. per hour for 9 hour day; non-union men 15 cts. to 20 cts. for 10 hour day; benefit at death $50 to $150; union incorporated. President, Alex. Warrick, 146 Pearl Street, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Jones, 93 Arthur Street, Brantford; meets second Monday in month.

Name,—Brantford Typographical Union, No. 378. Organized June, 1900; total membership 22; average earnings per week $13; average earnings per hour 27c.; number of working hours 48 per week; wages paid weekly; number of journeymen and apprentices employed in locality 20; all are union members. President, E. E. Reynolds, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, E. Roy Sayles, 126 Chatham Street, Brantford; meets fourth Saturday in month.

Name,—Operative Plasterers' International Association, No. 164. Organized April, 1900; total membership 9; average earnings per week $10; average earnings per hour 35 cts.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 90; cause, unfavorable weather or lack of brick; total number employed at trade in locality 15; difference in favor of union members about 10 per cent.; benefit at death $50; no out-of-work benefit except in case of strike. President, Thos. Jennings, 82 Erie Avenue, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Paterson, 20 Jarvis Street, Brantford; meets second Tuesday in month.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. Organized 1890; total membership, male 32, female 33; average earnings per week, male $13, female $8; average earnings per hour, male 22 cts., female 15 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 25; cause, slackness of trade in dull seasons; total number employed at trade in locality, male 32, female 37; benefit at death $100 after 4 years. President, F. W. Scott, 266 Dalhousie Street, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, O. Baker, Box 252, Brantford; meets fourth Tuesday in month.

Name,—Bartenders' Union, Local No. 182. Organized May 17, 1899; total membership 32; average earnings per week $10; number of working hours first five days 50; number on Saturday 12; wages paid weekly or monthly; number employed at calling in locality 30; all hotels employ union men; wages $30 to $70 per month; sick benefit $3 a week for 13 weeks; at death $50 from International Union; exempt from dues while out of work. President, F. C. Halberstadt, King Street, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas McCusker, 239 Park Avenue, Brantford; meets last Sunday of month.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Organized March, 1900; total membership 46; average earnings per week $12; average earnings per hour 22½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year about 50; cause, frost and rain; total number employed at trade in locality 100 or more; non-members on an average are paid less than members; hours the same; benefits at death $25 to $200; disability benefits from $100 to $400. President, W. T. Williams, 42 Albion Street, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. McInnes, 44 Lawrence Street, Brantford; meets first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners. Organized May 4, 1906; total membership 43; average earnings per week $12; average earnings per hour 22½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid some weekly, some fortnightly; cause of idleness, weather; sick benefits, $3 for 26 weeks, $1.50 after; death benefits $60; superannuation $2 and $1.75; out of work benefits $2.50 per week first 12 weeks, $1.50 other twelve weeks, for ordinary section members; body registered. President, Jas. C. Coles, 240 Park Avenue, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, Robt. Cavers, 44½ Albion Street, Brantford; meets every second week, starting January 14th.

Name,—International Asociation of Machinists, No. 564. Organized 1903; total membership 63; average earnings for week $12 to $15; average earnings per hour 20 cts. to 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 9 hours for 7 months, 5 hours for 5 months; wages paid fortnightly; number employed at trade in locality about 130; benefits at death $50 to $200; superannuation $500 to $1,000; incorporated under international association. President, C. W. Smith, Riddol Avenue, Brantford; Financial Secretary, Peter Noble, Brantford; meets first and third Thursdays.

Name,—Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 29. Organized July, 1852; average earnings per week $20; average earnings per hour 30 cts. to 85 cts.; number of working hours first five days 50; number on Saturday 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year 10; cause of idleness, stock taking; total number employed at trade in locality 300; non-members make up 5 hours during week to receive half holiday on Saturday; sick benefits $5.25 per week; death benefits $100 to $300; out

of work benefits 13 weeks' dues. President, Ed. Gardner, 128 William Street, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, C. J. Crowley, 471 Colbourne Street, Brantford; meets every alternate Monday of month.

Name,—United Association of Plumbers and Steam and Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, No. 186. Organized November, 1899; total membership 10; average earnings per week $15; average earnings per hour 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 9; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 18; cause of idleness, building operations suspended on account of cold weather; total number employed at trade in locality 12; non-members work 10 hours at 20 cts. per hour; sick benefits 5 for 13 weeks in one year; death benefits, $100; superannuation, $300 to $500; no out of work benefits. President, Edward Sipper, 40 Gilkinson Street, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, Alf. Squibb, 100 William Street, Brantford; meets second and fourth Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 9. Organized March 3, 1898; total membership 90; average earnings per week $12; average earnings per hour 40 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 90; general cause of idleness, winter; total number employed at trade in locality 125; non-members work 10 hours; death benefits $50; no other cash benefits. President, Albert Yates, Riddol Avenue, Brantford; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Kerr, 8 Henrietta Street, Brantford; meets on alternate Thursdays.

BROCKVILLE.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 799. Organizer August 30, 1900; total membership 29; average earnings per week $12; average earnings per hour 27½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 90; cause, scarcity of work; total number employed at trade in locality 45; union men receive 2½ cts. per hour more than non-union men, hours of labor the same; benefits at death, $200. President, F. W. Clow, King Street West, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Gilroy, Brockville; meets every Thursday.

Name,—Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, No. 13 of Ontario. Organized September 2, 1900; total membership 23; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 100; cause, cold weather; total number employed at trade in locality 23; difference between members and non-members one hour, 50 cts. in wages; benefits at death $25; not incorporated or registered. President, Wm. Caldwell, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, G. L. Barclay, Box 74, Brockville; meets alternate Wednesdays.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors, No. 366. Organized February 28, 1894; total membership 31; average earnings per week $22; average number of working hours per day about 7; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality about 40; no difference in wages or hours between members and non-members; benefits at death from $1,000 to $5,000; full amount of policy for loss of hand, foot, sight or hearing; not registered in Canada. President, Adam Young, Box 642, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, R. McConachie, Box 533, Brockville; meets first Sunday in month, 2 p. m.

Name,—Cigar Makers' International Union of America. Organized 1903; total membership, male 8, female none; average earnings per week $10; average earnings per hour 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 40; number on Saturday 6; wages paid weekly; average time idle per member during year two weeks; no special cause; number employed at trade in locality 8; no difference between members and non-members; only one shop and it is union; sick benefits per week $5 for 13 weeks, benefits at death $50 to $550, out of work benefits per week $3 for 12 weeks, also travelling benefit of $20 for members leaving from town to town; union registered. President, George Robinson, Church Street, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. A. Fortier, Box 36, Brockville; meets last Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, Local No. 387. Organized March 29, 1902; total membership 13; average earnings per week $10; number of working hours first 5 days 55; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality 15; difference between members and non-members about one hour a day; sick benefit $5 per week, death benefit $60 to $500, according to years of membership; not incorporated or registered. President, Jacob Willbrick, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. J. Clutterbruck, Box 629, Brockville; meets last Monday in month.

Name,—Painters', Decorators' and Paperhangers' Union, No. 321. Organized April, 1901; total membership 14; average earnings per week $12; average earnings per hour 22½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 30; cause, no work; total number employed at trade in locality 30; difference in wages between members and non-members 50 cts. per day; benefit at death $150; union registered. President, W. Golper, Brockville; Corresponding Secretary, Robt. Lindsay, Brockville; meets second Monday in month.

CARLETON PLACE.

Name,—Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, No. 229, organized January, 1903; total membership, 46; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 20 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, May 1st to October 1st, 5 hrs, October 1st to May 1st, 9 hours; wages paid monthly; Dominion holidays and a shop vacation are only days lost; total number employed at trade in locality, 46; difference between members and non-members none. President, Thos. Carson, Carleton Place; Corresponding Secretary, Andrew Robertson, Box 262, Carleton Place; meets first and third Thursdays in month.

Name,—Stove Mounters' and Steel Ranger Workers' Union, No. 78. Organized, March 31st, 1905; total membership, 9; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of idle days per member during year, 40; cause sickness and closed down; total number employed at trade in locality, 9; difference between members and non-members, none; death benefit, $100; out of work benefits, none; except in case of strike, $3 per week. President, Albert Userno, Carleton Place; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Saunders, Carleton Place; meets second and fourth Thursdays in month.

CHAPLEAU.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Total membership, 65; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality, 80; difference between members and non-members, none; death benefits, $500, $1,000, $1,350 as per class; body registered. Master, R. Kevin, Chapleau; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Fox, Chapleau; meets every Saturday, 2 p.m.

COBALT.

Name,—Cobalt Miners' Union, No. 146. Organized, March 24th, 1906; total membership, 800; average wage earnings per week, $18; average earnings per hour, 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality, about 2,800; labor 50 cts. lower on unorganized camps; sick benefits, $8 per week for 15 weeks, death benefits, $50; union registered. President, Jas. McGuire, Cobalt; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur L. Botly, Box 446, Cobalt; meets on Sunday.

COLLINGWOOD.

Name,—International Association of Machinists. Organized August 11, 1903; total membership, 21; average earnings per week, $16.50; average earnings per hour, 27½ cts.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 9, except in June, July, August and September, 5 hours; wages paid fortnightly; general cause of idleness too much night work; total number employed at trade in locality, 25; difference between members and non-members none; death benefits from $50 to $200 according to standing; superannuation, $1,000; association incorporated. President, Wm. Henry, Collingwood; Corresponding Secretary, Mark E. Fryer, Box 585, Collingwood; meets second and fourth Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, No. 19. Organized, September 30th, 1902; total membership, 15; average earnings per hour, 37½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during the year, at least half; cause of idleness lost time and long winter; total number employed at trade in locality, about 40; difference between members and non-members, 7½ cts. per hour, and one hour per day; no cash benefits; reading room, etc., in the winter. President, Chas. I. Hunt, Collingwood; Corresponding Secretary, Edw. Chamberlain, Box 769, Collingwood; meets first and third Wednesdays in month.

CORNWALL.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. Organized July 1st, 1902; total membership, 10; average earnings per week, male $12, female $5; average earnings per hour, male 20 cts., female 10 cts.; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause, slack time; total number employed at trade in locality, male, 10, female, 9; all men employed are union; death benefit, $100; out of work benefits, $9; union incorporated. President, J. A. Moreau, Box 414, Cornwall; Corresponding Secretary, D. McLeod, Box 414, Cornwall; meets first Tuesday in month.

DUNDAS.

Name,—United Garment Workers of America. Organized, 1889; total membership, male 45, female 55; average earnings per week, male $10, female $5; average earnings per hour, male 20 cts., female 10 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 7; cause of idleness, holidays; total number employed at trade in locality, male 45, female 60; difference between members and non-members, none. President, I. A. Ward, Dundas; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Chassels, Dundas; meets first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 269. Organized, February 17, 1900; total membership, 33; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 27 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at trade in locality, 33; no non-members; sick benefits, $5.25; out of work benefits, 25 cts. a week; body not registered. President, Jas. Campbell, Dundas; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Watts, Box 315, Dundas; meets third Monday of month.

FINCH.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Organized, June 6, 1900; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, $8.40; average earnings per hour, 14 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 10; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly, $36.40; average number of days idle per member during year, 5 to 15 or 20; cause of idleness, sickness; total number employed at calling in locality, 90; difference between members and non-members, none; body registered. President, Wm. Kimberley, Sharbot Lake P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, A. Seal, Finch P.O. meets on call of Secretary and President or any 5 members in good standing.

FORT WILLIAM.

Name,—Fort William Typographical Union, No. 471. Organized, June, 1905; total membership 14; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, male 30, female 3; not registered. President, Arthur J. Hutton, Box 48, Fort William; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. R. Wallace, Fort William; meets first Saturday in month.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Organized, about 1900; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; difference between members and non-members, none; death benefits, $500 to $1,000; no sick or out of work benefits. President, A. H. Armstrong, West Fort William; Corresponding Secretary, Albert Rowe, Box 395, Fort William; meets last Saturday in month.

FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Organized, September 2, 1905; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, (*a*) $21, (*b*) $16.80; average earnings per hour, (*a*) 35 cts., (*b*) 28 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly to inside men, monthly to linemen for town and power companies;

most of the men often laid off from about January 15 to May; cause, too cold for building trades generally; total number employed at trade in locality, between 50 and 60 during summer months; difference between members and non-members, none; benefits, $100 for funeral expenses; readings on electrical matters at regular meetings. President, A. L. Murphy, Fort William; Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Johnston, 1109 Donald St., Fort William; meets first and third Thursdays in month.

Name,—International Longshoremen's Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 479. Organized, April 10, 1903; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $25; average earnings per hour, 25 cts.; number of working hours for first 5 days, 10 to 14; number on Saturday, 10 to 18; number on Sunday, none to 20 according to season; average time idle per member during year, 4 months; cause, close of navigation; total number employed at calling in locality, 35; difference between members and non-members, none; not registered locally. President, D. H. Dickson, Port Arthur; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Houston, Box 416, Fort William; meets first Wednesday of month.

GALT.

Names,—Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, No. 15, Ontario. Organized, June 12, 1901; total membership, 47; average earnings per week, $21.60; average earnings per hour, 40 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45, number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average time idle per member during year, three months; cause, cold weather; number employed at trade in locality, 47; difference between members and non-members, 6 hours per week. President, C. Oliver, Galt; Corresponding Secretary, A. Skoyles, Box 615, Galt; meets first and third Wednesday in month.

Names,—International Association of Machinists. Total membership, 65; average earnings per week, $12.25; average earnings per hour, 21 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; no days idle except holidays; total number employed at trade in locality, about 450; difference between members and non-members, none; sick benefit, $4 per week; death benefit, $50 to $200; superannuation, a member 65 years old being 10 years in good standing receives, $500; out of work benefits, single men $5, married men $7; association registered. President, W. C. Glaspell, Galt; Corresponding Secretary, John Cunningham, Box 463, Galt; mets every alternate Monday, dating from May 27, 1907.

Name,—International Laborers' Union. Organized May 1, 1902; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $10; average earnings per hour, 22½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 75; cause, no building operations; total number employed at calling in locality, 75 to 100; union wages, 22½ cts. to 25 cts.; non-union, 15 cts. to 18 cts. per hour; death benefit, $100; superannuation, $5 a week; out of work benefits, $3 to $5 a week; have reading room and place for games, etc; incorporated or registered in United States only. President, John Philips, Galt; Corresponding Secretary, George C. Keyes, Colborne St., Galt; meets every other Friday.

Name,—Bartenders' International League, No. 307. Organized March, 1902; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $12 to $18; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 7; wages paid weekly or monthly; total number employed at calling in locality, 20; death benefits,

$50; no other cash benefits. President, G. Twait, Hespeler; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Patrick, Galt; meets last Saturday in month.

Name,—Saw Smiths' National Union of America, No. 11. Organized Aug. 14, 1902; total membership, 16; average earnings per week, $18; average earnings per hour, 33⅓ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; steady work all the year; total number employed at trade in locality, 16; all union men; death benefits, $30; out of work benefits, $10 per week for married men, $7 for single men; incorporated in United States. President, Arthur Edwards, St. Andrew's Terrace, Galt; Corresponding Secretary, John Frazer, Box 192, Galt; meets first Thursday of month.

GUELPH.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 310. Organized June, 1901; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first 5 days, 55; number on Saturday, 13; wages paid weekly; no days idle; total number employed at calling in locality, 33; difference between members and non-members, none; sick benefits, $5 a week; death benefits, $60 to $500; union incorporated. President, E. Wilson, Macdonald St., Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, August H. Nogk, Box 11, Guelph; meet first Wednesday in month.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 297. Organized Apl., 1900; total membership, male, 17; female, 24; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $4; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; cause of idleness, slack time, there being busy and slack time; as there is only one non-union shop in the city the hours and wages are the same; death benefits, $40 to $100, according to length of time in union. President, John Knowle, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Teenie Astell, Box 536, Guelph; meets first Monday of month.

Name,—Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 212. Total membership, 75; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, 100; difference between members and non-members, from 15 cts. to 25cts. per day; sick benefits, $5 a week; death benefits, from $100 to $200. President, Wm. Lawrence, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, A. Spalding, Box 208, Guelph; meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

Name,—Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America. Organized March 14, 1900; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $10.75; average earnings per hour, 17½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 40; cause, slackness, stock-taking, etc.; difference 25 per cent. in favor of union men; death benefits, $50 to $100. President, A. G. Cross, Essex St., Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, W. R. Watson, Box 1132, Guelph; meets first and third Thursday in month.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 3. Organized 1882; total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $21.60; average earnings per hour, 40 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 100; total number employed at trade during year, 40; difference between members and non-members, none; no cash benefits. President, Robt. Little, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, John Gould, Box 104, Guelph; meets second and fourth Thursdays in month.

Name.—Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers. Organized June 8, 1906; total membership, about 38; black-board work, etc., for members; association is incorporated. President, Thomas Richardson, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Heeg, Box 825, Guelph; meets second and fourth Fridays in month.

Name,—Brussels Carpet Weavers' Union No. 277. Organized September, 1900; total membership, 17; average earnings per week, $9; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, want of orders; total number employed at trade in locality, 17; difference between members and non-members, none. President, Thos. Holyman, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, Matthew T. Loudon, Guelph; meets second Monday in month.

Name,—Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, No. 34. Organized, 1904; total membership, 127; average earnings per week, $13; average earnings per hour, 22 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 40; cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number employed at trade in locality, 220; non-members received benefit of organized labor; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, $50 to $200; out of work benefits, dues and assessments paid. President, Jas. Ritchie, Box 787, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, Frank T. Howard, Box 787, Guelph; meets first and third Thursdays in month.

Name,—Tapestry Carpet Weavers' Union No. 585. Total membership, 8; average earnings per week, male $9; female, $7; average earnings per hour, day work, male, 15 cts.; female, 15 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; cause of idleness, lack of material; total number employed at trade in locality, male, 8, female 3; affiliated with United Textile Workers of America. President, Fred. Drahoztal, Bay St., Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, John Macgowan, Cross St., Guelph; meets second Wednesday of month.

Name,—Guelph Typographical Union No. 391.—Total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $11.50; average earnings per hour, 24 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 6; cause of idleness, public holidays; total number employed at calling in locality, 30; all are union members; death benefits, $65; no other cash benefits; registered with International Typographical Union. President, Wm. J. Abraham, Box 574, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. P. Houghty, Box 574, Guelph; meets first Tuesday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 711. Organized March 19, 1907; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $13.50; average earnings per hour, 22½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; no idle days; total number employed at trade in locality, 38; members receive 22½ cts., non-members about 18 cts. per hour; death benefits, $50 to $200; incorporated. President, John Hoile, Box 1181, Guelph; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Smith, 124 Essex St., Guelph; meets first and third Tuesdays of month.

HAMILTON.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers No. 133 (Hamilton subdivision). Organized 1871; total membership, 63; average earnings per

week, $21; working hours vary; paid monthly; when idle, caused by slack times; total number employed at calling in locality, 80; difference between members and non-members, none; death benefits, $1,500, $3,000 or $4,500. President, James Oliver, 196 Locke St. North, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, W. F. Baines, 288 Bay St. North, Hamilton; meets second and fourth Sundays, 2.30 p.m.

Name,—Federal Labor Union No. 11 (City Fire Department). Organized January, 1900; total membership, 38; average earnings per week, $15; paid fortnightly. President, Wm. Warwick, Park and Cannon Sts.; Corresponding Secretary, Robt. Aitchison, 206 McNab St. North, Hamilton.

Name,—Boot and Shoe Workers Union. Organized December, 1900; total membership, female, 80; all union girls piece work; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; cause, stock-taking; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefit, $100. President, Miss Lizzie Henshaw, 13 Aikman Ave., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Maggie Appleton, 161 James St. North, Hamilton; meets last Thursday in month.

Name,—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Local No. 61. Organized about 14 years; total membership, 53; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 30; cause, bad weather and slack season; total number employed at trade in locality, about 75; difference between members and non-members, from 5 cts. to 10 cts. per hour; death benefit, $100; only dues paid when out of work or sick; only registered with International Alliance. President, H. Burneson, 12 Railway St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. H. March, 312 Barton St. East, Hamilton; meets second and fourth Fridays of month.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, Local No. 131. Organized November 8, 1900; total membership, 80; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first 5 days, 46¼; number on Saturday, 13¼; wages paid weekly; no idle days; toal number employed at trade in locality, about 120; non-union men work two hours more than union men; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, $60 to $500. President, Chas. Heyworth, Spectator Barber Shop, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Halford, 59 John St. South, Hamilton; meets first and third Mondays in month.

Name,—United Garment Workers' of America, Local No. 23. Organized March 6, 1903; total membership, 60; no female members; average earnings per week, $11.75; average earnings per hour, 23½ cts.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; very few days idle; cause, between seasons; total number employed at trade in locality, 150; assisted in sickness when needed; affiliated with American Federation of Labor. President, H. P. McGarrety, 179 Mary St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Robt. J. Ferguson, 111 Elgin St., Hamilton; meets first Thursday in month.

Name,—Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, No. 228. Organized Nov. 22, 1900; total membership 96; all piece work; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 18; cause, stock taking, also slack between seasons; total number employed at trade in locality, male about 200, female about 100; all members of Boot and Shoe Workers' Unions Nos. 228, 232, 234 and 448; sick benefit $5 per week for 13 weeks, also sick benefit apart from the Union $3 per week for 10 weeks; death benefits $50 to 100; union not regis-

tered. President Jos. J. Gimblett, 112 Caroline St. North, Hamilton; Corresponding Ssecretary, A. W. Charlesworth, 269 Robert St., Hamilton; meets second Tuesday of month.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 18. Organized 1881; total membership 150; average earnings per week, $17.50; average earnings per hour 35 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 5; wages paid partly weekly, partly fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during the year 30; cause cold and wet; total number employed at trade in locality about 500; non-union men mostly work 10 hours for what they can get get; death benefits $200; in case of total disability $400; body registered. President, W. J. Bolton, 98 Napier St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Calvert, 102 Bay St. South, Hamilton; meets first and third Tuesday in month.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 812. Organized April 18, 1872; total membership 150; average earnings per week 13 average earnings per hour 35 cts.; number of working days first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 10; cause bad weather and waiting on material or other building trades; total number employed at trade in locality 350 to 400; difference between members and non-members from 5 cts. to 10 cts. an hour in favor of union men; lack of employment benefits $2.50 per week; sick benefits $3 per week; death benefit $60; superannuation $1.75 and $2 per week, out of work benefits $2.50 for 12 weeks, $1.50 for 12 weeks. President, Wm. Leake, 260 McNab St. North, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, H. Reinholt 232 Bold St., Hamilton; meets alternate Fridays.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Book Binders No. 114. Organized April, 1902; total membership male 15; average earnings per week $13.50; number of working days first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly; no idle days; total number employed at trade in locality male 15, female 40; difference between members and non-members none; death benefits $50. President, John Glockling, 121 Simcoe St. East, Hamilton. Corresponding Secretary, Llewellyn Thomas, 121 Simcoe St. East, Hamilton; meets fourth Tuesday in month.

Name,—Bartenders' International League, No. 197. Organized 1899; total membership 88; average earnings per week $12; number of working hours first 5 days 55; number on Saturday 7; wages paid weekly; total number employed at calling in locality 110; non-members work 18 hours per day; sick benefits $4 per week; death benefits $50; union registered. President, Wm. J. McKeown, 44 Main St. West, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, L. A. Golden, 468 James St. North, Hamilton; meets first and third Sunday afternoons in month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors. Organized April 1881; total membership 36; average earnings per week $20; average earnings per hour 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 10; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality 40; no difference between members and non-members, as all come into the order as soon as eligible; death benefits, insurance. Chief Conductor, H. C. Iles, 321 Caroline St. South, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, A. Cameron, 297 York St. Hamilton; meets first and third Sundays of month at 2.30 p.m.

Name,—International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9. Organized May 15, 1900; total membership 25; average earnings per week $13.50; average earnings per hour 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly; average number of idle days per member during year 15; cause stock taking; total number

employed at trade in locality 25; no non-union broom makers in Hamilton; strike benefit of $5 per week; union not registered. President, Walter R. Rollo, 288 Victoria Avenue, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. McAdam, 153 York St., Hamilton; meets second and fourth Mondays in month.

Name,—Lathers' International Union, Local No. 145. Organized April 15, 1907; total membership 34; average earnings per hour 35 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 5; wages paid generally weekly, seldom fortnightly; cause of days idle, cold weather in winter; number employed at trade in locality about 40; union men demand about 5 cts. per hour more than non-union; sick benefits $2 per week; death benefits $100. President, John McFarlane, 15 Mulberry St., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Peter E. Thompson, 1374 York St., Hamilton; meets first and third Wednesday in month.

Name,—United Garment Workers of America, No. 256. Total membership male 150; female 60; average earnings per week, male $12, female $5; average earnings per hour, male 20 cts.; female 12 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 30; cause no work; number employed at trade in locality, male 400, female 1,000; difference between members and non-members none; no cash benefits; body registered. President, Wm. F. Klingheil, 57 Oak Ave., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Madigan, 479 John St. North, Hamilton; meet every other Tuesday.

Name,—Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Local No. 693. Organized August 27, 1903; total membership, male 21; average earnings per week $10; number of working hours first 5 days 45; on Saturday 10; wages monthly; total number employed at calling in locality male 35; female 25; difference between members and non-members $8 a month; death benefits $50. President H. Lanceley, 30 Main St., West, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, J. Pearson, Christopher Lunch Room; meets first and third Tuesdays in month.

Name,—International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association. Organized, March 24, 1906; total membership 88; not paid alike; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 5; wages paid twice a month; total number employed at trade in locality 30; difference between members and non-members none; death benefits $100; no other cash benefits. President, Thos. Walton, 240 Wood St. East, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Don Urquhart, 146 Macauley St. East, Hamilton; meets first and third Friday of month.

Name,—Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 129. Organized September, 1869; total membership 105; average earnings per week $15.30; average earnings per hour 32 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, news 42, job 44; number on Saturday, news 6, job 4; wages paid weekly; 10 of our number lose 78 days per year; cause lack of work; total number employed at trade in locality 100; only one non-union office, pay unknown; death benefits $70; no other cash benefits; not registered. President Chas. J. Aitchison, 304 Main St. East, Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Burns, 230 North John Street, Hamilton; meets second Saturday of month.

Name,—Pattern Makers' League of North America. Organized March 4, 1903; total membership 35; average earnings per week $16.50; average earnings per hour 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturdays 5 in most cases; wages paid twice a month; average number of days idle per member during year 10; cause of idleness holidays; total number employed at trade in locality about

50; difference between members and non-members 2 cts. to 6 cts. an hour; sick benefits $4; death benefits $50 to $400; superannuation $16 a month; out of work benefits, pay no dues. President John Harrower, 40 St. Mathews Ave., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Walker, Box 295 or 160 Emerald St. N., Hamilton; meets first and third Thursdays in month.

Name,—International Union Journeymen Horseshoers, Local No. 72. Organized 1892; total membership 18; average earnings per week $11.50; average earnings per hour 20 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 10; cause of idleness, sickness or deep snow; total number employed at trade in locality 21; members' wages $11 to $12 a week; non-members $10; no cash benefits; registered. President, Albert Decker, 83 Smith Av., Hamilton; Corresponding Secretary, Rich. Coates, 57 Market St., Hamilton; meets second and last Wednesdays in month.

JACK FISH.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Organized 1892; average earnings per week $10.20; average earnings per hour 17 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 10; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality 200; difference between members and non-members none; body incorporated. President, John Lowell, Heron Bay; Corresponding Secretary, A. Bianconi, Jack Fish; no date for meetings.

KENORA.

Name,—International Brotherhood Maintenance of Way Employees. Organized 1902; total membership 52; average earnings per week $9; average earnings per hour 15 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 10; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality, 75; difference between members and non-members, none; death benefits 1,000. President, R. I. Clarke, Kenora; Corresponding Secretary, T. W. Mills, Kenora; meets second Sunday of month.

Name,—Brotherhood Railroad Carmen of America, No. 236. Organized December 28, 1904; total membership 22; average earnings per hour 23½ cts. to 28½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 9; wages paid monthly; idle days caused by sickness or reduction of staff; total number employed at trade in locality 25; difference between members and non-members, none; mutual aid association in cases of death or disabled members. President, W. Charles, Kenora; Corresponding Secretary, N. B. Jones, Kenora; meets third Friday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Organized 1886; total membership 130; average earning per week $20; paid by mile; no regular hours or days; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality 200; difference between members and non-members none; death benefits $1,350; body not registered. President A. M. McKinley, Kenora; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Gamble, Box 109, Kenora; meets second and fourth Monday of month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors. Organized about 1893; total membership 45; average earnings per week $25; average earnings per hour 41½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality 50; no difference between members and non-members; death benefits, insurance $1,000 or more; not registered. President, D. Campbell, Kenora.

KINGSTON.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 249. Organized August, 1899; total membership 65; average earnings per week $15; average earnings per hour 31¼ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 40; number on Saturday 8; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year 30; cause, frost and snow; total number employed at trade in locality 75: nearly all non-union men work same hours for same wages; sick benefits $3 per week; death benefits $50 to $400, according to time or years' membership; body not registered. President, Phil. Buck, Johnston St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Hubble, 26 Quebec St., Kingston; meets second and fourth Mondays of month.

Name,—Iron Moulders' Union, No. 252. Organized 1895; total membership 29; average earnings per week $14.10; average earnings per hour 26 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly in two shops, fortnightly in one; all in trade are members of union; sick benefits $5 a week for 13 weeks; remittance of dues during lack of employment; death benefits $100 to $175, according to length of time in union. President Chas. Ratherford, Colborne Street, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, John T. Flanagan, 125 Ordnance St., Kingston; meets first and third Monday at Trades and Labor Hall.

Name,—International Longshoremen's Union, No. 229. Organized March 29, 1901; total membership 100; average earnings per week $15; average earnings per hour 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 10; wages paid weekly; cause of idleness navigation being closed; total number employed at calling in locality 80 to 100; union men get 25 cts. per hour and non-union men 15 cts. and 20 cts. per hour; no cash benefits; hall and library for members; not registered. President, J. A. O'Neil, 276 Sydenham St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Mullen, 42 Ordinance St., Kingston; meets second and fourth Wednesday of month.

Name,—National Association of Marine Engineers. Total membership 100; average earnings per week $15 to $25; number of working hours first 5 days, laying up and filling out 45, running 60; number on Saturday 9; wages paid, fitting out weekly, running monthly, and others by the season, some are engaged by the year; total number employed at calling in locality 100; no cash benefits; not registered. President, Chas. McSorley, Johnston St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, James Gillie, 97 Clergy St., West Kingston; meets Friday nights, December, January, February, and March.

Name,—Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, Local Union, No. 561. Organized, January 1, 1904; total membership 230; average earnings per week $9; number of working hours, 9 to 12, seven days per week; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year 125; cause navigation being closed; total number employed at calling in locality 125; difference in wages between members and non-members 5 to 10 per cent; voluntary contributions in case of sickness, death, etc.; reading-room in connection with central body. President, F. Gallagher, Box 13, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Dennison, Box 13, Kingston; meets Friday night of every week.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Local Branch, No. 633. Organized 1850; total membership 23; average earnings per week $13.20; average earnings per hour 22 cts. to 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 5; wages paid fortnightly; no idle days but holi-

days, except in case of breakdowns; total number employed at trade in locality 75 to 100; difference between members and non-members, not much, being an open shop; lack of employment, sickness, or out of work benefits $2.50 per week; death benefits $60; superannuation $1.75 to $2.50; incorporated in London, England. President, John Magee, 152 Gordon St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, John Lovick, 152 Gordon St., Kingston; meets every alternate Wednesday.

Name,—Bricklayers, Masons' and Plasterers' Union, No. 10 of Ontario. Organized, March 3, 1899; total membership 40; average earnings per week $21.60; average earnings per hour 45 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 40; number on Saturday 8; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at trade in locality 30; difference between member and non-members none. President, Wm. Turkington, Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Eward, Vine St., Kingston; meets second and fourth Tuesday of month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 114. Organized, May 24th, 1900; total membership 50; average earnings per week $9 average earnings per hour 17½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year 90; cause dull season; total number employed at trade in locality 60; no lack of employment or sick benefit; death benefit $150; reading-rooms always open for members. President, Wm. Kelly, 109 Brock St., Kingston; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. B. Coward, 386 Albert St., Kingston; meets first and third Monday of month.

Name,—Lake Seamen's Union. Organized July 10th, 1905; total membership 200; average earnings per week $10; wages paid at end of trip; average number of days idle per member during year 90; cause of idleness, winter; total number employed at calling in locality 150; difference between members and non-members 25 cts. a day in some cases; death benefits $75; shipwreck $30; accident from $150 to $300; reading-room for members carried on. Chairman elected each meeting; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. H. Fleming, Box 96, Kingston; meets every Monday night.

LINDSAY.

Name,—Locomotive Engineers, Hope Division, No. 174. Total membership 45; average earnings per week $25; total number employed at calling in locality 50. President, W. Dolby, Lindsay; Corresponding Secretary, T. Wilkinson, Lindsay; meets on Sundays, 2.30 p.m.

LONDON.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 97. Organized 1895; total membership 42; average earnings per week $12; average earnings per hour 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 40; number on Saturday 8; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 35 to 40; cause no work; total number employed at trade in locality 75 to 80; members' hours 8, others sometimes more with wages 22½ cts. to 25cts.; death benefits $200; no sick or out of work benefits; not registered in Canada. President Fred. Biggs, 216 Rectory St., London; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. McCandless, 720 Lorne Avenue, London; meets second and fourth Fridays in month.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Organized 1902; total membership 200; average earnings per week $12; per

hour 20 cts.; increase this year 15 cts. per day; number of working hours first five days 50; number on Saturday 10; cause of idleness reduction of staff for winter months; total number employed at calling in locality 300; difference between members and non-members none; no sick or out of work benefits; death benefits to insured members; body registered. President, Chas. Lampard, C.P.R. Depot, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, D. Campbell, 10 Thornton Avenue, London; meets last Saturday in month.

Name,—United Garment Workers of America, No. 33. Organized December 3, 1898; total membership Male 12, female 48; average earnings per week, female $5.50; number of working hours first 5 days 42½; number on Saturday 4½; wages paid weekly; very few days idle; causes sickness and holidaying; non-members work one hour a day longer than members, wages about the same; no cash benefits. President, T. W. Shillington, care of Green, Swift & Co., London; Corresponding Secretary, Ada Berry, 85 Dundas St., London; meets fourth Monday of month.

Name,—Order of Railroad Telegraphers, G.T.R. System, Division I. Organized 1898; average earnings per month $45; number of working hours first five days 60; number on Saturday 12; wages paid monthly; difference between members and non-members none; death benefits $300, $500 or $1,000; not registered. President, J. Willoughby, Newmarket; Corresponding Secretary, D. L. Shaw, 769 King St., London; meets at call of Chairman.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., No. 625. Organized 1851; London, Canada, Branch organized 1874; total membership 21; average earnings per week $13.50; number of working hours first 5 days 50; on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 21; cause stock taking and holidays; difference between members and non-members none; lack of employment, sickness and out of works benefits $2.50 per week; death benefit $60; superannuation $2.50; body registered. President, Alex. McDonald, 238 Oxford St., London, Ont., Corresponding Secretary, Walter J. Evans, 544 Pall Mall St., London; meets alternate Fridays.

Name,—Metal Polishers' Buffers and Platers' International Union, No. 32. Organized 1892; total membership 40; average earnings per week $16.50; average earnings per hour 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 6; wages paid half weekly, half fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year 12; cause stock taking, repairs, etc.; difference of wages in favor of members $1 to $1.25; average wages of non-members are $1.75 to $2 per day; death benefits $100; not registered. President, Albert Leonard, 587 Hill St., London; Corresponding Secretary, W. K. Patrick, 905 Dufferin Avenue, London; meets second and fourth Fridays in month.

Name,—Stonecutters' Association. Organized 1885; total membership, 10; average earnings per week, $19.80; average earnings per hour, 45 cts.; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, winter weather; total number employed at trade in locality, 6; difference between members and non-members, none; death benefits, $100. President, Geo. Bartlett, 60 Empress Ave., London West; Corresponding Secretary, Hugh Boyd, 875 Adelaide St., London; meets first Friday in month.

Name,—International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees. Organized November 16, 1902; total membership, 25; no regular working hours as they depend on shows; wages paid weekly; total number employed at calling in

locality, 20. President, S. Loughbrey, 150 Wharncliffe St., London; Corresponding Secretary, H. A. Holden, 347 Horton St., London; meets first and third Sunday in month.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union No. 5, Ontario. Organized 1882; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 43 cts.; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 98; cause of idleness, frost, bad weather, and not enough work to do; total number employed at trade in locality, 48; non-members work 9 hours per day; sick benefits, optional; death benefits, $50; not registered. President, S. Fayworthy, 391 Oxford St., London; Corresponding Secretary, H. Rymell, 491 Oxford St., London; meets second and fourth Wednesdays of month.

Name,—Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 37. Organized 1857; toal membership, 60; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 35 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly and in two foundries fortnightly; total number employed at trade in locality, about 250; sick benefits, $5.25; death benefits, $150 to $250; superannuation, $100 to $200; out of work benefits, dues; not registered. President, Fred. Pace, 109 Inkerman St., London; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Grant, 22 Edward St., London; meets every first and third Tuesday in month.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America. Total membership, 40; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours, about 55; number on Saturday, 14; wages paid weekly; only days idle, public holidays; total number employed at trade in locality, 50; difference between members and non-members, about $2 per week, also longer hours in some non-union shops; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, $50 to $500. President, John McIntosh, 713 Richmond St., London; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Sicker, 424 Richmond St., London; meets second and fourth Wednesdays in month.

Name,—London Typographical Union No. 133.—Organized Nov., 1869; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $12.50; average earnings per hour, 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, news, 40; job, 42½; number on Saturday, news, 8; job, 8½; wages paid weekly; no days idle; total number employed at trade in locality, male, 100; female, 20; non-members average 3 hours per week more than members, for same wages; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, $70; not registered. President, Wm. Ruse, 14 Walnut St., London; Corresponding Secretary, Ernest P. Dodd, 185 Emery St., London; meets first Saturday in month.

MIDLAND.

Name,—International Longshoremen's Marine and Transport Workers' Association. Organized August 1, 1900; total membership is secret; average earnings, uncertain; number of working hours, irregular; cause of idleness, work naturally irregular; total number employed at calling in locality, 40; difference in wages, 15 cts. to 20 cts. per hour in favor of members; no cash benefits. President, Wm. Clegg, Midland; Corresponding Secretary, D. A. Hall, Midland; meets first and third Tuesdays of month.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 713. Total membership, 151; average earnings per week, $18; average earnings per hour,

33⅓ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90; cause of idleness, lack of building; total number employed at trade in locality, 160; difference between members and non-members, 5 cts.; death benefits, $50 to $300; incorporated, not registered. President, W. Farout, Niagara Falls; Corresponding Secretary, J. R. Montague, Niagara Falls Centre; meets every Tuesday.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. Organized April, 1873; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 16 cts.; number of working hours first five days, 50 number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; average number of idle days per member during year, 30; cause, falling off in business; total number employed at calling in locality, 40; difference between members and non-members, none; death benefits, from $500 to $3,000; incorporated. President, John McAninch, Niagara Falls; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. H. Rhynd, Niagara Falls; meets first Wednesday of month.

Name,—Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Organized December 12, 1894; total membership, 401; average earnings per month, $50; number of working hours first 5 days, 60; number on Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; average number of idle days per member during year, about 5; cause of idleness, resting; total number employed at calling in locality, 12; difference between members and non-members, none; death and sick benefits, voluntary; not registered. General Chairman, J. C. Caulkins, Albion, Mich.; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Staley, Falls View, Ont.; meets subject to call of General Chairman.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union No. 26. Organized May 30, 1904; total membership, 60; average earnings per week, $24; average earnings per hour, 50 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; average number of idle days per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, weather; total number employed at trade in locality, 40; all are organized; death benefit, $100; strike benefit, but none for sickness or lack of employment; not registered. President, Norman Gilles, Niagara Falls; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. Heague, Box 56, Niagara Falls Centre; meets every Thursday night.

Name,—International Union of Steam Engineers, No. 232. Organized Aug. 13, 1903; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $18; average earnings per hour, 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 12; total number employed at calling in locality, 35. President, P. W. Hendricks, Falls View P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, J. McPherson, Walnut St., Niagara Falls; meets every alternate Friday evening.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 217. Organized July 1, 1906; total membership, male, 13; female, 5; average earnings per week, male, $13; female, $5; average earnings per hour, male, 20 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, no work; total number employed at trade in locality, male, 20; female, 10; no difference between members and non-members. President, L. Rodgers, Niagara Falls; Corresponding Secretary, Harold Burse, Niagara Falls; meets first Monday of month.

NORTH BAY.

Name,—Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers International Union No. 29, Ontario. Organized August 25, 1905; total membership, 28; average earnings per week, $22.50; average earnings per hour, 37½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, between 90 and 100; cause of idleness, cold and rain; total number employed at trade in locality, about 50; difference of wages between members and non-members, about 5 cts. per hour; no cash benefits; not registered. President, Jas. Sullivan, Haileybury; Corresponding Secretary, A. Gagnon, Box 201, North Bay; meets every second Wednesday.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen No. 249. Organized September 23, 1883; total membership, 130; average earnings per week, $18; average earnings per hour, 27 cts.; number of working hours, not regular; wages paid monthly; difference between members and non-members, none. President, W. C. Brown, North Bay; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. Moore, Box 97, North Bay; meets second and fourth Thursdays at 2 p.m.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. Organized September, 1902; total membership, 45; average earnings per week, $11.50; average earnings per hour, 19 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid monthly; difference in favor of members, 2 cts. per hour; no cash benefits. President, H. Forder, North Bay; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. C. Shepherd, Box 165, North Bay; meets fourth Friday of month.

OSHAWA.

Name,—Iron Moulders' Union of North America, Local No. 136. Organized January 20, 1900; total membership, 64; average earnings per week, $10 to $15; average earnings per hour, 17 cts. to 26⅔ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 47½; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly and bi-weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 15; cause of idleness, holidays; total number employed at trade in locality, 300; difference between members and non-members, union men get $15, and unorganized, $10; sick benefits, $5.25 from union; death benefits, $100 to $200; union incorporated. President, Wm. McPherson, Oshawa; Corresponding Secretary, Reuben Bennett, Box 144, Oshawa.

OTTAWA.

Name,—National Union of Carpenters. Organized 1903; total membership 120; average earnings per week $14; average earnings per hour 30 cts.; number of working hours 45; number on Saturday 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year 40; cause of idleness, lack of work; total number employed at trade in locality 300; difference in wages between members and non-members 5 cts. to 8 cts.; no cash benefits; reading room and classes for members. President, A. S. Latimer, Hintonburgh, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, D. Lindlay, 1012 Bank Street, Ottawa; meets first and third Mondays in month.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 93. Organized 1904; total membership 75; average earnings per week $13 to $15; average earnings per hour 25 cts. to 30 cts.; number of hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 5; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed

at trade in locality 650; no difference between members and non-members; death benefits $50 to $200; no other cash benefit; not registered. President, Michael Beaudry, Drummond Street, Ottawa East; Corresponding Secretary, Louis Blouin, 207 Laurier Avenue, Hull, P.Q.; meets first and third Wednesdays of month.

Name,—Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Ottawa Division, No. 15. Organized March 3, 1897; total membership 70; average earnings per week $13; average per hour approximately 13 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 60; number on Saturday 12; number on Sunday 12; wages paid monthly; no days idle; total number employed in calling in division 90; no difference between members and non-members; we legislate for non-members as well as union men, and cannot discriminate, on account of the employees being changed round, and positions being filled by seniority; compulsory insurance, payable at death; no other cash benefits; incorporated in St. Louis, Mo. Local Chief Telegrapher, G. W. Shepperd, Alexandria, Ont.; Corresponding Secretary, D. Robertson, Glen Robertson, Ont.; meets at call of chief.

Name,—International Association of Machinists. Re-organized May 18, 1904; total membership 50, in good standing, although we have about 90 on our books; average earnings per week $15; average earnings per hour 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 5 in summer, 9 in winter, in a few shops; nearly all have 5 hours on Saturday; wages paid some weekly, repair shops fortnightly, railroad shops 20th of month; idle only on public holidays; total number employed at trade in locality 100 to 150; non-union men get from 18 cts. to 23 cts., they are mostly Old Country men; union men get from 25 cts. to 30 cts.; death benefits, members 6 months $50, one year $75, two years $100, three years $150, four years $200; superannuation, 65 years old and ten years a member $500, 68 years old and twenty years a member $1,000. President, H. Smith, Gladstone Avenue, near Bank Street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Ellard, 92 Lloyd Street, Ottawa; meets first and third Fridays in month.

Name,—Ottawa Musicians' Protective Association, Local No. 180, A. F. of M. Organized February, 1904; total membership, male 152, female 3. President, John Delaney, 547 Lyon Street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, E. J. Cockburn, 423 Lisgar Street, Ottawa; meets last Sunday in month.

Name,—Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Association, Local No. 71. Organized 1891; total membership 90; average earnings per week $18; average earnings per hour 36 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40 in winter, 45 in summer; number on Saturday, 4 in winter, 5 in summer; wages paid weekly; no idle days; total number employed at trade in locality 90: all mechanics are union men; sick benefits $5 per week; death benefits $100; superannuation $100. President, Jas. H. Brennan, 316 Water Street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Eugene Cadieux, 387 King Edward Avenue, Ottawa; meets second and fourth Wednesday of month.

Name,—Building Laborers' International Protective Union of America. Organized 1887; total membership 300; average earnings per week $13.50; average earnings per hour 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9, if we want to work the 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year about 100; cause of idleness, cold weather and lack of building, and we lose all wet weather; total number employed at calling in locality about 400; union laborers get 25 cts. per hour, non-union from 20 cts. to 22 cts.; death benefits 50 cts. per member; incorporated in 1897. President, Jos. Borris, 649

St. Patrick Street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. Squirrell, 64 Percy Street, Ottawa; meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 129. Organized September 23, 1883; total membership 153; average earnings per week $15; number of working hours first 5 days 60; number on Saturday 12; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality about 270; difference between members and non-members none; death benefits, three grades of insurance; not registered. President, Robt. Dawson, 724 Cooper Street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. A. Percy, 180 Cartier Street, Ottawa; meets first and third Sundays in month.

Name,—Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102, I. T. U. Organized 1867; total membership, male 135, female 5; number of working hours first 5 days 8 and 9; number on Saturday 4; number in week 48 hours all told; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; total number employed at trade in locality, male 135, female 5; sick benefits $4 a week; death benefits $100; registered. President, Michael Powell, 283 Kent Street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Arthur Morel, Box 491, Ottawa; meets first Saturday of month.

Name,—International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union, Local No. 6. Organized about 1897; total membership 25; number of working hours first 5 days 42½; number on Saturday 4½; wages paid weekly; no idle days; total number employed at trade in locality 28; difference between between members and non-members, none; death benefits $50, if fully paid up; affiliated. President, F. Munro, 111 Fourth Avenue, Glebe, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, J. Arthur Glen, 115 First Avenue, Glebe, Ottawa; meets first Friday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers of America. Organized October 8, 1890; total membership 24; average earnings per week $15 in summer; average earnings per hour 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 130; cause of idleness, cold weather, slackness of work; total number employed at trade in locality 300; difference in wages between members and non-members, average 30 cts.; death benefits $150; no sick or out-of-work benefits; incorporated. President, Geo. Haram, 533 Lyon Street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, H. S. Sparham, 213 Flora Street, Ottawa; meets first and third Mondays of month.

Name,—Otawa Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 5. Organized January, 1879; total membership 38; average earnings per week $16.50; average earnings per hour 34⅜ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 42½; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; no idle days; total number employed at trade in locality 40; difference in wages between members and non-members $4 to $7. President, E. J. Pearce, 477 Gilmour Street, Ottawa; Coresponding Secretary, Alf. J. Larden, 327 Bell Street, Ottawa.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 143. Total membership, male 43, female 4; average earnings per week, male $12, female $5; average earnings per hour, male 20 cts., female 10 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; on Saturday 10; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 80; cause of idleness, slack season during months of January, February, July and August; non-unionists work 12 hours per day and receive an average of $10 per week; death benefits $25 to $100; not registered. President, C. J. Kelley, 576 Albert Street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, S. H. Curtis, 191 Strathcona Avenue, Ottawa; meets first and third Mondays of month.

Name,—National Painters' Union, No. 2. Organized March 17, 1904; total membership 55; average earnings per week $12; average earnings per hour 28½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year 45; cause of idleness, climatic conditions; total number employed at trade in locality 150; difference between members and non-members, 5 to 10 cts. wages and 4 hours labor; sick benefits voluntary contributions; death benefits $50 to $100; out of work benefits, assistance at discretion of Executive; not registered. President, C. Ferguson, Charles Street, New Edinburgh; Corresponding Secretary, C. Kennedy, 53 Alexander Street, Ottawa; meets first and third Fridays of month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors, No. 29. Total membership, 90; average earnings per week, about $25; wages paid monthly; no difference between members and non-members; death benefits, 1,000, $2,000 and $3,000. President A. E. Wright, 625 Somerset Street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Morris, 305 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa.

Name,—Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Association of Canada. Organized 1904; total membership, 50; wages paid monthly; no idle days; total number employed at calling in locality, male 300; it is hard to say how many females are employed; no difference between members and non-members; no cash benefits except out of work benefits, which rests with members; registered. President, Henry Goyette, 50 Nicholas Street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Henry Curling, 34 Raymond Street, Ottawa; meets second Thursday in each month.

Name,—International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 95. Organized October 1, 1902; total membership, 51; earnings for extra employees, 25 cts. per hour; number of working hours first 5 days, 65; number on Saturday, 13; wages paid weekly or by performance; average number of days idle per member during year, 125; cause of idleness, end of season in May; total number employed at calling in locality, 39, other 12 on road; not registered. President, Dominick Murray, 189 Paterson Avenue, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Romeo R. Marcel, 279 King Edward Avenue, Ottawa; meets first Sunday in month.

Name,—Canadian Typographical Union, No. 1. Organized October 29, 1906; total membership, 185; average earnings per week, $17.20 and $15; average earnings per hour, 36 cts:; and 31¼ cts.; number of working hours first 4 days, 34; number on Friday, 9; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; number of days idle per member in year, 14; cause of idleness, statutory holidays, with pay; total number employed at trade in locality, 325; sick benefits, $4 per week; death benefits, $200; not registered. President, Ald. C. G. Pepper, 237 Frank Street, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Garrison, 27 Daly Avenue, Ottawa; meets second Saturday of month.

Name,—Operative Plasterers' Society. Organized May 1, 1906; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $20; average earnings per hour, 40 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at trade, in locality, 80; difference in wages between members and non-members, 10 cts. to 15 cts. per hour. President, H. McNulty, 641 King Edward Avenue, Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Fraser, 397 Kent Street, Ottawa; meets first and third Fridays in month.

Name,—Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 280. Total membership 44; average earnings per week $15: average earnings per hour 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 9;

wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year 25; general cause of idleness, slackness of work and holidays; total number employed at trade in locality 44; sick benefit $5.40; death benefit $100 and $150; superannuation none; out of work benefits, exemption from dues; not registered. President, Robert Barnt, 101 Rochester St., Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, J. Edgar Bedard, 160 Alma St., Hull, P.Q.; meets second and fourth Fridays in month.

OWEN SOUND.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union No. 11. Organized 1901; Total membership 15; average earnings per week $21.60; average earnings per hour 40 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year 100; cause of idleness cold weather; total number employed at trade in locality 25; difference in wages between members and non-members 25 cts. per hour; no cash benefits; not registered. President, Alex. Stewart, Owen Sound; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. A. Perkins, Box 561, Owen Sound; meets every Thursday.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Organized about 1899; total membership 40; average earnings per week $8.20; average earning per hour 14 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during the year 4; cause of idleness, celebrating holidays; total number employed at calling in locality 5; difference between members and non-members none; no death or out of work benefits; registered. President, W. Campbell, Weston; Corresponding Secretary T. Scarland, Caledon P.O.; meets last Saturday of each third month.

Name,—Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America. Organized January 1902; total membership 15; average earnings per week $19.20; average earnings per hour 40 cts.; number of working hours first five days 40; number on Saturday 8; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year 90; cause inclement weather and slackness of trade; total number employed at trade in locality 15; death benefits $100; no sick or out of work benefits. President. Geo. A. Parkins, Owen Sound; Coresponding Secretary, Edw. Gaskell, Box 520, Owen Sound; meets second and fourth Fridays of month.

PALMERSTON.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. Organized 1883; total membership 43; average earnings per week $14; paid on mileage; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality 43; sick benefits $3; death benefits $500 to $3,000. President, F. Searanckes, Palmerston; Corresponding Secretary, Alex. Dunbar, Box 48, Palmerston; meets when we can get enough members together.

PEMBROKE.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Organized 1900; total membership 20; average earnings per week $8.40; average earnings per hour 14 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 10; wages paid monthly; difference between members and non-members none. President, J. Cochrane, Cobden P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, A. Austin, Pembroke; meets last Saturday in month.

PETERBOROUGH.

Name,—Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 191. Organized 1870; total membership 73; average earnings per week $14; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 5 for five months, 9 for seven months; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at trade in locality 70; sick benefits $5.25 per week; death benefits from $100 to $200; members are allowed 13 weeks dues when out of work. President, Joseph Crowe, Peterborough; Corresponding Secretary, Hugh Robertson, Box 916, Peterborough; meets first and third Thursday in month.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods. Organized October 7, 1902; total membership 21; average earnings per week $9.60; average earnings per hour 16 cents; number of working hours first 5 days 50 hours, 50 min.; number on Saturday 9 hrs. 10 min.; wages paid weekly; days idle public holidays only; total number employed at trade in locality male 47, female 4; difference between members and non-members none; sick benefits $5 per week; death benefits $40 to $100; dues remitted during lack of employment. President, Alfred Scott, Peterborough; Corresponding Secretary, Hugh McWha, Box 80, Peterborough; meets first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 402. Organized July 2, 1902: total membership 18; average earnings per week $10; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality 25; sick benefits $5 a week; death benefits $75 to $500. President, Geo. Brosseau 423 George St., Peterborough; Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Gainey, 423 George St., Peterborough; meets last Monday in month.

Name,—Street Railway Employees, Division 406; organized May, 1905; total membership 20; average earnings per week $9; average earnings per hour 16 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 10; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at calling in locality 24; registered. President, Geo. McKee, Peterborough; Corresponding Secretary, D. A. Hamel, Box 929, Peterborough; meets on Saturdays.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. Organized July 6, 1906; total membership 30; average earnings per week $13.50; average earnings per hour 25cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during the year 86; cause of idleness frost; total number employed at trade in locality 180; union men are paid $2.50 per day and non-union men $2.25, or 2½ cts. per hour difference; sick benefit $3 per week; death benefit $60; superannuation $2 per week; out-of-work benefit $2.50 per week; tool benefit not exceeding $100 in one claim; accident benefit, total disablement $500, partial $125 or $250; registered. President, S. Anglesay, Perry St., Peterborough; Corresponding Secretary, A Hope, 301 King St., Peterborough; meets every alternate Friday.

Name,—Peterborough Typographical Union, No. 248. Organized January 9, 1902; total membership 38; average earnings per week, minimum scale $11; number of working hours first 5 days 40; number on Saturday 8; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality 38. President Thos. J. Bigley, Review Office, Peterborough; Corresponding Secretary, J. G. Perry, Box 730, Peterborough; meets second Saturday in month.

Name,—Pattern Makers' League of North America. Organized Oct. 17, 1900; total membership, 18; average earnings per week, $16.50; average earnings per hour, 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; no days idle; total number employed

at trade in locality, 28; non-members receive from 50 cts. to 75 cts. less than members; lack of employment benefit exemption from dues; sick benefit, $4 per week; death benefit, $50 to $400 according to length of membership; superannuation, $12 to $16 per month; out of work benefit, $7 per week. President, Chas. Westbrook, Peterborough; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Sharp, Peterborough; meets first and third Saturdays.

PORT COLBORNE.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Organized July 2, 1902; total membership 31; average earnings per week, $13.50; average earnings per hour 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; average number of days idle per member, during year, 60; cause of idleness cold weather; total number employed at trade in locality, 40; difference between members and non-members, one hour, 50 cts.; death benefits $50 to $200; no sick or out of work benefits; registered. President, Geo. W. Deeks, Humberstone P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, Lorne D. Barrick, Humberstone P.O.; meets first and third Mondays of month.

PORT HOPE.

Name,—Iron Moulders' Union of North America, Local No. 189. Total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $20; average earnings per hour, 35 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 25; cause of idleness, sickness, shut down for repairs, stock taking and accidents; total number employed at trade in locality, 50 moulders, 8 apprentices and 22 helpers; all are members; sick benefits, $5.25 per week; death benefits, $100 to $200; when out of work, weekly dues are paid; not registered. President, Wm. Carroll, Port Hope; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. A. McElroy, Box 201, Port Hope; meets alternate Mondays.

PRESTON.

Name,—Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 314. Organized 1900; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, from $15 to about $25; average earnings per day, $2.75; number of working hours first 5 days, 10; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; not necessarily any days idle; cause of idleness, hot weather; number employed at trade in locality, about 100; difference in wages between members and non-members, about $2; sick benefits, $5.25 per week; death benefits, $100 to $250, according to time of membership; not registered. President, Arthur Hall, Preston; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. Parker, Box 85, Preston; meets first and third Wednesdays of month.

ST. CATHARINES.

Name,—Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers' Union of North America. Total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 20 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 6 months 50 hours, 6 months 45 hours; number on Saturday, 6 months 9 hours, 6 months 5 hours; wages paid weekly; cause of idleness, trade dull, and stock taking; total number employed at calling in locality, 30; difference between members and non-members, none; no sick or out of work benefits; in case of strike, $5 per week; death benefits if a member is in good standing for one year, $50, if

more than a year, $100. President, Peter J. Barnett, 16 Welland Ave., St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Secord, 51 Henry Street, St., Catharines; meets first and third Fridays of month.

Name,—Barbers' Union No. 1. Organized October 26, 1886; total membership, 23; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first 5 days, 60; number on Saturday, 15; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, 23; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, $25. President, Wm. Rand, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Adam Haynes, St. Catharines; meets first and third Mondays of month.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 38. Organized February 21, 1883; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 27½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 30; cause of idleness, inclement weather; number employed at trade in locality, about 100; generally speaking, the non-union man reaps the benefit of the organization; death benefits, $200 to $400; out of work benefits, optional; not registered. President, John Lewin, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, James Carty, Box 193, St. Catharines; meets every Friday evening.

Name,—Saw Smiths' Union of North America, Local No. 12. Organized August 15, 1902; total membership, 15; average earnings per week, $20; average earnings per hour, 32½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; only idle days recognized holidays; total number employed at trade in locality, 20; death benefits, $300. President, F. Dixon, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, H. E. Scott, Box 877, St. Catharines; meets second and fourth Wednesdays of month.

Name,—Cigarmakers' International Union of America, No. 140. Organized August 24, 1881; total membership, male, 24; female, 1; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $9; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, male, 24; female, 1; all are members; sick benefits, $5 per week; death, $50 to $550; out of work benefits, $3 per week. President, W. Gunn, Box 152, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Leo. T. Coyle, Box 152, St. Catharines; meets first Monday in month.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 588. Organized 1902; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $10; average earnings per hour, 18 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at calling in locality, 85; 9 hours for members, 10 for non-members; affiliated with American Federation of Labor. President, H. Boot, 7 Louisa St., St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. E. Bryant, 108 Lake St., St. Catharines; meets first and third Mondays in month.

Name,—International Union of Iron Moulders, No. 385, of St. Catharines and district. Organized December, 1905; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $16.50; average earnings per hour, 27½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 5 in summer, 10 in winter; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member in year, vary; cause of idleness, burns from molten metal; non-members work at piece work at light branch of trade, averaging about 20cts. per hour; free dues during lack of employment; sick benefits, $5.25 per week; death benefits, $100 to $200; out of work benefits, free dues; not registered. President, F. O'Mara, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, John Grewer, Box 725 St. Catharines; meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of month.

Name,—Plumbers' and Steamfitters' United Association, No. 244. Organized April, 1900; total membership, 24; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, slack times; total number employed at trade in locality, 24; non-members, $3 to $5 less wages; sick benefits, $5; death benefits, $100. President, Frank Shackelton, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Harry Olliver, St. Catharines; meets on Thursdays.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 407. Organized Aug. 1, 1901; total membership, 36; average earnings per week, $12.50; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 75; cause of idleness, winter; total number employed at trade in locality, 43; non-members get 15 cts. per day less than members; death benefits, $25 for one year's membership, $100 for two years, $150 for four years, $50 for wife's death; no other cash benefits. President, Charles High, Carlton St., St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. D. Outram, 30 Nelson St., St. Catharines; meets second and fourth Wednesdays in month.

Name,—St. Catharines Typographical Union No. 416. Total membership, male, 15; female, 1; average earnings per week, male $14; female, $12; average earnings per hour, male, 29 cts.; female, 25 cts.; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; no days idle; number employed at trade in locality, male 18; female, 1; death benefit, $75; registered. President, Alex. Bagsley, St. Catharines; Corresponding Secretary, Bert. Gadsby, Box 940, St. Catharines; meets last Monday of month.

ST. THOMAS.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Charity Lodge, No. 5. Organized May 10, 1882; total membership, 205 average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 20 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality, about 250; difference between members and non-members, none; sick benefits, $10 per week; death benefits, $500 to $3,000; registered. President, T. Mills, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, A. Stewart, Box 1042, St. Thomas; meets every Tuesday at 2 p.m.

Name,—Order of Railroad Conductors, Union Division No. 13. Organized 1882; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $20; total number employed at calling in locality, 200; difference between members and non-members, none; death policy, the face of insurance policy; incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa. President, N. H. Ryan, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, John Mackenzie, St. Thomas; meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p.m.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' Union of America, Local Union No. 222. Organized May 21, 1900; total membership, 23; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 14; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, 40; difference between members and non-members, from $2 to $5 per week, and non-union men work all kinds of hours; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, $60 to $500; not registered. President, W. A. Steinhoff, Queen's Hotel Barber's Shop, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, Edgar N. Crompton, 615 Talbot St., St. Thomas; meets last Thursday in month.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 141. Organized 1890; total membership, male, 21; female, 25; average earnings per week, male, $10 to $12; female, $5 to $7.50; number of hours of working first 5 days, 50 to 60; number on Saturday, 10 to 12; average number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total employed at trade in locality, male, 25; female, 34; members receive from $2 to $5 a week more than non-members; death benefits, $25 to $100; no sick or out-of-work benefits. President, Sydney Martin, St. Thomas; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Abernethy, Box 719, St. Thomas; meets fourth Monday of month.

SARNIA.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Organized November 3, 1902; total membership 40; average earnings per week $12; average earnings per hour 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year about 30; cause of idleness, cold weather and lack of work in winter; total number employed at trade in locality about 75; difference between members and non-members none; death benefits $100 to $200; no sick or out-of-work-benefits; not registered. President, Roy Hackney, Sarnia; Corresponding Secretary, John R. McDonald, 183 Cromwell St., Sarnia; meets first and third Thursdays in month.

Name,—Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America. Organized December 9, 1902; total membership 14; average earnings per week $12; number of working hours first 5 days 56; number on Saturday 15; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality 11; sick benefits $5 per week; registered. President, Bert Ross, Sarnia; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Burley, Sarnia; meets last Tuesday of month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors, Local No. 189. Organized April 27, 1886; total membership 42; average earnings per week $20; wages paid monthly; no idle days; total number employed at calling in locality 65; some being members of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; difference between members and non-members none; no sick or out-of-work benefit; death benefits, insurance $1,000 to $3,000, according to amount insured for; full amount allowed for disability, incorporated. President, John Vicary, Tunnel P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, H. Bell, Tunnel P.O.; meets first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Sarnia Local Union, No. 422. Total membership 19; average earnings per week $13.50; average earnings per hour 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 60; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at trade in locality 19; union men work 9 hours, non-union men 10; death benefits $50 to $200; no sick or out of work benefits; not registered. President, Patrick Tobin, corner Davis and Mitton Streets, Sarnia; Corresponding Secretary, Gilbert Taylor, 139 Essex St., Sarnia; meets first and third Mondays in month.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union. Organized December 5, 1902; total membership 15; average earnings per week $18; average earnings per hour 40 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 90; cause winter weather; total number employed at trade in locality 15; difference between members and non-members

none; no cash benefits; not registered. President, Henry Walton, 181 Cromwell St., Sarnia; Corresponding Secretary, John Currie, 353 Davis St., Sarnia; meets first and third Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. Organized June 3, 1907; total membership 22; average earnings per week $10; average earnings per hour 16 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 10 and 12 on night shift; number on Saturday 10; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year 12; cause of idleness, rest and sickness; total number employed at trade in locality 22; no cash benefits. President, W. Dagg, Sarnia Tunnel P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, W. F. Gibson, Sarnia Tunnel P.O.; meets first Monday of month.

SCHREIBER.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes. Organized about August, 1904; total membership 30; average earnings per week about $12; average earnings per hour, trackmen 16½ cts., bridgemen 23½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 10; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality about 60 or 70; difference between members and non-members none; same pay and hours of work; no cash benefits. President, Thos. Lannin, Schreiber P.O.; Corresponding Secretary, W. Spark, Schreiber P.O.; meets third Sunday in month at 3 p.m.

SMITH'S FALLS.

Name,—Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union, No. 21. Organized November 19, 1902; total membership 30; average earnings per week $18; average earnings per hour 39 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member 30; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at trade in locality 30; difference between members and non-members one hour per day, but we are all in union; no cash benefits. President, J. W. Perry, Smith's Falls; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Rothwell, Smith's Falls; meets second and fourth Wednesdays in month.

STRATFORD.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 569. Organized 1851; total membership 44; average earnings per hour 22 cts. to 28 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 5; wages paid monthly; no idle days except legal holidays; lack of employment benefits $2.50 weekly for 14 weeks, $1.75 for 30, $1.50 as long as out; sick benefits $2.50 weekly for 26 weeks, and $1.25 as long as sick; superannuation $2.50 weekly after member reaches 55 years; death benefits $60; accident benefits $500; registered. President, Robt. Ferguson, Stratford; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Bell, 216 Douro St., Box 4, Stratford; meets June 8th, and after that every second Saturday.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 681. Organized May 26, 1902; total membership 17; average earnings per week $13.75; average earnings per hour 25 cts.; number of working hours first five days 45; number on Saturday 9; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year about 90; cause of

idleness cold weather; total number employed at trade in locality 30; non-members work an hour per day longer and receive 2½ cts. per hour less; death benefits $100 to $200 according to length of membership; not registered in Canada. President, Geo. McDonald, 185 Waterloo St. South, Stratford; Corresponding Secretary, Fred J. Todd, Box 311, Stratford; meets second and fourth Wednesdays of month.

Name,—United Garment Workers of America, No. 97. Total membership, male 20, female 50; average earnings per week $12 male, $4 female; average earnings per hour, male 20 cts., female 8 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 30; cause of idleness, slack seasons; total number employed at trade in locality, male about 60, female about 100; no difference between members and non-members; no cash benefits; affiliated with United Garment Workers of America. President, J. J. B. Meyers, 52 Daly St., Stratford; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry Coghill, Stratford; meets 3rd Friday in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Organized 1875; total membership 65; average earnings per week $20; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality 70; no difference between members and non-members; death benefits $1,000 to $4,500. President, George Jeffery, Ontario St., Stratford; Corresponding Secretary, J. Bantey, 58 Perth St., Stratford; meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 2 p.m.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 560. Organized April 30, 1900; total membership 8; average earnings per week $12; average earnings per hour 20 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50; number on Saturday 10; wages paid some weekly, some fortnightly and some monthly; average number of days idle per member during year 60 to 90; cause of idleness, lack of work; total number employed at trade in locality about 60; no difference between members and non-members; death benefits $50 to $200; no other cash benefits; registered. President, Wm. R. Bradshaw, Water St., Stratford; Secretary, Wm. Stark, Stratford; meets last Tuesday in month.

Name,—Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 424. Organized 1899; total membership, 14; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; no idle days except holidays; total number employed at trade in locality, 14; sick benefits, $5 per week; out of work benefits, $3 per week. President, Geo. Napier, Nelson St., Stratford; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Hagarty, 139 Centre St., Stratford; meets first Wednesday in month.

TORONTO.

Name,—Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, Local No. 85. Organized 1901; total membership 175; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 24 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45 in union shops; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 20; cause of idleness no employment; total number employed at trade in locality, 250; difference between members and non-members, in hours one hour per day, in wages $3 per week; not registered. President, Daniel Slattery, Ossington Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, R. Hungerford, 434 Shaw St., Toronto; meets first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Web Pressmen's Union, No. 1. Organized 1886; total membership 36; average earnings per week $16; number of working hours first 5

days 40; number on Saturday 8; wages paid weekly; no idle days. President, Jas. Donalson, World Office, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Leake, 49 Bellevue Avenue, Toronto; meets every third Monday.

Name,—Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Local No. 30. Organized August 5, 1896; total membership, 200; average earnings per hour, 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of idle days per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, slackness of work; total number employed at trade in locality 300; difference between members and non-members, 5 hours per week more for non-union men. President, H. J. McQuillan, 93 Esther St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Chapman, 4 Conduit St., Toronto; meets first and third Fridays in month.

Name,—Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association of America, Local No. 21. Organized May 1, 1902; total membership 75; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 28 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 40; cause of idleness, no work; total number employed at trade in locality, 150; difference between members and non-members, none, same scale and hours; sick benefits if needed, $4 to $5; death benefits, $75; out of work benefits if needed, $5. President, Darcy Mudford, 988 Dovercourt Road, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Parkin, 68 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto; meets second and fourth Thursdays of month.

Name,—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, Local No. 4. Organized, May, 1900, re-organized, September, 1902; total membership, 180; average earnings per week, $13.94; average earnings per hour, 32½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid monthly; average number of days idle per member during year, 115; cause of idleness bad weather and dull trade; total number employed at trade in locality, 160 union, 50 non-union; difference between members and non-members, union men 32½ cts. per hour, non- union men 16 cts. to 25 cts. per hour; death benefits, $100. President, S. Gamble, 198 St. Patrick St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Gracie, 342 Symington Ave., Toronto; meets first and third Tuesdays in month.

Name,— Brass Moulders' Union of North America, Local No. 5. Organized, October 10, 1904; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $15; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly, fortnightly or monthly; total number employed at trade in locality, about 40; difference between members and non-members, none; sick benefits, $4 per week; death benefits, $50; not registered. J. Williamson, 233 River St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, R. Catton, 147 Degrassi St., Toronto; meets first and third Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Bricklayers' International Union, No. 2 of Ontario. Organized, 1870; total membership, 1,000; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 50 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 44; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; cause of idleness, climate; total number employed at trade in locality, 100; difference between members and non-members, 5 cts. or more in wages, and in some cases non-members an hour longer; sick benefits levied on members; death benefits, $150; not registered. President, David S. McCurdy, 1123 College St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Smithson, 125 Withrow Ave., Toronto; meets every Tuesday night.

Name,— United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1799. Organized, Dec. 20, 1906. Average earnings per week, $14.52;

average earnings per hour, 33 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; sick benefits, arranged by local; death benefits, member, $50 to $200, wife, $25 to $50; disability benefits, $100 to $400. President, W. Arnott, 699 Lansdowne Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, P. Harvey, 339 Howland Ave., Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays of month.

Name,—United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 27. Organized, 1881; total members, 600; average earnings per week, $14.50 to $18; average earnings per hour, 33 to 40 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, cold weather; total number employed at trade in locality, 2,500; non-union men work, 25 cts. per hour; sick benefits, no stated sum; death benefits, $200; an instruction committee maintained. President, R. A. Bradley, 163 Robert St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, James McLean, 100 Wickson Ave., Toronto; meets first and third Fridays in month.

Name,—Civic Employees' Benevolent Association, No. 2. Organized, April, 1894; total membership, 55; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first 5 days,45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, $30. President, Geo. Burt, 83 Wolsely St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Clark, 189 Niagara St., Toronto; meets second Wednesday in month.

Name,—International Union of Engineers, No. 152. Organized, December 7, 1896; average earnings per week, $12; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday in summer months, 7; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; total number employed at trade in locality, about 500; in lack of employment dues are paid by local; sick benefits, $3 per week; there are lectures 4 nights a month and club and reading open the year round. President, Lee Johnston, 140 John St., Toronto.; Corresponding Secretary, Frank W. Barron, 277 Logan Ave., Toronto; meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

Name,—Granite Cutters' International Association, No. 16. Organized, November 20, 1905; total membership, 40; minimum earnings per week, $16.50; minimum earnings per hour, 37½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; total number employed at trade in locality, about 70; non-union men get 30 cts. up, and work nine hours a day; death benefits, $50 to $200, according to length of membership; affiliated with American Federation of Labor. President, Robt P. Worthy, 48 Berryman St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Brown, St. Clair Ave., Deer Park; meets fourth Thursday of month.

Name,—Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, Local No. 97. Organized, 1901; total membership 125; average earnings per week, $17; average earnings per hour, 44 cts., number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; cause of idleness cold weather; total number employed at trade in locality, 160; death benefits, $100. President, Geo. Vaughan, Toronto Junction; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Calhoun, 795 Euclid Ave., Toronto; meets every Tuesday.

Name,—International Union Iron Moulders and Core Makers, No. 28. Organized, July, 1859; total membership, 500; average earnings, $12; number of hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 75 to 80; causes of idleness, heat, cold or holidays; total number employed at trade in locality, 800; difference between members and non-members, one hour; wages not known; sick benefits, $5.25 per week; death benefits, $100

to $250; out of work benefits, dues paid; not registered. President, Wm. Mahon, 92 Vanauley St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Skimerton, 55 Hoskin Ave., Toronto Junction; meets first and third Wednesdays of month.

Name,—International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Local Branch No. 93. Organized, May, 1902; total membership, male, 80, female 2; average earnings per week, $9.50; average earnings per hour, 17½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday 5; wages paid fortnightly; wages for non-members slightly less than members; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, $40 to $100; superannuation, none; out of work benefits, exempt from dues. President, Charles Nelson, 228½ Sumach St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Coulter, 672 Spadina Ave., Toronto; meets first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name,—International Association of Machinists, Local No. 235. Organized, : total membership, 416; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 28 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages mostly paid weekly, in a few shops fortnightly, in railroad shops monthly; total number employed at trade in locality, about 1,000; difference between members and non-members, none; sick benefits, $3 per week for eight weeks; death benefits to relatives of members who have been in association 6 months, $50, one year, $75, two years, $100, three years, $150 and four years, $200; superannuation, member at 65 who have 10 years' good standing, $500, members at 68 of 20 years' good standing, $1,000; out of work, stamps granted. President, Burleigh Aiken, 71 University Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John McKechnie, 115 Shuter St., Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Maltsters' Union, Local No. 317. Organized 1902; total membership, 90; average earnings per week, $11.50; average earnings per hour, 16½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; number on Sunday, 10; 70 hours per week; wages paid weekly; average 5 months' work; cause of idleness, cannot malt in hot weather; total number employed at trade in locality, 90; no cash benefits; registered. President, John Seymore, 271 Manning Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. Brett, 4 Lovatt Pl., Toronto; meets second and fourth Thursdays in month.

Name,—International Association of Marble Workers, Local No. 12. Organized, October, 1902; total membership, 50; average earnings per week, $12.50 and $16; average earnings per hour, 27 cts., 32½ cts. and 37 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 35; cause of idleness, holidays and sickness; total number employed at trade in locality, 70; non-union men accept anything the employer offers; no cash benefits, contributions in case of sickness; carry on reading rooms in Labor Temple; not registered. President, Louis Lang; Corresponding Secretary, E. D. Cline, 302 Wellington St. W., Toronto; meets first and third Thursdays in month.

Name,—Photo Engravers' International Union, No. 35. Organized, 1903; total membership, 48; average earnings per week, $19; average earnings per hour, 40 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 42½; number on Saturday, 4; total number employed at calling in locality, 48; no difference between members and non-members; death benefits, $75; no other cash benefits; not registered. President, W. J. Patterson, 593 Dufferin St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, E. Elmo Appleton, 18 Golden Ave., Toronto; meets first Monday of month.

Name,—Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, No. 41. Organized December, 1902; total membership, 170; average earnings per week, $13.50; average earnings per hour, 27 cts.; number of working hours first five days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly, a few weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, stock-taking and legal holidays; on strike latter 4 months of year; number employed at trade in locality ,185 adults; difference between members and non-members, none; sick benefits, $5 weekly; death benefits, one year member, $50, five years member, $100, ten years member, $200, fifteen years member, $300; death of wife, $40 to member; no superannuation; no dues are required when out of work; not registered. President, Wm. Adamstone, 9 Robinson St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Harding, 112 Birch Ave., Toronto; meets second and fourth Mondays in month.

Name,—Plasterers' Laborers' Association. Organized April 1, 1882; total membership, 240; number of working hours first 5 days, 40, but always governed by weather; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; cause of idleness, weather conditions; number employed at trade in locality, 240 union men, number of non-union men unknown; death benefits, $50. President, Wm. Suddiss, 60 Regent St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. R. Houghton, Davisville P.O.; meets first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name,—International Association of Carworkers, Beaver Lodge, No. 258. Organized July, 1902; total membership, 194; average earnings per week, $11; average earnings per hour, 20 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality, 220; difference between members and non-members, none; no cash benefits; a library for members; not registered. President, Thos. Croft, 38 Gladstone Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Gilbert Van Wyck, Toronto Junction; meets second and fourth Mondays of month.

Name,—Order of Railway Conductors. Organized 1881; total membership, 70; wages paid monthly; difference between members and non-members, none; an insurance connected with the Order, but no sick benefits unless permanently disabled; international incorporation in United States. President, W. I. Gray, 95 Kenilworth Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chris. Mitchell, 140 Walmer Road, Toronto; meets first and third Sundays of month at 2.30 p.m.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Organized September 23, 1883; total membership, 125; average earnings per week, $16; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality, uncertain; difference between members and non-members, none; no sick or out of work benefits; death benefits, $500 to $1,350. President, P. H. Morrisey, Cleveland, Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, H. T. Meredith, 282 Crawford St., Toronto; meets first Sunday afternoon and third Sunday evening.

Name,—Sawsmiths' Union of North America, Local No. 10. Organized 1902; total membership, 12; average earnings per hour, 33⅓ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly, but one shop pays monthly; number of days idle per member during year, considerable; winter causes, shortage of work; total number employed at trade in locality, 10; difference between union and non-union members, none; death benefits, $300. President, W. Murray, 115 Markham St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. E. Hunter, 356 Margueretta St., Toronto; meets first Tuesday of month.

Name,—Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division 113. Organized August 24, 1893; total mem-

bership, 1,165; average earnings per week, $11.25 average earnings per hour, 20½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number of working hours Saturday, 10; difference between members and non-members, none; sick benefits, $3 per week for 13 weeks; death benefits, $100 from International; registered. President, J. W. Williamson, 538 Bloor St. West, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Robbins, 750 Gerrard St. East, Toronto; meets second and fourth Sundays in month.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 132. Organized 1883; total membership, male, 200; female, 15; average earnings per week, male, $15; female, $9; average earnings per hour, male, 25 cts.; female, 20 cts.; no regular hours, work on piece system; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, about 30; cause of idlesness, dull seasons in August and February; total number employed at trade in locality, male, about 400; female, about 200; difference between members and non-members, $2 to $4 per week, hours the same; no cash benefits, except strike benefit; union label is registered. President, Geo. Sangster, 116 Vermont Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. Watt, Labor Temple, Toronto; meets second and fourth Mondays of month.

Name,— International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Organized August 8, 1903; total membership, 500; average earnings per week, $10; number of working hours first 5 days, 60 to 65; number on Saturday, 9 to 11; wages paid fortnightly; number of days idle per member during year, 8; cause of idleness, holidays; sick benefits, $40; incorporated with the American Federation of Labor. President, Wm. Skelding, 41 St. Patrick Sq., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. S. Robinson, 16 Turner Ave., Toronto; meets first and third Fridays of month.

Name,—Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union, Local No. 37. Organized 1902; total membership 53. average earnings per week, tile setters, $17.60; helpers, $6; average earnings per hour, setters, 40 cts.; number of working hours first five days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid partly weekly, partly fortnightly; total number employed at trade in locality, 53; all are organized. President, Geo. Taylor, 753 Bathurst St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. McLean, 150 Huron St., Toronto; meets first and third Fridays in month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Silver Workers of America, Branch No. 13. Organized October, 1904; total membership, about 90; average earnings per hour, 27½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, variable, 8, 9 and 10 hours; number on Saturday, January to October, 4, October to Christmas, 9; wages paid weekly; number of days idle per member during year, 32, including holidays; cause of idleness, half-yearly shut downs and regular holidays, New Year, about 10 days, 1st July, about 10 days, and day following general holidays sometimes; total number employed at trade in locality, 150; difference between members and non-members, 2½ cts. to 5 cts. per hour; no cash benefits, but strike pay; registered. President, Jas. A. Mellway, 97½ Wickson Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, A. Thornton, 67 Marjory Ave., Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Tobacco Workers' International Union, Local No. 63. Organized December, 1900; total membership, male, 15; female, 17; average earnings per week, male $10; female, $5; average earnings per hour, male, 20 cts.; female, 11 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; work steady; total number employed at trade in locality, male, 15; female, 17; sick benefits, $3; death benefits, $50. President, Daniel W. Dargan, 62 Elliott St., Toronto; Corresponding Secre-

tary, John Reith, 57 Marlborough Ave., Toronto; meets first Thursday in month.

Name,—International Union of United Brewery Workmen, No. 304. Organized June, 1902; total membership, 300; average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 22 7-8 cts.; number of working hourse first 5 days, 9½ for 9 months, 9 for 3 months; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; number employed at trade in locality, about 300; all men working are members. President, Jos. Rutledge, 17 Claremont St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. D. Corcoran, 167 Church St., Toronto; meets every second and fourth Friday.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Bookbinders No. 28. Total membership, 285; average earnings per week, male, $15.50; female, $5.50; average earnings per hour,, male, 32 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 43¾; number on Saturday, 4¼; wages paid weekly; only idle days, public holidays; total number employed at trade in locality, male, 285; female, about 800; death benefits, $50; no other cash benefits; not registered. President, W. C. Flint, 83 Duke St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Hurst, 36 Alice St., Toronto; meets second and fourth Mondays in month.

Name,—Plasterers' International Association, No. 48. Organized about 1880; total membership, 360; average earnings per hour, 44 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; some non-members get same wages, some 35 cts. to 44 cts.; no sick benefits; death benefits, $150; not registered. President, Geo. McGill, 168 Baldwin St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Hamilton, 243 Havelock St., Toronto; meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Organized 1900; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 32½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnigstly; cause of idleness, weather conditions in building trades; non-members get 12½ cts. to 15 cts. less, and 2 more hours per day than members; death benefits, $100; discussion practical electrical subjects; not registered. President, J. Monjeau, 136 Spruce St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, C. Lacy, 360 Margueretta St., Toronto; meets second and fourth Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union No. 204. Total membership, 110; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 42 number on Saturday, 12; wages paid weekly; no idle days; total number employed at trade in locality, 250; difference from $2 to $5 in favor of members; label registered. President, Alf. Cleveland, 68 Pape Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John Gardner, 695 Queen St. West, Toronto; meets first and third Saturdays in month.

Name,—Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of United States and Canada, No. 12; location Toronto, London and Hamilton. Organized April 11, 1903; total membership, 70; average earnings per week, $16; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 4½; wages paid weekly; total number employed at calling in locality, 110; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, $500; strike benefits, married, $9 per week, single, $6 per week; not registered in Canada. President, Rich. Fitzgerald, 381 Queen St. West, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, A. Simpson, 137 Farley Ave., Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays of month.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 457; Coal Wagon Drivers. Organized October, 1904; total membership, 95; average earnings

per week, $12 and $13.20; average earnings per hour, 20 cts. and 22 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 10; wages paid weekly; no days idle; total number employed at calling in locality, about 350; difference between members and non-members, $1.20 to $2; strike pay, $5 per week. President, John Notley, 287 Lippincott St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Henry R. Barton, 156 Victoria St., Toronto; meets first and third Sunday afternoons.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 679; Carriage and Cab Divers. Organized May 7, 1906; total membership 207; average earnings per week, $11; average earnings per hour, 12½ cts.; work 7 days a week; wages paid weekly; no days idle; number employed at calling in locality, 250; difference between members and non-members, $1 to $3 per week; strike pay, $5. President, Geo. Smith, 17 St. Albans St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Henry R. Barton, 156 Victoria St., Toronto; meets first and fourth Sundays at 8 p.m.

Name,—Cloak Makers' Union, No. 48. Organized July 12, 1907; total membership, male 200; female, 25; average earnings per week, male $9 to $10; female, $4.50 to $5; work per hour piece work; number working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, till noon; wages paid weekly; average number of days' idle per member during year, 60; cause, slack business; total number employed at trade in locality, men, 1,000, women, 1,000; members have better wages and better conditions than non-members; cash benefits to be given; affiliated with A. F. of L. President, Max Axametnik; Corresponding Secretary, Judah Klein 52 Terauley St., Toronto; meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in month in summer, every week in winter.

Name,—International Association of Fur Workers. Organized 1900; total membership, 80; average wages, per week, $15; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; holidays the only days idle; total number employed at trade in locality, 200; no difference between members and non-members; death benefits, $50; has international incorporation. President, Jos. Richardson, 183 Jarvis St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Haynes, Jr., 1932 Queen St., East, Toronto; meets 2nd Thursday of month.

Name,—Builders' Laborers' International Union. Organized March 25, 1881; total membership, 900; average earnings, per week, $11; average earnings, per hour, 25cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, varies; cause of idleness, weather and waiting for material; death benefits, $75. President, Jas. Taylor, 4 Wickson Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, E. A. Anthony, 19 St. Andrew's St., Toronto; meets on Tuesday nights.

Name,—Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' International Alliance, No. 118. Organized March 4, 1903; total membership, 48; average earnings, per week, $13; average earnings, per hour, 20 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 150; cause of idleness, winter; total number employed at trade in locality, 250; no difference between members and non-members; no cash benefits except for accidents; not registered. President, Jas. S. Pickard, 50 Greenwood Ave., Toronto.; Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Cheeseman, 168 Spruce St., Toronto.

Name,—International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, No. 49. Organized, April 27, 1874; total membership, 34; average earnings, per week, $13 and $15; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; no idle days; total number employed at trade in local-

ity, 58; members get from $1 to $1.50 per week more, and 9 hours per day instead of 10 hours; incorporated. President, E. McKague, 28 Seaton St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Thos. McKague, 464 Gerrard St., East, Toronto; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

Name,—Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91. Organized September, 1844; total membership, male, 850, female, one; average earnings, per week, male, $14, female, $12; number of working hours first five days, 43¾; number on Saturday, 4¼; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 20; cause of idleness, fluctuation of work; total number employed at trade in locality, male 900, female, 25; non-members work for less wages and longer hours; sick benefits, $4 per week; death benefits, $120; no other cash benefits; after being a member for one year the above benefits apply; has a call-room; both incorporated and registered. President, James Simpson, 18 Barton Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Thompson; 624 Ontario St., Toronto; meets first Saturday of each month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 219. Organized March 6, 1907; total membership, 87; average earnings, per week, $13.20; average earnings, per hour, 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid usually weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, 1,300; death benefits, $500; registered. President, F. V. C. Ottoway, 862 Bathurst St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Stockdale, 158 Markham St., Toronto; meets first and third Wednesdays of month.

Name,—Upholsterers' International Union of N. A., No. 30. Organized about 1894; total membership, 50; average earnings, per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 27½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, one month; cause of idleness, slack season; total number employed at trade in locality, 100; non-members get 3 cts. per hour less than members; no cash benefits; not registered. President, Wm. O'Dea, 26 Hayter St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Prior, 370 Margueretta St., Toronto; meets first and third Thursdays of month.

Name,—Stonemasons' Union, No. 26 of the B. & M. I. U. Organized 1884; total membership, 215; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid fortnightly; average days idle per member during year, 40 to 50; cause of idleness, winter weather and holidays; total number employed at trade in locality, 275; non-members work 9 to 10 hours a day, wages from 35 cts. to 50 cts. per hour; no cash benefits; not registered. President, Donald Sutherland, 11 Delaney Crescent, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, John R. Cross, 279 Hamburg Avenue, Toronto; meets first and third Thursdays of month.

Name,—Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 3. Organized, 1887; total membership, 300; average earnings per hour, union scale, 35 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid part weekly, part fortnightly; number of days idle per member during year, 60; cause of idleness, overstocked labor market; total employed at trade in locality, about 1,500; members command 10 per cent. more wages than non-members; death benefits $200, also paid in cases of total disability. President, John Marshall, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, H. B. Woodrow, 25 Montague Place, Toronto; meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

Name,—Printing Pressmen's Union of North America, No. 10. Organized 1882; total membership, 135; average earnings, per week, $16.50; average earnings, per hour, 34 cts.; total number of working hours, first 5 days, 43¾; number on Saturday, 4¼; wages usually paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, 135; death benefit, $50; not registered. President, Thos. McKenna, 3 Rose Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. T. Roddy, 44 Lombard St., Toronto; meets usually first Monday in month.

Name,—Cabinet Makers', Piano Makers' and Interior Finishers' Union, No. 157. Total membership, 250; average earnings, per week, $13.50; average earnings, per hour, 27 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; no days idle; in some union shops men get 35 cts. per hour, in some non-union, 18 cts. and 20 cts.; death benefits $75 to $250; no other cash benefits; concerts and readings given. President, C. L. Wilson, 158 Pearson Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. Harris, 10 St. Patrick St., Toronto; meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

Name,—Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of N. A. Total membership, 85; average earnings, per week, $19; average earnings, per hour, 50 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday 4; wages paid fortnightly; cause of idle days, snow and frost; members receive 50 cts. per hour, non-members, 25 cts. to 40 cts.; death benefits, $100; no other cash benefits; not registered. President, Walter Terrell, 470 Montrose Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary (elected every quarter), C. Fellows, 45 Sussex Avenue, Toronto; meets second and fourth Fridays in month.

Name,—Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Locality, all points in Ontario; organized 1890. Total membership, 1,200 (in Ontario); average earnings per week, $12; average earnings per hour, 17 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 60; number on Saturday 12, and same on Sunday; wages paid monthly; no idle days; total number employed at calling in Ontario, 1,500; no difference between members and non-members; death benefits, $300, $500 and $1,000; no other cash benefits; not registered. President, H. B. Perham, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.; Corresponding Secretary, L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Name,—International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union, No. 128. Organized June, 1891; total membership, 215; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 25 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, sickness, etc.; total number employed at trade in locality, 175; difference in wages between members and non-members, 25 cts. per day; no difference in hours; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, $50. President, H. Quesnell, 113 Palmerston Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, R. Woodward, 524 Front St., West, Toronto; meets second and fourth Fridays in month.

Name,—Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 27. Organized, 1869; total membership, male, 442, female, 21; average earnings per week, male, $10; female, $10; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, 442 male, 21 female; all in trade are organized; lack of employment benefit, $3 per week; sick benefit, $5 per week; death benefits, $50 to $550; out of

work benefits, $3.00 per week; registered. President, J. McCarthy, 118 Manning Avenue, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. Pamphilon, Room 106, 88 Church St., Toronto; meets on Monday night.

Name,—Bartenders' Union and Benefit Society, No. 280. Organized December, 1901; total membership, 175, average earnings per week, $12 number of working hours first 5 days, 60; number on Saturday, 12; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, 400; little difference between members and non-members; sick benefits, doctor, and $4 per week; death benefit, $50; incorporated in United States. President, Frank Walker, 139 Gerrard St., East, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, H. E. Clarke, 139 Eastern Avenue, Toronto; meets second and fourth Sunday afternoons.

Name,—International Union of Elevator Constructors, No. 13. Organized July 18, 1901; total membership, 30; average earnings for mechanics, 35 cts. per hour, helpers, 25 cts. per hour; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, about 60; difference in wages between members and non-members, 5 cts. to 10 cts. per hour; no cash benefits; incorporated. President, F. J. Ritchie, 236 Victoria St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, S. R. Rowland, 200 Seaton St., Toronto; meets first and third Fridays of month.

Name,—International Union of Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 233. Organized 1900; total membership, male, 175; female, 25; average earnings per week, male, $14, female, $8; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member, during year, 14; cause of idleness, stock taking and getting out samples; number employed at trade in locality, male, 175, female, 25 (members); no difference between members and non-members; union has not benefitted members; sick benefits, $5 per week for 13 weeks, $3.25 local sick pay for 5 further weeks; death benefits, $100; out of work benefit, 25 cts. per week to pay dues; social evenings during winter; registered. President, Geo. Garratt, 11 Clarence Sq., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, 11 Dagmar Avenue, Toronto; Executive Board meets every Monday, Union meets second Thursday in month.

Name,—Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' Union of North America, No. 21. Organized Aug., 1890; total membership, 100; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 50 or 45; number on Saturday, 5 or 4½; wages paid weekly, 70 per cent., fortnightly 30 per cent.; number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness, slackness of work; total number employed at trade in locality, 125; difference in wages between members and non-members 75 cts.; death benefits, $150; not registered. President, Thos. E. Nicholls, 57 Alice St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Kemish, 248 Brock Ave., Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays in month.

Name,—Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 39. Organized Nov. 8, 1902; total membership, 301; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour 28 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 45; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 18; cause of idleness, stocktaking and slackness of work in Spring and Summer; total number employed at trade in locality, 775; no difference between members and non-members in hours and very little in wages; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, $50 to $500 not registered. President, James Paton, 25 Crawford St., Toronto; Corres-

ponding Secretary, P. M. Divine, 254 Bellewoods Ave., Toronto; meets first and third Wednesdays of month.

Name,—National Alliance of Bill-Posters and Billers of America, No. 40. Organized May, 1906; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, 10; number of working hours vary; wages paid weekly total number employed at trade in locality, 25; no cash benefits, but voluntary donations granted; not registered. President, Harry C. Todd, 1 Alice St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Fred Taylor, Warden House, 17 Adelaide St. West, Toronto; meets second and fourth Sundays, 3 p.m.

Name,—United Garment Workers of America. Organized July, 4, 1902; total membership, 317; average earnings per week, $14.70; average earnings per hour 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 22; cause of idleness, slackness of trade; total number employed at trade in locality, 400; non-members work 3 to 5 hours more and get from $2 to $3 less; no stated amounts of cash benefits; we have a reading room and weekly paper; not registered. President, Morris Cohen, 58 Euclid Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, M. Pinkus, 29 Gildersleeve Ave., Toronto; meets second and fourth Wednesdays of month.

Name,—Toronto Musical Protective Asociation. Organized December 2, 1887; total membership, male, 460, female, 20; average earnings per week, $16; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 35; cause of idleness closing of theatres; all regularly employed are members of organization; sick benefits $3 per week, for 8 weeks each year; death benefits, $50; are registered. President, T. B. Jones, 93 College St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, 95 Walton St., Toronto; meets first Sunday afternoon in month.

Name,—Machine Printers and Color Mixers' Union. Total membership, 20; average earnings per week, $20; average earnings per hour, 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days 53¾; number on Saturday 6; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 14; cause of idleness, shut down for repairs; total number employed at trade in locality, 20; no difference between members and non-members; no cash benefits; not registered. President, G. Forsey, New Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Gilby, Davisville; meets when called.

Name,—Lithographic Artists', Engravers', and Designers' League of America, Toronto Section. Organized July 18th, 1904; total membership, 30; average earnings per week, $18; number of working hours first 5 days, 42½; number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year 24; cause of idleness, holidays and shortness of work; total number employed at calling in locality, about 60; non-members get rather less wages than members; benefits are voluntary decided by ballot and acclamation. President, Emil L. Goeler, 189 Sherbourne St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. W. Jenkins, 176 Robert St., Toronto; meets second and fourth Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Furriers' Union, No. 2. Organized 1899; total membership, 66; average earnings per week, cutters, $15; females (not organized) $7; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, half 4 hours, other half 8; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; number of days idle per member during year 24; cause of idleness, slack season; total number employed at trade in locality, male, 230, female, 436; no difference between members and non-members; death benefits, $50; registered. President, J. Richardson, 183 Jarvis St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Cecil Lyons, 90 Markham St., Toronto; meets second Thursday of month.

Name,—Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, No. 62; organized August, 1903; total membership, male, 90, female, 17; average earnings per month, male $15 to $80; female $45 to $65: number of working hours first 5 days, 45 for day, 40 for night; number on Saturday, 9 day, 8 night; wages paid monthly; no difference between members and non-members; death benefits, $300, $500 and $1,000; no other cash benefits. President, Geo. A. McBain, 155 Pearson Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, C. E. Hill, 285 Carleton St., Toronto; meets third Sunday afternoon and third Monday night alternate months.

Name,—National Asociation of Marine Engineers of Canada, No. 1. Organized Jan. 11, 1900; total membership, 100; average earnings per month, chief engineers, $75 to $115, assistant engineers, $50 to $75; average working hours, 12 per day, seven days per week, when in commission; paid monthly in most cases; average time idle per member during year varying from 2 to 6 months; cause of idleness close of navigation in case of freight boats, close of passenger and excursion trade in passenger boats; the organization embraces practically all the marine engineers, wages vary from difference in service; no cash benefits; reading room for members and lectures during winter months; not registered. President, Geo. M. Arnold, 91 Cowan Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, E. A. Prince, 17 Maplewood Place, Toronto; meets every Wednesday, December, January, February and March.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Fourth Branch. Organized 1861; total membership, 66,362; average earnings per week, 14; average earnings per hour 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages paid weekly or fortnightly; average number of days idle per member, during year 14; cause of idleness, want of employment; total number employed at trade in locality, 210; some non-members work longer hours and some at less rate per hour; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, $60; superannuation $2.00 and $1.75, out of work benefits, $2 per week; reading room for members; registered. President, Wilfrid Gubble, 81 Withrow Ave., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, A. J. Udall, 26 Howie Ave., Toronto; meets every alternate Monday cmmencing Jan. 8.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Fifth Branch. Organized June, 1860; total membership, 98; average earnings per week, $14.52; average earnings per hour, 33 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday 4; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 30; cause of idleness bad weather and want of material; total number employed at trade in locality, 115; non-members work 9 hours a day at 30 cts. per hour; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, $100; superannuation, $2 per week; out of work benefits, $2.50 per week; total accident benefits, $500; partial accident $250; temporary accident, $125; tool benefits $100. President, E. Clayton, 80 Gerrard St. Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, C. J. Bishop, 56 Alexander St., Toronto; meets Tuesday every two weeks.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, First Branch. Organized June, 1860; total membership, 265; average earnings per hour, 33 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturday, 4; wages generally paid fortnightly; cause of idleness scarcity of work; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, accident $500, natural $60; superannuation, $2 per week; out of work benefits, $2.50 per week; strike benefit $3.87 per week; tool benefit to any amount not exceeding, $100 in one claim;

registered. President, J. M. Strachan, 283 Church St., Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Walker, 3 Nassau Place, Toronto; meets Monday night every two weeks.

TORONTO JUNCTION.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors Union of America. Organized April 20th, 1903; total membership, male, 14; female, 18; average earnings per week, male, $12, female, $6; average earnings per hour, male 20 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; number on Saturday 10; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 50; cause of idleness, no work in July and February; total number employed at trade in locality, male 14, female 18. President, Chas. Shore, 65 Willoughby Ave., Toronto Junction; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. McConkey, Box 586, Toronto Junction; meets second Monday in each month.

Name,—Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Pattern Makers, &c. Organized about, 1850; total membership, 53; average earnings per week, $13.50; average earnings per hour 24 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; wages paid weekly, only days idle general holidays; total number employed at trade in locality, 700 to 800; about the same wages and hours for members and non-members; lack of employment benefits, $2.50 per week; sick benefits, $2.50 per week; death benefits, $60; superannuation $1.75 to $2.50 according to age; out of work benefits, $2.50 per week; registered. President, Jas. Leighton, 14 Lappin Ave., Toronto: Corresponding Secretary, D. Scott, 197 Elizabeth St., Toronto Junction; meets every alternate Friday from Sept 27th.

WATERLOO.

Name,—International Broom, Brush and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 7. Total membership, 4; average earnings per week, $11; number of working hours first 5 days, 45, number on Saturday 5; wages paid weekly, average number of days idle per member during year, 10; cause of idleness, holidays; total number employed at trade in locality, 7; registered. President, Geo. Oetzil, Waterloo; Corresponding Secretary, Herman Oetzil, Waterloo; meets third Friday of month.

WINDSOR.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, No. 6. Organized April, 1895; total membership, 46; average earnings per week, $24; average earnings per hour, 48 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly: average number of days idle per member during year, 36; cause of idleness, mostly weather, sometimes shortness of material; total number employed at trade in locality, about 50; difference between members and non-members, none; no cash benefits; in 1907 membership was advanced to 68; earnings per week to $28.90; death benefits, $25 to $40; days idle, 100. President, W. J. Nesbitt, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. L. Northcott, Walkerville; meets every Tuesday.

Name,—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 390. Organized June, 1902; total membership, 26; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 22 cts.; number of working hours, no regularity; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality, 30; difference

between members and non-members, none; no cash benefits. President, Jas. McGarvah, C. E., Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, David Lanspeary, Box 382, Windsor; meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

Name,—Brotherhood fof Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 421. Total membership, 41; average earnings per week, $14; average earnings per hour, 18 cts.: number of working hours first 5 days, 60; number on Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; average number of idle days per member during year, 30 to 45; cause of idleness, slack business; number employed at calling in locality, 30; difference between members and non-members, none; death benefits, according to amount of policy, $500 to $3,000. President, Ernest Gay, Box 762, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, A. B. McCreery, Box 762, Windsor; meets first Sunday and fourth Wednesday of month.

Name,—National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, No. 11. Organized June 30, 1903; membership, 32; average earnings per month, about $90; number of working hours first 5 days, 60; number on Saturday, 12; number on Sunday, 12; wages paid monthly; idle only for sickness or vacations; difference between members and non-members, none; no cash benefits. President, Alex. McDonald, Box 454, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Neil Maitland, Box 463, Windsor; meets every Thursday.

Name,—Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Belle Isle Lodge, No. 316. Organized June 13, 1898; total membership, 93; average earnings per week, $17 to $18; wages paid weekly or monthly; total number employed at calling in locality, 93; difference between members and non-members, none; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, G.T.R. Providence Society; registered. President, John Forbes, 24 Church Street, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Weldrick, 168 Dougal Avenue, Windsor.

Name,—Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 184. Organized July 2, 1902; total membership, 14; average earnings per week, $18.16; average earnings per hour, 24 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 60; number on Saturday, 12; wages paid monthly; total number employed at calling in locality, 20; difference between members and non-members, none; death benefits, $300, $600, or $1,200. President, G. Scott, Oak Avenue, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Jas. J. Lonnee, Box 406, Windsor; meets first and third Thursdays of month.

Name,—Tobacco Workers' International Union, No. 71. Organized October, 1900; total membership, male 7, female 20; increased in 1907 to 32 total membership; average earnings per week, male $12, female $6; average earnings per hour, male 20 cts., female 10 cts.; number of working hours first five days, 50; number on Saturday, 5; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 10; cause of idleness, holidays; total number employed at trade in locality, male 7, female 20; sick benefits, $3 per week; death benefits, $50; registered. President, Gilbert Beemox, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Frank Kukler, Windsor; meets second Wednesday of month.

Name,—Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 407. Organized April, 1902; total membership, 8; average earnings per week, $19; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, 13; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, $100. President, A. White, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, A. E. Paddon, Box 657, Windsor; meets first and third Fridays in month.

Name,—International Union, Journeymen Barbers, No. 451. Organized October 16, 1902; total membership, 23; average earnings per week,

$12; total working hours first 5 days, 55; number on Saturday, 15; wages paid weekly; total number employed at trade in locality, about 15; non-members work 2 or 3 hours longer each day; sick benefits, $5 per week; death benefits, $60 to $500. President, H. Jackson, 75 London Street, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Alf. Warren, Windsor; meets fourth Wednesday in month.

Name,—Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of America, No. 689. Organized January 20, 1902; total membership, 61; earnings per week $15; number of hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; aver- Saturday, 8; wages paid weekly; death benefits, $50 to $200. President, Jas. Porter, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, A. Marsh, Walkerville; meets second and fourth Mondays in month.

Name,—Association of Stationary Engineers. Total membership, 27; earnings per week, $15; hours per week, 84. President, Wm. Oakes, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Jacob, Windsor; meets every Friday.

Name,—Painters and Decorators, No. 629. Total membership, 43; earnings per week, $14.25; number of hours first 5 days, 40; number on Saturdty, 8; wages paid weekly; death benefits, $50 to $200. President, Lewis Wilber, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Beal, Windsor. meets second Thursday in month.

Name,—Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 114. Total membership, 74; earnings per week, $18; hours per week, 54. President, Jas. Grant, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. H. Elliott, Windsor; meets first and third Mondays in month.

Name,—Teamsters' and Teamdrivers' International Union, No. 277. Total membership, 36; earnings per week, $24; hours per week, 54. President, Ed. Pickering, Windsor; Corresponding Secretary, John Lorne, Windsor; meets first and third Thursdays in month.

WOODSTOCK.

Name,—Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America, No. 22. Organized December, 1902; total membership, 35; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 35 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 120; cause of idleness, frosty weather; total number employed at trade in locality, 35; all are members; no cash benefits; chartered under the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America. President, Stephen May, Woodstock; Corresponding Secretary, E. Johnson, Woodstock; meets second and fourth Wednesdays of month.

Name,—International Hodcarriers' and Builders' Laborers' Union, No. 26. Organized March, 1903; total membership, 25; average earnings per week, $11; average earnings per hour, 22½ cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 45; number on Saturday, 9; wages paid mostly weekly, some fortnightly; average number of days idle per member during year, 90 or 120; cause of idleness, no building work; total number employed at calling in locality, 25 to 30; difference between members and non-members, 2 cts. to 4 cts. an hour and one hour a day; death benefits, $75. President, Harry Stock, Metcalfe Street, Woodstock; Corresponding Secretary, John Green, 71 Douglas Street, Woodstock; meets first and third Tuesdays of month.

Name,—Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249. Organized February 23, 1899; total membership, 90,000; average earnings per week, $15; average earnings per hour, 30 cts.; number of working hours first 5 days, 50; Saturday all day off; wages paid weekly; average number of days idle per member during year, 85; cause of idleness, slackness in trade; total number employed at trade in locality, 26; no difference between members and non-members; lack of employment, benefit dues paid; sick benefit, $5 per week; death benefit, first 5 years $100, 5 to 10 years $150, 10 to 15 years $175, 15 years and over $200; registered. President, Jas. Martin, Box 746, Woodstock; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Childs, Jr., Box 746, Woodstock; meets third Friday in month.

SUGGESTIONS FROM LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

No. 4.—It is the opinion of our Union that the Government should establish a nine-hour day as the working day.

No. 5.—We think that the Stationary Engineers' License Law should be enforced as soon as possible, with proper inspectors.

No. 10.—Our Union draws your attention to the fact that your printed form does not bear the Typographical Union Label.

Note.—A reply was sent that a printing contract made by the late Government is still running but the Government printing office is thoroughly union.

No. 33.—Our Union suggests that inspectors of mines should be practical and experienced miners, not mere college graduates who might be incompetent to decide whether workings, timberings, etc., were safe; also that the legal restrictions for boys under 16 shall be strictly enforced; that the sanitary condition of mines should receive prompt attention; that eight hours should be a working day not only for underground workers, but for engineers, hoistmen, etc., whose responsibility and the tension on their brain is too great for a ten-hour shift; and that there should be a Workmen's Compensation Act, similar to that in the United Kingdom and in British Columbia.

No. 43.—Our Union would greatly appreciate the enforcement of the Lord's Day Act, and the prevention of boats from loading on Sundays.

No. 46.—We think in order to put Labor Organizations on a sound basis, they should be incorporated under the laws of Ontario; also that the Legislature should improve the emigration laws and not allow our country to be flooded with undesirable immigrants, which is an injury to organized labor, and a menace to the Canadian public in general.

No. 63.—Our Union thinks that an apprentice law would be a good thing.

No. 64.—We wish to call your attention to the fact that you have not the typographical union label on your printed matter.

Note.—See reply to No. 10.

No. 68.—We ask for 48 hours as a week's labor for book-binders.

No. 97.—Our organization believes that it would greatly tend to lessen the number of accidents if there were legislation passed prohibiting any railway company from working their agents and telegraphers over eight hours per day, and making it compulsory for all such corporations to give their men filling these positions one day's rest in seven. A law has recently been passed in the United States prohibiting any railway company from working their

agents and telegraphers over nine hours per day, including meal hours, which virtually means an eight hour day, and similar legislation should be passed in this country.

No. 100.—Our Union would call attention to the manner in which the law as to blowers is enforced. Most of the time the blowers are not running in the brass shops, and we never see anything of an inspector. We also feel strongly the necessity for some prohibition of the employment of boys and youths in the polishers' trade, as it has been proved to be very dangerous to their health in later years.

No. 103.—We would like to see a little less assisted immigration and more assistance to those already here. We think that all Government work should be done by day labor.

No. 120.—We think that a penalty should be imposed on any corporation refusing or ignoring the request of any body of employees for an interview to discuss or adjust wages or grievance matters, as it appears to be one of the lines of action of the corporations to ignore interviews, thereby aggravating the men into doing acts that they would not do if met promptly and in a fair manner. We would make it compulsory to meet representatives inside of 15 days after request being served on the offiical in immediate control.

No. 141.—Our Union thinks that there should be a stated number of hours for work in the 24 hours for locomotive engineers; also that the Lord's Day Act should be enforced.

No. 177.—We think that there is not enough factory inspection, as no inspector has been here for a considerable time. It is not that there is any need of one just now, but we think that they should come once in each month.

No. 185.—Our Union desires to direct attention to the scaffolding and planking of buildings in course of construction. We believe that the Legislature could do something here that would be of great benefit to our craft. The iron workers at the present time are obliged to work on buildings where there is no flooring, and they have nothing to work upon except the iron on which they are engaged. There is a by-law covering this particular point, but that there is something lacking in this by-law was shown in a recent suit for damages in the case of a man who was killed, when the judge decided against the claimants on a technicality. We believe the Legislature could remedy this by making it compulsory for buildings to have each story floored as erected. It is a municipal matter, but the Legislature might bring its weight to bear.

No. 199.—Our Union strongly objects to men being imported from foreign countries by agents and employers to take the position in our calling of photo engravers at smaller wages and longer work hours. Such action has been the means of driving out Canadians and good workmen to the United States and elsewhere.

No. 204.—Our greatest aim is to obtain old age pensions. We believe this would solve a great many difficulties.

No. 207.—We believe that if a law could be enforced preventing tailoring work from being done in the homes, it would be beneficial to all concerned.

No. 211.—This organization would like to see the Printers' Union label on all printing sent out by the Bureau of Labor.

Note.—Same reply as to No. 10.

No. 215.—Our Union suggests that there should be government inspection of all electrical work during progress of construction, and periodical inspection when completed.

No. 216.—The law regarding the limited number of hours is being broken continually in non-union bakers' shops, especially by firms employing the class of labor unable to speak the English language.

No. 218.—Our Union thinks it would be greatly to our advantage if the Government, in letting contracts for coal, would see that the fair wages clause was inserted in the contracts. If one firm can pay the wage, there is no reason why the others cannot.

No. 219.—Our organization is trying to reduce the number of hours for a day's work as drivers.

No. 225.—In all cases where the label of this trade is used, the condition of the worker is generally more satisfactory, hence our Union would like to see the Government, when asking for tenders for printing, specify that the label of the Allied Printing Trades must appear on all work.

No. 226.—When a new building is being erected, we think that contractors should be compelled to provide proper conveniences, for sanitary considerations.

No. 231.—We consider veneers should come in free of duty, for there are not enough used in Canada to keep a mill employed, as they are very costly to equip. All sounding boards for pianos are made in the United States, and all probably out of Canadian spruce. We think this strange and uncalled for, as we have such large quantities of spruce and as good workmen as are in America.

No. 238.—Our Union desires the installation of proper mechanical apparatus for removing dust, and the enforcement of the blower law.

No. 258.—We think twelve hours every day makes a very long day where work as marine engineers is continuous. We believe that an eight hour day ought to be established.

No. 267.—We would suggest legislation compelling municipalities to appoint a competent inspector of buildings, scaffoldings, etc. As a body, we protest against the Government paying other than the current rate of wages on Government work done by the day. The law governing contracts ought to hold good on all Government work.

No. 269.—Our Union thinks that too many emigrants are being enticed to Canada under false pretences, so that men are walking the streets idle, as there is no work for them.

No. 270.—Our Union hopes that a clause will be inserted in all Ontario Government contracts compelling the contractors to pay union wages, and that the Government will see that this condition is observed by the contractors.

Note.—Such law is in existence in Ontario and is enforced.

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Algoma Mills:					
I. B. of Maintenance of Ways Emp'yees, No. 491	J. McCarthy	Webbwood P.O	W. Jewkes	Dean Lake, P.O	Last Saturday in month.
Amherstburg:					
Surface, Rock and Drill Bt. Workers' Un., No. 504	Paul Ryan	Amherstburg	Milton D. Fox	Amherstburg	2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p.m.
Belleville:					
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plast'rs' Int. Un., No. 30	J. M. Taylor	Box 844, Belleville	Joseph Bradden	Belleville	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Unit. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 1718	S. W. Westover	Belleville	H. Philips	Belleville	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Berlin:					
Can. Ass'n of Stationary Engineers, No. 9	H. C. Wildfang	Berlin	J. L. Bowman	Berlin	Every Wednesday.
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 264	Herman Ahrens	Berlin	Annie Wuest	Berlin	1st Tuesday in month.
Berlin Musicians' P. Ass'n	E. C. Schultz	Berlin	G. A. Albrecht	Berlin	1st Monday in month.
Cigarmakers' Un., No. 422	Fred Schultz	Berlin	Steve Welheuser	Box 224, Berlin	2nd Wednesday, 5 p.m.
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plast'rs' Int. Un., No. 12	Nick. Armmurren	Berlin	Jacob E. Cook	11 Church St	Every Friday.
Federal Union, No. 17 (Corporation Laborers)	Joe Kaiser	Berlin	Otto H. Zimmer	Berlin	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Bro. of Painters, Decorat'rs and Paperhang'rs of Am.	Wm. Thomas	Berlin	T. Herback	Berlin	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Unit. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 553	C. F. Brandt	Waterloo	Sol. Woolner	Box 339, Berlin	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Brantford:					
Painters', Paperh'gers' and Decorators' Un., No. 93	Alex. Warrick	146 Pearl St	C. H. Jones	93 Arthur St	2nd Monday in month.
Brantford Typographical Union, No. 378	E. E. Reynolds	Brantford	E. Roy Sayles	126 Chatham St	4th Saturday in month.
Operative Plasterers' Int. Ass., No. 164	Thos. Jennings	82 Erie Ave	Jas. Patterson	20 Jarvis St	2nd Tuesday in month.
Journeymen Tailors' Un. of America, No. 117	F. W. Scott	266 Dalhousie St	O. Baker	Box 252, Brantford	4th Tuesday in month.
Bartenders' Union, No. 182	F. C. Halberstadt	King St.	Thos. McCasker	239 Park Ave	Last Sunday in month.
Un. Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 498	W. T. Williams	42 Albion St.	Chas. McInnes	44 Lawrence St	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Brantford.—*Continued.*					
Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners	Jas. C. Coles	240 Park Ave	Robt. Cavers	44½ Albion St	2nd week, starting Jan. 14
Inter. Ass. of Machinists, No. 564	C. W. Smith	Riddol Ave	Peter Noble, Fin. Sec.	Brantford	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Iron Moulders' Union of N. America, No. 29	Ed. Gardiner	128 William St	C. J. Crowley	471 Colborne St.	Every alternate Monday of month.
U. Ass. of Plumbers & St'm and Gas Fitters, No. 186	Ed. Sipper	40 Gilkinson St.	Alf. Squibb	100 William St	2nd and 4th Wednesdays
Bricklayers' and Masons' Inter. Union, No. 9	Albert Yates	Riddles Ave	W. J. Kerr	8 Henrietta St	Alternate Thursdays.
Brockville:					
Un. Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 799	F. W. Clow	King St. W	J. H. Gilroy	Brockville	Every Thursday.
Bricklayers', Masons and Plast'rs Int. Un., No. 13	Wm. Caldwell	Brockville	G. L. Barclay	Box 74, Brockville	Alternate Wednesdays.
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 366.	Adam Young	Box 642, Brockville	R. McConachie	Box 533, Brockville	1st Sunday in month, 2 p.m.
Cigarmakers' Int. Union of America	Geo. Robinson	Church St	J. H. A. Fortier	Box 36, Brockville	Last Tuesday in month.
Journ. Barbers' Int. Un. of America, No. 387	Jacob Wilbrick	Brockville	Fred J. Clutterbuck	Box 629, Brockville	Last Monday in month.
Painters', Decorators' and Paperh'rs' I. U., No. 321	W. Golper	Brockville	Robt. Lindsey	Brockville	2nd Monday in month.
Carleton Place:					
Bro. Railway Carmen of America, No. 229	Thos. Carson	Carleton Place	And. Robertson	Box 262, Carleton Place	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Stove Mounters' and Steel Range W'k'rs U., No. 78	Albert Userno	Carleton Place	W. J. Saunders	Carleton Place	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Chapleau:					
Bro. of Railway Trainmen, No. 246	R. Kevin	Chapleau	Wm. Fox	Chapleau	Every Saturday, 2 p.m.
Cobalt:					
Cobalt Miners' U., No. 146	Jas. McGuire	Cobalt	Arthur L. Botly	Box 446, Cobalt	Sunday.
Collingwood:					
Inter. Ass'n of Machinists, No. 627	Wm. Henry.	Collingwood	Mark E. Fryer	Box 585, Collingwood	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plast'rs Int. Un., No. 19	Chas. I. Hunt	Collingwood	Edw. Chamberland	Box 769, Collingwood	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

Cornwall:					
Journ. Tailors' Union of America, No 355	J. A. Moreau	Box 414, Cornwall	D. McLeod	Box 414, Cornwall	1st Tuesday in month.
Dundas:					
Unit. Garment Workers of America, No. 30	I. A. Ward	Dundas	Wm. Chassels	Dundas	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Iron Moulders' Union of N. America, No. 269	Jas. Campbell	Dundas	Wm. Watts	Box 315, Dundas	3rd Monday in month.
Finch:					
Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Ways Employees	Wm. Kimberley	Sharbot Lake P.O.	A. Seal	Finch P.O.	At call Sec., Pres., etc.
Fort William:					
Fort William Typographical Union, No. 417	Arth. J. Hutton	Box 48, Fort William	Geo. R. Wallace	Fort William	1st Saturday in month.
Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Ways Employ., No. 128	A. H. Armstrong	West Fort William	Albert Rowe	Box 395, Fort William	Last Saturday in month.
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur:					
Intern. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 339	A. L. Murphy	Fort William	W. C. Johnson	1109 Donald St.	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
I. Longshore'n's' Marine & Trans. Wkrs. Ass., No. 479	D. H. Dickson	Port Arthur	Wm. Houston	Box 416, Fort William	1st Wednesday in month.
Galt:					
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plast'rs' Int. Un. No. 15	C. Oliver	Galt	A. Skoyles	Box 615, Galt	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Intern'l Ass'n. of Machinits, No. 120	Wilson C. Glaspell	Galt	John Cunningham	Box 463, Galt	Alternate Monday from May 27, 1907
Internl. Laborers' Union, No. 216	John Philips	Galt	Geo. C. Keyes.	Colborne St	Every other Friday.
Bartenders' Inter. League No. 307	G. Twait	Hespeler	Jas. Patrick	Galt	Last Saturday in month.
Sawsmiths' Nat. Union of Am., No. 11	Arthur Edwards	St. Andrew's Terrace	John Fraser	Box 192, Galt	1st Thursday in month.
Guelph:					
Jour. Barbers' Inter. Un. of Am., No. 310	E. Wilson	Macdonald St.	August H. Nogk	Box 11, Guelph	1st Wednesday in month.
Journeym'n Tailors' Union of America, No. 297	John Knowle	Guelph	Miss Teenie Astell	Box 536, Guelph	1st Monday in month.
Iron Moulders' Union of N. Am., No. 212	Wm. Lawrence	Guelph	A. Spaulding	Box 208, Guelph	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Amal. Woodworker' Int. Union of Am., No. 11	A. G. Cross	Essex St.	W. R. Watson	Box 1132, Guelph	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 3	Robt. Little	Guelph	John Gould	Box 104, Guelph	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers	Thos. Richardson	Guelph	John J. Heeg	Box 825, Guelph	2nd and 4th Fridays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Guelph.—*Continued.*					
Brussels Carpet Weavers' Union, No. 277	Thos. Holyman	Guelph	Mat. T. Loudon	Guelph	2nd Monday in month.
Piano, Organ and Musical Inst. Workers' Union of Am., No. 34	Jas. Ritchie	Box 787, Guelph	Frank T. Howard	Box 787, Guelph	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Tapestry Carpet Weavers' U'n, No. 585	Fred. Drahoztal	Bay St	John Macgowan	Cross St	2nd Wednesday in month.
Guelph Typo. Union, No. 391	Wm. J. Abraham	Box 574, Guelph	Chas. F. Doughty	Box 574, Guelph	1st Tuesday in month.
Bro. of Painters, Dec'rs & Paper Hangers of Am., No. 711	John Hoile	Box 1181, Guelph	W. B. Smith	124 Essex St	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Hamilton:					
Bro. Loco. Eng'rs. (Ham. Sub-div.) No. 133	Jas. Oliver	196 Lock St., N.	W. F. Baines	288 Bay St., North	2nd and 4th Sunday, 2.30 p.m.
Fed. Labor Union, No. 11, (City Fire Depart.)	Wm. Warwick	Park and Cannon Sts	Robt. Aitchison	206 McNab St. N.	
Boot and Shoe W'rs' Int. U'n, (Women) No. 234.	Miss Lizzie Henshaw.	13 Aikman Ave	Miss Maggie Appleton	161 James St., North	Last Thursday in month.
Amal. Sheet Metal W'k'rs' Int. Alliance, No. 61	H. Burnison	12 Railway St	Geo. H. March	312 Barton St. East	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Jour. Barbers' Inter. U'n of Am., No. 131	Chas. Heyworth	Spectator Barber Shop.	H. J. Halford	59 John St. South	1st and 3rd Mondays.
United Garment W'k'rs of America, No. 23	H. G. McGarrity	179 Mary St	R. J. Ferguson	111 Elgin St	1st Thursday in month.
Boot and Shoe Workers Intern. U'n, No. 228	J. J. Gimblett	112 Caroline St., N	A. W. Charlesworth.	269 Robert St	2nd Tuesday in month.
United Bro. of Carpenters and J'rs of Am., No. 18.	W. J. Bolton	98 Napier St	Jas. Calvert	102 Bay St. South	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Amal. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 812	Wm. Leake	260 McNab St., N	Herman Reinholt	232 Bold St	Alternate Fridays.
Int. Bro. of Bookbinders, No. 114	John Glockling	121 Simcoe St., E	Llewellyn Thomas	121 Simcoe St. E	4th Tuesday in month.
Bartenders' Inter. League, No. 197	Wm. J. McKeown	44 Main St. W	L. A. Golden	468 James St. N	1st and 3rd Sunday after.
Order of R'y Cons., No. 27	H. C. Iles, Chief Cond.	321 Carolina St. S.	A. Cameron	297 York St	1st and 3rd Sundays, 2.30 p.m.
Intern. Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9	Walter R. Rollo	288 Victoria Av	W. H. McAdams	153 York St	2nd & 4th Mon. in month

Lathers' Int. U'n, No. 145	John McFarlane	15 Mulberry St.	Peter E. Thompson	137½ York St	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
United Garment W'k'rs of America, No. 256	Wm. F. Klingheil	57 Oak Ave.	J. A. Madigan	479 John St.	Every other Tuesday.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees, No. 693	H. Lanceley	30 Main St., West	J. Pearson	Christopher Lunch Room	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Int. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Ass.	Thos. Walton	240 Wood St. East.	Don. Urquhart	146 Macauley St. East.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 129	Chas. J. Aitchison	304 Main St. E.	John J. Burns	230 John St. North	2nd Saturday in month.
Intern. Soc. Journ. Horseshoers, No. 72	Albert Decker	83 Smith Ave.	Alfred Hilton	Park St., Hyslop's Shop.	2nd and last Wednesdays
Pattern Makers' League of North America	John Harrower	40 St. Matthews Ave.	Geo. Walker	Box 295, Hamilton	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Jack Fish:					
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees	John Lerwill	Heron Bay, P.O.	A. Bianconi	Jack Fish P.O	
Kenora:					
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Empl., No. 238.	R. I. Clarke	Kenora	T. W. Mills	Kenora	2nd Sunday in month.
Bro. of Railway Carmen of Am., No. 236	W. Charles	Kenora	N. B. Jones	Kenora	3rd Friday in month.
Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, No. 270	A. N. McKinley	Kenora	J. H. Gamble	Kenora	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 352	D. Campbell	Kenora.			
Kingston:					
Unit. Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners of A., No. 240.	Phil. Buck	Johnston St.	W. H. Hubble	26 Quebec St.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Iron Moulders' Union, No. 252	Chas. Rotherford	Colborne St.	John T. Flanagan	125 Ordnance St	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Internat'l Longshoremen's Union No. 229	J. A. O'Neil	276 Sydenham St	Wm. Mullen	42 Ordinance St	2nd and 4th Wednesday.
National Assoc. of Marine Engineers, No. 4	Chas. McSorley	Johnson St	Jas. Gillie	97 Clergy St., West	Friday nights, Dec., Jan., Feb. and March.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, No. 561.	F. Gallagher	Box 13, Kingston	Geo. Dennison	Box 13, Kingston	Every Friday night.
Amal. Soc. of Engineers, No 633	John Magee	152 Gordon St	John Lovick	152 Gordon St	Every alternate Wednesday.
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Union, No. 10	Wm. Turkington	Kingston	Chas. Eward.	Vine St	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Br. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 114	Wm. Kelly	109 Brock St.	Geo. B. Coward	386 Albert St	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Lake Seamen's Union	Chairman elected each	meeting	Thos. H. Fleming	Box 96, Kingston	Every Monday night.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Lindsay:					
Bro. of Locom. Engineers, No. 174. Hope Division	W. Dolby	Lindsay	T. Wilkinson	Box 205, Lindsay	Sundays, 2.30 p.m.
London:					
Br. of Painters., Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 97	Fred. Biggs	216 Rectory St.	J. W. McCandless	720 Lorne Ave	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Empl., No. 195	Chas. Lampard	C.P.R. Depot, Windsor.	D. Campbell	10 Thornton Ave	Last Saturday in month.
Unit. Garment Workers of America, No. 33	T. W. Shillington	Green, Swift & Co.	Ada Berry	85 Dundas St.	4th Wednesday of month.
Order of Railroad Telegragphers, G. T. R. System, Div. 1	J. Willoughby	Newmarket, Ont.	D. L. Shaw	769 King St.	At call of chairman.
Amal. Soc. of Engineers, etc., No. 625	Alex. McDonald	238 Oxford St.	Walter J. Evans	544 Pall Mall St.	Every alternate Friday.
Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers' I.U., No. 32	Albert Leonard	587 Hill St.	W. K. Patrick	905 Dufferin Ave.	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Stone Cutters Ass'n. of North America	Geo. Bartlett	60 Empress Ave., London [W.	Hugh Boyd	875 Adelaide St	1st Friday of month.
Inter. Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 105	S. Loughrey	150 Wharncliffe St	H. A. Holden	347 Horton St.	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Bricklayers' and Masons' Intern'l Union, No. 5	S. Fayworthy	391 Oxford St.	H. Rymell	491 Oxford St.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Iron Moulders' Union of N. Am., No. 37	Fred. Pace	109 Inkerman St.	Geo. Grant	22 Edward St.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Journ. Barbers' Int. Union of Am., No. 366	John McIntosh	713 Richmond St.	J. E. Secker	424 Richmond St.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
London Typo. Union No. 133	Wm. Ruse	14 Walnut St.	Ernest P. Dodd	185 Emery St.	1st Saturday in month.
Midland:					
I. Longshorem's' Marine & Trans. Wkrs. Ass. No. 199	Wm. Clegg	Midland.	D. A. Hall	Midland	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Niagara Falls:					
Unit. Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners of Am., No. 713	W. Farout	Niagara Falls	J. R. Montague.	Niagara Falls, Centre	Every Tuesday.
Bro. of Locomotive Firemen & Engineers No. 487	John McAninch	Niagara Falls.	Jas. H. Rynd	Niagara Falls	First Wednesday.

Order of Railroad Telegraphers, No. 16	J. C. Culkins, Gen. Chairman	Albion, Mich	J. H. Staley	Falls View, P.O	At call of Gen. Chairman
Bricklayers' & Masons' Inter. Union, No. 26	Norman Gilles	Niagara Falls	Fred. Heague	Box 56, Niagara Falls, Centre	Every Thursday.
Inter. Union of Steam Engineers, No. 232	P. W. Hendricks	Falls View, P.O	J. McPherson	Walnut St	Alternate Fridays.
Journeymen Tailors' Un. of America, No. 217	L. Rodgers	Niagara Falls	Harold Burse	Niagara Falls	First Monday.
North Bay:					
Bricklayers', Masons' & Plasterers' I. Un. No. 29	Jas. Sullivan	Haileybury	A. Gagnon	Box 201, North Bay	Every 2nd Wednesday.
Bro. of Railroad Trainmen No. 249	W. C. Brown	North Bay	Alex. Moore	Box 97, North Bay	2nd and 4th Thurs. 2 p.m.
Bro. of Railway Carmen of Am., No. 192	H. Forder	North Bay	Wm. C. Shepherd	Box 165, North Bay	4th Friday of month.
Oshawa:					
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 136	Wm. McPherson	Oshawa	Rueben Bennett	Box 144, Oshawa	
Ottawa:					
Nat. Union of Carpenters	A. S. Latimer	Hintonburg, Ottawa	D. Lindlay	1012 Bank St	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Unit. Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners of Am., No. 93	Michael Beaudry	Drummond St	Louis Blouin	207 Laurier Ave, Hull	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Ottawa Div. No. 15	G. W. Shepperd, Chief Telegrapher	Alexandria, Ont	D. Robertson	Glen Robertson, Ont	At call of Chief.
Inter. Ass. of Machinists, No. 412	H. Smith	Gladstone Ave	A. E. Ellard	92 Lloyd St	1st and 3rd Friday.
Ottawa Musicians' Protect. Ass'n Am. Fed. of Mus. No 180	John Delaney	547 Lyon St	E. J. Cockburn	423 Lisgar St	Last Sunday in month.
Plumbers', Gas & Steam Fitters' Unit. Ass'n No. 71	Jas. H. Brennan	316 Water St	Eugene Cadieux	387 King Edward Ave	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Building Laborers' Inter. Prot. Un. of Am., No. 4	Jos. Borris	649 St. Patrick St	Thos. Squirrell	64 Percy St	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Bro. of Railroad Trainmen No. 129	Robt. Dawson	724 Cooper St	Wm. A. Percy	180 Cartier St	1st and 3rd Sundays.
Ottawa Typo. Un. No. 102 Int. Typo. Un. of N.A.	Mich. Powell	283 Kent St	Arthur Morel	Box 491, Ottawa	1st Saturday in month.
Inter. Steel & Copper Plate Printers' Union. No. 6	F. Munro	111 Fourth Ave., Glebe	J. Arthur Glen	115 First Ave., Glebe	1st Friday in month.
Bro. of Painters & Paperhangers of Am., No. 200	Geo. Haram	533 Lyon St	H. S. Sparham	213 Flora St	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ottawa Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 5	E. J. Pierce	477 Gilmour St	Alf. J. Larden	327 Bell St.	

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Ottawa—*Continued.*					
Journeymen Tailors' Un. of America, No. 143	C. J. Kelly	576 Albert St	S. H. Curtis	191 Strathcona Ave	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Nat. Painters' Un., No. 2	C. Ferguson	Charles St., New Edinburgh	C. Kennedy	53 Alexander St	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 29	A. E. Wright	625 Somerset St	J. B. Morris	305 Bronson Ave	
Hotel and Restaurant Employees Ass'n. of Can.	Henry Goyette	50 Nicholas St	Henry Curling	34 Raymond St	2nd Thursday in month.
Inter. Alli. of Theatrical Stage Employees No. 95	Dominick Murray	189 Patterson Ave	Romeo R. Marcil	279 King Edward Ave	1st Sunday in month.
Canadian Typographical Union, No. 1	Ald. C. G. Pepper	237 Frank St	J. W. Garrison	27 Daly Ave	2nd Saturday in month.
Operative Plasterers' Soc.	H. McNulty	641 King Edward Ave	W. J. Fraser	397 King St	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 280	Robt. Barnt	101 Rochester St	J. E. Bedard	160 Alma, Hull	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Owen Sound:					
Bricklayers' and Masons' Inter. Union, No. 11	Alex. Stewart	Owen Sound	Geo. A. Perkins	Box 561, Owen Sou d	Every Thursday.
Inter. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees	W. Campbell	Weston	T. Scarland	Caledon P.O	Last Sat., each 3rd month
Journeymen Stonecutters' Ass'n of North America	Geo. A. Perkins	Owen Sound	Edw. Gaskell	Box 520, Owen Sound	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Palmerston:					
Bro. of Locomotive Firemen & Engineers, No. 181	F. Searanckes	Palmerston	Alex. Dunbar	Box 48, Palmerston.	
Pembroke:					
Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Empl., No. 221	J. Cochrane	Cobden P. O	A. Austin	Pembroke	Last Saturday in month.
Peterborough:					
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 191	Jos. Crowe	Peterborough	Hugh Robertson	Peterborough	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
U. B. of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 107	Alf. Scott	Peterborough	Hugh McWha	Box 80, Peterborough	1st and 3rd Tuesday.
Journeymen Barbers' Int. Union of Am., No. 402	Geo. Brosseau	423 George St	M. H. Gainey	423 George St	Last Monday in month.
Street Railway Employees Div. 406	Geo. McKee	Peterborough	D. A. Hamel	Box 929, Peterborough	On Saturdays.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters & Joiners...	S. Anglesay	Perry St.....	A. Hope.....	301 King St.....	Every alternate Friday.
Peterborough Typo. Un , Inter. Typo. Union of North America, No. 248	Thos. J. Bigley.....	Review Office.....	J. G. Perry	Box 730, Peterborough..	2nd Saturday in month.
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	Chas. Westbrook	Peterborough.....	J. A. Sharp,.....	Peterborough.....	1st and 3rd Saturdays.
Port Colborne:					
Unit. Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners of Am., No. 1168	Geo. W. Deeks.....	Humberstone P.O.....	Lorne D. Barrick	Humberstone P.O.....	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Port Hope:					
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 189	Wm. Carroll.....	Port Hope.....	Chas. A. McElroy...	Box 201, Port Hope.....	Alternate Mondays.
Preston:					
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 314	Arthur Hall.....	Preston.....	Thos. Parker	Box 85, Preston	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
St. Catharines:					
Metal Polishers', Buffers' & Platers' U. of N. A. No. 97	Peter J. Barnett.	St. Catharines.....	W. H. Secord.	51 Henry St.....	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Journeymen Barbers' Int Union, No. 1.....	Wm. Rand.....	St. Catharines.....	Adam Haynes..	St. Catharines.....	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Unit. Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners of Am., No. 38	John Lewin.....	St. Catharines.....	Jas. Carty.....	Box 193, St. Catharines..	Every Friday evening.
Saw Smiths' Union of N. America, No. 12.....	F. Dixon.....	St. Catharines.....	H. E. Scott.....	Box 877, St. Catharines..	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Cigar Makers' Inter. Un. of Am., No. 140.....	W. Gunn.....	Box 152, St. Catharines..	Leo. T. Coyle.....	Box 152, St. Catharines..	1st Monday in month.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 588..	H. Boot.....	7 Louisa St.....	Geo. E. Bryant.....	108 Lake St.....	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Int. Union of Iron Moulders, No. 385.....	F. O'Mara.....	St. Catharines.....	John Grewer..	Box 725, St. Catharines..	2nd and 4th Fridays,
Plumbers', Gas & Steamfitters' Unit. Ass'n, No. 244	Frank Shackelton....	St. Catharines.....	Harry Olliver.....	St. Catharines....	Thursdays.
Bro. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of Am. No. 407.....	Charles High.....	Carlton St.....	Wm. D. Outram.....	30 Nelson St.....	2nd and 4th Wednesdays
St, Catharines Typographical Union, No. 416.....	Alex. Bagsley.....	St. Catharines.....	Bert Gadsby.....	Box 940, St. Catharines..	Last Monday of month.
St. Thomas:					
Bro. of Locomotive Firemen & Engineers, No. 5	T. Mills.....	St. Thomas.....	A. Stewart.....	Box 1042, St. Thomas ...	Every Tuesday at 2 p.m.
Order of Railway Conductors, Div. No. 13.....	N. H. Ryan.....	St. Thomas.....	John Mackenzie.....	St. Thomas.....	2nd & 4th Sundays, 2 p.m.
Journeymen Barbers' Int. Union of Am., No. 222	W. A. Steinhoff	Queen's Hotel.....	Edgar N. Compton...	615 Talbot St.....	Last Thursday in month.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
St. Thomas—*Continued.*					
Journeymen Tailors' Un. of Am., No. 141	Sydney Martin	St. Thomas	Wm. Abernethy	Box 719, St. Thomas	4th Monday in month.
Sarnia:					
Unit. Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners of Am., No. 1301	Roy Hackney	Sarnia	John R. McDonald	183 Cromwell	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Journeymen Barbers' Int. Union of Am., No. 467	Bert Ross	Sarnia	Isaac Binley	Sarnia	Last Tuesday in month.
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 189	John Vicary	Tunnel P.O	H. Bell	Tunnel P.O	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Bro. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of Am. No. 422	Patrick Tobin	Davis & Mitten Streets	Gilbert Taylor	139 Essex St	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Bricklayers' and Masons' Inter. Union, No. 23	Henry Walton	181 Cornwall St.	John Curry	353 Davis St.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, No. 179	W. Dagg	Sarnia Tunnel P.O	W. F. Gibson	Sarnia Tunnel P.O	1st Monday in month.
Schreiber:					
Int. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Empl., No. 260	Thos. Lannin	Schreiber	W. Sparks	Schreiber	3rd Sun. in month, 3 p.m.
Smith's Falls:					
Bricklayers' Masons' and Plasterers' I. U., No. 21	J. W. Perry	Smith's Falls	Wm. H. Rathwell	Smith's Falls	2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Stratford:					
Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 579	Robt. Ferguson	Stratford	Wm. Bell	Box 4, Stratford	June 8 and alternate Sats.
Bro. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of Am. No. 681	Geo. McDonald	185 Waterloo St. S.	Fred. J. Todd	Box 311, Stratford	2nd and 4th Wednesdays
Unit. Garment Workers of Am., No. 97	J. J. B. Meyers	52 Daly St.	Mrs. Henry Coghill	Stratford	3rd Friday in month.
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers	Geo. Jeffery	Ontario St.	J. Bantey	58 Perth St.	1st and 3rd Suns., 2 p.m.
Unit. Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners of Am., No. 560	Wm. R. Bradshaw	Water St.	Wm. Stark	Stratford	Last Tuesday in month.
Cigar Makers' Inter. Un., No. 424	Geo. Napier	Nelson St.	Jas. Hagarty	139 Centre St.	1st Wednesday in month.

Toronto :					
Carriage and Wagon Workers International Union, No. 85.	Dan Slattery	Ossington Ave.	R. Hungerford	434 Shaw St.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Web Printing Ptessmen's Inter. Union, No. 1.	Jas. Donalson	World Office	Jos. Leake	49 Bellevue Ave.	Every third Monday.
Amalg. Sheet Metal Workers Inter. Alliance, No. 30	H. J. McQuillan	93 Esther St	J. S. Chapman	4 Conduit St	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Amalg. Glass Workers' International Ass'n. of America, No. 21	Darcy Mudford	988 Dovercourt Rd.	W. G. Parkin	68 Summerhill Ave.	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, No. 4.	S. Gamble	198 St. Patrick St.	W. B. Gracie	342 Symington Ave.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brass Moulders' Union of N. America, No. 5.	J. Williamson.	233 River St	R. Catton	147 Degrassi St	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Bricklayers' International Union, No. 2	David S. McCurdy	1123 College St	Wm. Smithson	125 Withrow Ave.	Every Tuesday.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,799.	W. Arnott	699 Lansdowne Ave	T. Harvey	339 Howland Ave.	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 27.	R. A. Bradley	163 Robert	Jas. McLean	100 Wickson Ave.	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Civic Employees Benevolent Ass'n, No. 2	Geo. Burt.	83 Wolsley St.	Sam. Clarke	189 Niagara St.	2nd Wednesday in month
International Union of Engineers, No. 152	Lee Johnston	140 John St	Frank W. Barrow	277 Logan Ave	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Granite Cutters' International Ass'n, No. 16	Robt. P. Worthy	48 Berryman St.	W. H. Brown	St. Clair Ave., Deer Park	4th Thursday of month.
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, No. 97.	Geo. Vaughan	Toronto Junction	Chas. Calhoun	795 Euclid Ave.	Every Tuesday.
Inter. Union of Iron Moulders and Core Makers, No. 28	Wm. Mahon.	92 Vanauley St.	Wm. Skimerton.	55 Hoskin Ave. Toronto Junction.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Inter. United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 93	Chas. Nelson.	228½ Sumach St.	Chas. Coulter.	670 Spadina Ave.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Inter. Ass'n. of Machinists, No. 235.	Burleigh Aiken	71 University Ave.	John McKechnie.	115 Shuter St.	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Malsters' Inter. Union, No. 317.	John Seymore	271 Manning Ave.	J. Brett.	4 Lovatt Place.	2nd and 4th Thursdays.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Toronto—*Continued.*					
Inter. Ass'n of Marble Workers, No. 12	Louis Lang		E. D. Cline	302 Wellington St. W.	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Photo Engravers' International Union, No. 35	W. J. Patterson	593 Dufferin St	E. Elmo Appleton	18 Golden Av	1st Monday in month.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, Inter. Union of America, No. 41	Wm. Adamstone	9 Robinson St	Jos. Harding	112 Birch Ave	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Plasterers' Laborers Ass'n.	Wm. Suddess	60 Regent St	Thos. R. Houghton	Davisville, P.O	1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
International Ass'n. of Carworkers, No. 258	Thos. Croft	38 Gladstone Ave	Gilbert Van Wyck	Toronto Junction	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 17	W. I. Gray	95 Kenilworth Ave.	Christopher Mitchell.	140 Walmer Road	1st & 3rd Sundays, 2 p.m.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 322	P. H. Morrisey	Cleveland, Ohio	H. T. Meredith	282 Crawford St.	1st Sunday, afternoon; 3rd Sunday, evening.
Sawsmiths' Union of N. America, No. 10	Wm. Murray	115 Markham St	Geo. E. Hunter.	356 Margueretta St.	1st Tuesday of month.
Amalg. Ass'n. Street and Electric R.R. Employees of America, Div. 113	J. W. Williamson	538 Bloor St. West.	W. B. Robbins	750 Gerrard St. East	2nd and 4th Sundays.
Journeym'n Tailors' Union of America, No. 132	Geo. Sangster	116 Vermont Ave	Jas. Watt	Labor Temple, Toronto.	2nd and 4th Mondays.
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 495, Truck Drivers, etc.	Wm. Skelding	41 St. Patrick Square	J. S. Robinson	16 Turner Ave	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Tile Layers' and Helpers' Inter Union, No. 37	Geo Taylor	753 Bathurst St	W. J. McLean	150 Huron St	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Brotherhood of Silver Workers of America, No. 13	Jas. A. Mellway	97½ Wickson Ave.	A. Thornton	67 Marjory Ave	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Tobacco Workers International Union	Dan. W. Dargan	62 Elliott St	John Reith	57 Marlborough Ave	1st Thursday in month.
Inter. Union of United Brewery Workmen, No. 304	Jos. Rutledge	17 Claremont St	J. D. Corcoran	167 Church St	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Internat'l. Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 28	W. C. Flint	83 Duke St	Chas. Hurst	36 Alice St	2nd and 4th Mondays.

Plasterers International Association, No. 48. ...	Geo. McGill.....	168 Baldwin St	W. J. Hamilton	243 Havelock St.....	2nd and 4th Thursdays.
Internat'l Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 114	J. Monjeau	136 Spruce St	C. Lacy.....	360 Margueretta St.	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Bakery and Coufectionery Workers' International Union, No. 204	Alf. Cleveland	68 Pape Ave	John Gardner.	695 Queen St. West.....	1st and 3rd Saturdays.
Lithographers' Intern'l Protective and Benevolent Ass'n of U. S and Canada, No. 12	Richard Fitzgerald ..	381 Queen St. West.....	A. Simpson.	137 Farley Ave.....	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Internat'l Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 457, Coal Wagon Drivers	John Notley	287 Lippincott St.	Henry R. Barton....	156 Victoria St	1st & 3rd Sundays, aft'n.
Internat'l Brotherhood of Teamsters, No. 679, Carriage and Cab Drivers..	Geo. Smith.	17 St. Albans St	Henry R. Barton....	156 Victoria St	1st & 4th Sundays, 8 p.m.
Cloak Makers' Union, No. 48	Max. Axametnik....	.....	Judah Klein	52 Teraulay St	1st and 3rd Wednesdays, every week, winter.
Internat'l Ass'n of Fur Workers, No. 14	Jas. Richardson.	183 Jarvis St	J. W. Haynes, jr	1932 Queen St. East	2nd Thursday in month.
Builders' Laborers' Union	Jas. Taylor	4 Wickson Ave	E. A. Anthony	19 St. Andrew St.....	Tuesday nights.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Inter. Union, No. 118.....	Jas. S. Pickard.....	50 Greenwood Ave.	A. B. Cheeseman....	168 Spruce St.....	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Internat'l Union of Journeymen Horseshoers, No. 49.....	E. McKague	28 Seaton St.....	Thos. McKague.	464 Gerrard St. E.....	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91	Jas. Simpson.....	18 Barton Ave.....	A. E. Thompson	624 Ontario St.....	1st Saturday.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, No. 219.....	F. V. C. Ottoway....	862 Bathurst St.....	Wm. Stockdale.....	158 Markham	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
Upholsterers' Inter. Union of N. A., No. 30.....	Wm. O'Dea	26 Hayter St	F. W. Prior	370 Margueretta St.	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Stonemasons' Union, No. 26, of B. & M. I. U	Donald Sutherland ..	11 Delaney Crescent....	John R. Cross.....	279 Hamburg St.....	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Am., No. 3..	John Marshall	Toronto.....	H. B. Woodrow.....	25 Montague Place.....	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Printing Pressmen's Union of N. A., No. 10.....	Thos. McKenna.	3 Rose Ave	Chas. T. Roddy.....	44 Lombard St	1st Monday in month.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Toronto—*Continued.*					
Cabinet Makers', Piano Makers' and Interior Finishers' Union, No. 157	C. L. Wilson	158 Pearson Ave	J. Harris	10 St. Patrick Ave	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Journeymen Stonecutters Union of N. A	Walter Terrall	470 Montrose Ave	C. Fellows	45 Sussex Ave	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	H. B. Perham	Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.			
Internat'l Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 128	H. Quesnell	113 Palmerston Ave	R. Woodward	524 Front St. West	2nd and 4th Fridays.
Cigarmakers' Internation'l Union, No. 27	J. McCarthy	118 Manning Ave	J. Pamphilon	Room 106, 88 Church St.	Monday nights.
Bartenders' Union and Benefit Society, No. 280	Frank Walker	139 Gerrard St. East	H. E. Clarke	139 Eastern Ave	2nd & 4th Sunday aft'n.
Internat'l Union of Elevator Constructors, No. 13	F. J. Ritchie	236 Victoria St	S. R. Rowland	200 Seaton St	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Internat'l Union of Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 233	Geo. Garrett	12 Clarence Square	Fred. J. Cramp	11 Dagmar Ave	2nd Thursday in month.
Metal Polishers', Buffers,' Platers' and Brass Workers' Union of N.A., No. 21	Thos. E. Nicholls	57 Alice St	Chas. Kemish	248 Brock Ave	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 39	Jas. Paton	25 Crawford St	P. M. Divine	254 Bellwoods Ave	1st and 3rd Wednesdays.
National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America, No. 40	Harry C. Todd	1 Alice St	Fred. Taylor	Worden House, 17 Adelaide Street.	2nd and 4th Sundays, 3 p.m.
Toronto Musical Protective Association, No. 49	T. B. Jones	93 College St	Jos. Ball	95 Walton St	1st Sunday aft. in month.
United Garment Workers of America (Pressers), No. 188	Morris Cohen	58 Euclid Ave	M. Pinkus	29 Gildersleeve Ave	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Machine Printers & Color Mixers' Union	G. Forsey	New Toronto	Wm. Gilby	Davisville	When called.

Lithographic Artists' Engravers' and Designers' League of America	Emil L. Goeler	189 Sherbourne St	Fred. W. Jenkins	176 Robert St	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Furriers' Union No. 2	J. Richardson.	183 Jarvis St	Cecil Lyons	90 Markham St	2nd Thursday in month.
Commercial Telegraphers Union of America No. 62	Geo. A. McBain	155 Pearson Ave	C. E. Hill	285 Carlton St	3rd Sunday aft.; 3rd Monday night alt. months.
Nat. Ass'n of Marine Engineers of Canada, No. 1	Geo. M. Arnold	91 Cowan Ave	E. A. Prince	17 Maplewood Place	Every Wednesday, Dec., Jan. Feb. and March.
Amalg. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners, 1st Branch	J. M. Strachan	283 Church St	J. E. Walker	3 Nassau Place	Monday night, every 2 weeks.
Amalg. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners, 4th Branch	Wilfrid Gribble.	81 Withrow Ave.	A. J. Udall	26 Howie Ave	Alternate Mondays from Jan. 8th.
Amalg. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners, 5th Branch	E. Clayton	80 Gerrard St. East	C. J. Bishop	56 Alexander St	Tuesday, every 2 weeks.
Toronto Junction:					
Journeymen Tailors' Un. of America, No. 156	Chas. Shore	65 Willoughby Ave.	Fred. McConkey	Box 586, Toronto	2nd Monday in month.
Amalg. Soc. of Engineers, Pattern Makers, etc	Jas. Leighton	14 Lappin Ave	D. Scott	197 Elizabeth St., T.J.	Alternate Fridays from Sept. 27th.
Waterloo:					
Internat'l Broom & Whisk Makers' Union, No. 7	Geo. Oetzel	Waterloo	Herman Oetzel	Waterloo	Third Friday in month.
Windsor:					
Bricklayers' and Masons' Intern'l Un. of America, No. 6	W. J. Nesbitt.	Windsor	Jas. L. Northcott	Walkerville	Every Tuesday.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 390	J. McGarvah, C.E.	Windsor	Dav. Lanspeary.	Box 382	2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 421	Ernest Gay	Box 762, Windsor	A. B. McCreery	Box 762	1st Sunday, 4th Wed.
Nat. Ass'n of Marine Engineers of Can., No. 11.	Alex. McDonald.	Box 454, Windsor	Neil Maitland.	Box 463, Windsor	Every Thursday.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 316	John Forbes	24 Church St	Chas. Weldrick	168 Dougal Ave.	
Switchmen's Union of N. A., No. 184	G. Scott	Oak Ave	Jas. J. Lonnee	Box 406, Windsor	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Tobacco Workers Intern'l Union. No. 71	Gilbert Beemox	Windsor	Frank Kukler	Windsor	2nd Wed. in month.
Plumbers', Steam and Gas Fitters' Unit. Ass'n, No. 407	A. White	Windsor	A. E. Paddon	Box 657, Windsor	1st and 3rd Fridays.
Jour. Barbers' Intern'l Union, No. 451	N. H. Jackson	75 London St	Alf. Warren	Windsor	4th Wed. in month.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Concluded.*

Name of Organization.	Name of President.	President's Address.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Windsor—*Continued.*					
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 689	Jas. Porter	Windsor	A. Marsh	Walkerville	2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ass'n of Stationary Engineers	Wm. Oakes	Windsor	J. J. Jacob	Windsor	Every Friday.
Jour. Tailors Union of Am., No. 114	Jas. Grant	Windsor	Geo. H. Elliott	Windsor	1st and 3rd Mondays.
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 629	Lewis Wilbur	Windsor	Wm. Beal	Windsor	2nd Thursday in month.
Teamsters' and Teamdrivers' Intern'l Union, No. 277	Ed. Pickering	Windsor	John Lorne	Windsor	1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Woodstock:					
Bricklayers' and Masons' Intern'l Union of Am., No. 22	Stephen May	Woodstock	E. Johnston	Woodstock	2nd & 4th Wednesdays.
Intern'l Hod Carriers and Builders' Laborers' Un., No. 26	Henry Stock	Metcalfe St	John Green	71 Douglas St	1st an 3rd Tuesdays.
Iron Moulders' Union of N.A.; No. 249	Jas. Martin	Box 746, Woodstock	Geo. Childs, jr	Box 746, Woodstock	3rd Friday in month.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Table showing average wages per week and hour, and hours of labor, with comparison between those organized and unorganized in localities as reported; also number of days idle, and periods of wage payments.

Location and Title of Organization.	Average wages per week.		Average wages per hour.		Hours of labor first 5 days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average days idle.	Period of wage payments.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		
ALGOMA MILLS:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.								
Int. Bro. Maintenance of Ways Empl. No. 491	9 60	.....	16	.....	50	.....	10	.....	60	.....	none	monthly
AMHERSTBURG:												
Surface Rock and Drill Boat Workers' Union, No. 504	21 29	.....	28½	.....	55	.....	11	.....	66	.....	130	fortnightly
BELLEVILLE:												
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Intern. Un. No. 30	19 44	19 44	36	32	45	50	9	10	54	60	90	fortnightly
Unit. Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 1718	11 80	11 80	20	20	50	50	9	9	59	59	.....	weekly
BERLIN:												
Can. Assoc. of Stationary Engineers, No. 9	12 00	9 00	20	15	50	50	9	9	59	59	10	fortnightly
Journ. Tailors' Union of America, No. 264	10 00	8 80	.....	.....	55	60	8	9	63	69	30	weekly
Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 422	10 00	8 00	22½	13½	40	50	5	10	45	60	12	weekly
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Intern. Union No. 12	21 00	18 30	38	33	45	50	9	9	54	54	80	fortnightly
Federal Union No. 17 (Corporation Labourers)	12 00	9 75	20	16½	50	50	9	9	59	59	90	fortnightly
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Am	11 00	11 00	19	19	50	50	9	9	59	59	60	fortnightly
Unit. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 553	13 25	11 75	25	22½	50	50	9	9	59	59	60	fortnightly
BRANTFORD:												
Painters', Paperhangers' and Decorators' Intern. Un., No. 93	10 00	8 10	21	17½	45	50	9	10	54	60	95	weekly
Brantford Typographical Union, No. 378	13 00	.....	27	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	....	weekly
Operative Plasterers' Intern. Assoc. No. 164	10 00	9 00	35	31½	45	45	9	9	54	54	90	weekly
Journ. Tailors' Union of America, No. 117	13 00	.....	22	.....	50	....	9	.....	59	.....	25	weekly
Bartenders' Union, No. 182	10 00	.....	16	.....	50	.....	12	.....	62	.....	.....	weekly
Un. Bro. Carpenters and Joiners of America, No 498	12 00	less	22½	less	50	50	5	5	55	55	50	weekly
Amalg. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners	12 00	.....	22½	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	wk. or fort.
Inter. Assoc. of Machinists, No. 564	13 50	13 50	22½	22½	50	50	9	9	59	59	none	fortnightly
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 29	20 00	.....	32½	.....	50	55	5	5	55	60	10	fortnightly
Un. Assoc. Plumbers and Steam and Gas Fitters, No. 186	15 00	11 00	30	20	45	50	5	5	50	55	18	weekly
Bricklayers and Masons Intern. Union, No. 9	12 00	.....	40	.....	45	50	5	5	50	55	90	weekly

Table showing average wages per week, with hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization.	Average wages per week.		Average wages per hour.		Hours of labor first 5 days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average days idle.	Period of wage payments.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		
BROCKVILLE:	$ c.	$ c.	c.	c.								
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 799	12 00	10 65	27½	25	45	45	9	9	54	54	90	weekly
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Intern. Union, No. 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	100	weekly
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 366	22 00	22 00	52½	52½	35	35	7	7	42	42	none	monthly
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	10 00	.....	30	.....	40	.....	6	.....	46	.....	12	weekly
Journ. Barbers' International Union of America, No. 387	10 00	.....	15	.....	55	60	15	16	70	76	.....	weekly
Painters', Decorators and Paperhangers' Intern. Un. No. 321	12 00	9 00	22½	17	45	45	9	9	54	54	30	weekly
CARLETON PLACE:												
Bro. Railway Carman of America, No. 229	12 00	12 00	20	20	50	50	5 or 9	5 or 9	55	55	12	monthly
Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union, No. 78	15 00	15 00	25	25	50	50	10	10	60	66	40	fortnightly
CHAPLEAU:												
Bro. of Railway Trainmen, No. 246	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
COBALT:												
Cobalt Miners' Union, No. 146	18 00	15 00	30	25	50	50	9	9	59	59	.....	monthly
COLLINGWOOD:												
International Association of Machinists, No. 627	16 50	16 50	27½	27½	50	50	9	9	59	59	.....	fortnightly
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Intern. Union No. 19	20 00	18 00	27½	30	45	50	9	10	54	60	150	wk. or fort.
CORNWALL:												
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 355	12 00	.....	20	.....	50	.....	10	.....	60	.....	30	weekly
DUNDAS:												
United Garment Workers of America, No. 30	10 00	10 00	20	20	45	45	4	4	45	45	7	weekly
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 269	15 00	.....	27	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	.....	fortnightly
FINCH:												
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Empl	8 40	8 40	14	14	50	50	10	10	60	60	15	monthly
FORT WILLIAM:												
Fort William Typographical Union, No. 417	15 00	.....	30	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	.....	weekly
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Empl.	8 40	8 40	14	14	50	50	10	10	60	60	.....	monthly
FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR:												
Intern. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 339, inside men	21 00	21 00	35	35	50	50	10	10	60	60	100	weekly
" " " linemen	16 80	16 80	28	28	50	50	10	10	60	60	100	monthly

International Longshoremen's Marine and Transport Workers' Association, No. 479	25 00	25 00	25	25	60	60	14	14	74	74	100	weekly
GALT :												
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Intern. Union, No. 15.	21 60	21 60	40	36	45	50	9	10	54	60	80	weekly
International Association of Machinists, No. 120	12 25	12 25	21	21	50	50	5	5	55	55	12	fortnightly
International Laborer's Union, No. 216	10 00	6 75	22½	15	45	45	9	9	54	54	75	fortnightly
Bartenders' International League, No. 307	15 00	.....	26	.....	50	.....	7	.....	57	.....	.....	wk. or on.m
Sawsmiths' National Union of America, No. 11	18 00	all un.	33⅓	.....	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	.....	fortnightly
GUELPH :												
Journeymen Barbers' International Union of Am., No. 310.	11 00	11 00	.....	16	55	55	13	13	68	68	none	weekly
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 297	10 00	10 00	20	20	45	45	9	9	54	54	varies	weekly
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 212	15 00	13 80	25	23½	50	50	9	9	59	59	.....	weekly
Amalg. Woodworkers' International Un. of Am., No. 111	10 75	8 60	17½	14	50	50	9	9	59	59	40	fortnightly
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Intern. Union No. 3.	21 60	21 60	40	40	45	45	9	9	54	54	100	weekly
Brussels Carpet Weavers' Union, No. 277	9 00	9 00	16½	16½	50	50	5	5	55	55	90	fortnightly
GUELPH.—*Continued* :												
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Int. Union of America, No. 34	13 00	13 00	22	22	50	50	5	5	55	55	40	fortnightly
Tapestry Carpet Workers' Union, No. 585	9 00	.....	15	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	varies	fortnightly
Guelph Typographical Union, No. 391	11 50	.....	24½	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	6	weekly
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Am. No. 711	13 50	10 60	22½	18	50	50	9	9	59	59	none	weekly
HAMILTON :							work					
Bro. of Locom. Engineers. No. 133, Hamilton sub-div.	21 00	21 00	vary	.....	.....	.....	also	Sun'y	vary	.....	none	monthly
Federal Labor Union, No. 11, (City Fire Department)	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	fortnightly
Boot and Shoe Workers Intern. Union, No. 234, (Women)	piece	work	.....	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	12	weekly
Amalg. Sheet Metal Workers' Intern. Alliance, No. 61	15 00	11 25	30	22½	45	45	5	5	50	50	30	weekly
Journ. Barbers' Intern. Union of America, No. 131	12 00	12 00	20	19½	46⅛	48⅛	13⅛	13⅛	59½	61½	none	weekly
United Garment Workers of America, No. 23	11 75	.....	23½	.....	45	.....	4½	.....	49½	.....	little	weekly
Boot and Shoe Workers' Intern. Union, No. 228	piece	work	.....	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	20	weekly
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 18.	17 50	.....	35	.....	45	50	5	10	50	60	30	wk. or fort.
Amalg. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 812	15 00	12 00	35	27½	45	45	5	5	50	50	10	fortnightly
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, No. 114	13 50	13 50	25	25	50	50	5	5	55	55	none	weekly
Bartenders' International League, No. 197	12 00	12 00	20	11	55	90	7	18	62	108	.....	weekly
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 27	20 00	20 00	25	25	50	50	10	10	60	60	none	monthly
Intern. Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, No. 9.	13 50	....	25	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	15	weekly
Lathers' Intern. Union No. 145	17 50	15 00	35	30	45	45	5	5	50	50	.....	weekly
United Garment Workers of America, No. 256	12 00	12 00	20	20	45	45	4	5	49	49	30	weekly
Hotel and Restaurant Employees, No. 693	10 00	8 00	18	14½	45	45	10	10	55	55	none	monthly
Intern. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Association	not	paid	alike	.....	50	50	5	5	60	60	varies	fortnightly
Hamilton Typogrophical Union, No. 129	15 30	.....	32	.....	43	.....	5	....	48	...	75	weekly
Intern. Soc. Journ. Horseshoers, No. 72	11 50	10 00	20	18	50	50	5	5	55	55	10	weekly
Pattern Makers' League of North America	16 50	14 30	30	26	50	50	5	5	55	55	10	fortnightly
JACK FISH :												
Intern. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Empl	12 20	12 20	17	17	50	50	10	10	60	60	none	monthly

Table showing average wages per week, with hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization.	Average wages per week		Average wages per hour		Hours of labor first 5 days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week		Average days idle.	Period of wage payments.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		
KENORA :	$ c.	$ c.	c.	c.								
Intern. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Empl., No. 238	9 00	9 00	15	15	50	50	10	10	60	60	none	monthly
Bro. of Railway Carmen of America, No 236	15 30	15 30	26	26	50	50	9	9	59	59	.....	monthly
Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, No. 270	20 00	20 00	p'd by	mile	no	reg'l'r	hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 352	25 00	25 00	41½	41½	45	45	9	9	54	54	.....	monthly
KINGSTON :												
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 249	15 00	15 00	31⅓	31⅓	40	40	8	8	48	48	30	fortnightly
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 252	14 10	all un.	26	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	10	wk. or fort.
Intern. Longshoremen's Union, No. 229	15 00	10 50	25	17½	50	50	10	10	60	60	varies	weekly
National Association of Marine Engineers, No. 4	20 00	.....	40	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	varies	wk. or mon.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, No. 561	9 00	8 33	12½	10½	52½	.....	21	.....	73½	7 days	125	monthly
Amalg. Soc. of Engineers, No. 633	13 20	13 20	23½	23½	50	50	5	5	55	55	10	fortnightly
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Intern. Union, No. 10	21 60	21 60	45	45	40	40	8	8	48	48	.....	fortnightly
Painters', Decorators' and Paperhangers' Intern. Un., No. 114	9 00	.....	17½	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	....	90	fortnightly
Lake Seamen's Union	10 00	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	end of trip.
LINDSAY :												
Bro. of Locomotive Engineers, No. 174, Hope Division	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
LONDON :												
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Am., No. 97	12 00	12 00	25	23½	40	more	8	more	48	more	38	weekly
Intern. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Empl. No. 195	12 90	12 90	21½	21½	50	50	10	10	60	60	.....	monthly
United Garment Workers of America, No. 33	5 50	fem'le	.....	.....	42½	47½	4½	5½	47	53	10	weekly
Order of Railroad Telegraphers, G.T.R. System, Div. 1	11 00	11 00	16½	16½	60	60	12	12	72	72	.....	monthly
Amalg. Soc. of Engineers, &c., No. 625	13 50	13 50	25	25	50	50	5	5	55	55	18	weekly
Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers' Intern. Un, No. 32	16 50	11 25	30	20	50	50	6	6	56	56	12	wk. and fort.
Stone Cutters' Assoc. of North America	19 80	19 80	45	45	40	40	4	4	44	44	100	weekly
Bricklayers' and Masons' Intern. Union, No. 5	12 00	12 00	43	.....	40	45	4	5	44	50	98	weekly
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No 37	14 00	.....	35	.....	50	.....	9	.....	59	.....	.....	wk. and fort.
Journ. Barbers' Intern Union of America, No. 366	12 00	10 00	17½	14	55	more	14	more	69	more	10	weekly
London Typographical Union, No. 133	12 50	12 50	25	23	40–42½	43–45½	8–8½	8½–9	48 51	51–54	none	weekly

NIAGARA FALLS :												
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 713..	18 00	15 30	33⅓	28⅓	45	45	9	9	54	54	90	weekly
Bro. of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 487.....	12 00	12 00	16	16	50	50	10	10	60	60	30	monthly
Order of Railroad Telegraphers, No. 16	12 00	12 00	16½	16½	60	60	12	12	72	72	5	monthly
Bricklayers' and Masons' Intern. Union, No. 26.....	24 00	.....	50	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	60	weekly
Intern. Union Steam Engineers, No. 232.....	18 00	.....	30	.....	50	.....	10	.....	60	.....	.....	fortnightly
Journ. Tailors' Union of America, No. 217.....	13 00	13 00	20	20	50	50	10	10	60	60	60	weekly
NORTH BAY :												
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Intern. Union, No. 29.	22 50	19 50	37½	32½	50	50	10	10	60	60	95	fortnightly
Bro. Railroad Trainmen, No. 249.....	18 00	18 00	27	27	time	varies	.....	.....	66	66	.....	monthly
Bro. Railway Carmen of America, No. 192.....	11 50	10 00	19	17	50	50	9	9	59	59	none	monthly
OSHAWA :												
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 136.....	15 00	10 00	26⅔	17	47½	47½	9	9	56½	56½	15	wk. and fort.
OTTAWA :												
National Union of Carpenters.....	14 00	11 75	30	23½	45	45	5	5	50	50	40	fortnightly
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 93...	14 00	14 00	27½	27½	45	45	5	5	50	50	.....	fortnightly
Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Ottawa Division, No. 15.....	13 00	13 00	13	13	60	60	12	12	84	84	.....	monthly
Intern. Assoc. of Machinists, No. 412.....	15 00	12 00	25	20	50	50	5	5	55	55	10	w., f. and m.
Plumbers', Gas and Steamfitters' Unit. Assoc., No. 71.....	18 00	all un.	36	.....	42½	.....	4½	.....	47	.....	none	weekly
Building Laborers' Intern. Protective Un. of Am., No. 4.....	13 50	11 35	25	21	45	45	9	9	54	54	100	fortnightly
Bro. of Railroad Trainmen, No. 129	15 00	15 00	21	21	60	60	12	12	72	72	.....	monthly
Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	44	4	4	48	48	.....	wk. and fort.
Intern. Steel and Copper Plate Painters' Un. No. 6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42½	42½	4½	4½	47	47	none	weekly
Bro. of Painters and Paperhangers of Am., No. 200.....	15 00	13 20	30	26⅔	45	45	5	5	50	50	130	weekly
Ottawa Printing Pressmen's Union No. 5.....	16 50	11 00	34⅜	23⅛	42½	42½	5	5	47½	47½	none	wk. and fort.
Journ. Tailors' Union of Am. No. 143.....	12 00	10 00	20	14	50	60	10	12	60	72	80	weekly
National Painters' Union No. 2.....	12 00	11 30	28½	21	45	49	5	5	50	54	150	wk. and fort.
Order of Railway Conductors, No. 29.....	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Intern. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 95	.....	.....	25	.....	65	.....	13	.....	78	.....	125	wk. or job.
Canadian Typographical Union, No. 1	16 10	.....	33⅓	.....	43	.....	5	.....	48	.....	14	fortnightly
Operative Plasterers' Society.....	20 00	13 75	40	27½	45	45	5	5	50	50	.....	fortnightly
Iron Moulders' Union of North America.....	15 00	.....	25	.....	50	.....	9	.....	59	.....	25	fortnightly
OWEN SOUND :												
Bricklayers' and Masons' Intern. Un. No. 11	21 60	16 20	40	30	45	45	9	9	54	54	100	fortnightly
Intern. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees.....	8 20	8 20	14	14	50	50	10	10	60	60	4	monthly
Journ. Stonecutters' Assoc. of North America	19 20	.....	40	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	90	fortnightly
PALMERSTON:												
Bro. of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, No. 181.	14 00	14 00	mil'ge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	varies	.....	.....	monthly
PEMBROKE:												
Intern. Bro. of Maintenance of Way Employees.....	8 40	8 40	14	14	50	50	10	10	60	60	.....	monthly
PETERBOROUGH:												
Iron Molders' Union of North America, No. 191.....	14 00	.....	25	.....	50	.....	5 or 9	.....	57½	.....	.....	fortnightly
United Bro. of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 107..	9 60	9 60	16	16	51	51·	9	9	60	60	10	weekly
Journ. Barbers' Intern. Union of America No. 402.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	weekly

Table showing average wages per week, with hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization.	Average wages per week.		Average wages per hour.		Hours of labor first 5 days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average days idle.	Period of wage payments.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		
PETERBOROUGH.—*Continued*:	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c								
Amalg. Assoc. Street Railway Employees, No. 406	9 00	.....	16	.....	50	.....	10	.....	60	.....	.....	fortnightly
Amalg. Society of Carpenters and Joiners	13 50	12 15	25	22½	45	45	9	9	54	54	86	weekly
Peterborough Typographical Union No. 248	11 min	all un.	.....	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	.....	weekly
Pattern Makers' League of North America	16 50	15 75	30	28½	50	50	5	5	55	55	none	fortnightly
PORT COLBORNE :												
Un. Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 1,168.	13 50	10 50	25	17½	45	54	9	10	54	60	60	w., f. and m.
PORT HOPE :												
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 189	20 00	all un.	35	.....	50	.....	10	.....	60	.....	25	fortnightly
PRESTON :												
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 314	20 00	18 00	27½	25	50	50	9	9	59	59	none	weekly
ST. CATHARINES :												
Metal Polishers, Buffers' and Platers' Un. of N. Am., No. 97	12 00	12 00	20	20	47½	47½	7	7	54½	54½	.....	weekly
Journ. Barbers' Intern. Union, No. 1	12 00	....	16	.....	60	.....	15	.....	75	.....	.....	weekly
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 38	12 00	12 00	27½	27½	45	45	5	5	50	50	30	weekly
Saw Smith's Union of North America, No. 12	20 00	.....	34	.....	50	.....	9	.....	59	.....	10	fortnightly
Cigar Makers' Intern. Union of America, No. 140	10 00	.....	21	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	few	weekly
Intern. Bro. of Teamsters, No. 588	10 00	10 00	18	16½	45	50	9	10	54	60	.....	weekly
Intern. Union of Iron Moulders, No. 385	16 50	12 00	27½	20	50	50	5 & 10	5 & 10	57½	57½	varies	fortnightly
Plumbers', Gas and Steam Fitters' Unit. Assoc., No. 244	15 00	11 00	30	22	45	45	5	5	50	50	60	weekly
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Am., No. 407	12 50	11 60	25	23	45	45	5	5	50	50	75	weekly
St. Catharines Typographical Union No. 416	14 00	.....	29	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	none	weekly
ST. THOMAS :												
Bro. of Loco. Firemen and Engineers, No. 5	15 00	15 00	20	20	50	50	10	10	60	60	none	monthly
Order of Railway Conductors, Div. No. 13	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	vary	7 days	none	monthly
Journ. Barbers' Intern. Union of America, No. 222	11 00	8 00	17½	.....	50	more	14	more	64	more	none	weekly
Journ. Tailors' Union of America, No. 141	11 00	7 50	17	11½	55	55	11	11	66	66	60	.....
SARNIA :												
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 1301	12 00	12 00	25	25	45	45	9	9	54	54	26	weekly
Journ. Barbers' Intern. Union of America, No. 467	12 00	.....	17	.....	56	.....	15	.....	71	.....	.....	weekly

Order of Railway Conductors, No. 189	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	vary	.....	none	monthly
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Am. No. 422	13 50	13 50	25	22½	45	50	9	10	54	60	60	weekly
Bricklayers' and Masons' Intern. Un., No. 23	18 00	18 00	40	40	45	45	9	9	54	54	90	weekly
Bro. of Railway Carmen of Am., No. 179	10 00	.....	16	.....	50	.....	10	.....	60	.....	12	monthly
SCHREIBER :												
Intern. Bro. Maintenance of Way Employees, No. 260	12 00	12 00	20	20	50	50	10	10	60	60	.....	monthly
SMITH'S FALLS :												
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' Intern. Union, No. 21	18 00	all un.	39	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	90	fortnightly
STRATFORD :												
Amalg. Society of Engineers, No. 579	13 75	.....	25	.....	50	.....	5	.....	55	.....	10	monthly
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Am., No. 681	13 75	13 50	25	22½	45	50	9	10	54	60	90	weekly
United Garment Workers of America, No. 97	12 00	12 00	20	20	45	45	4	4	49	49	30	weekly
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 560	12 00	12 00	20	20	50	50	10	10	60	60	75	w., f. and m.
Cigar Makers' Intern. Union No. 424	10 00	.....	21	.. ..	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	10	weekly
TORONTO :												
Carriage and Wagon Workers' Intern. Union, No. 85	12 00	9 00	24	16½	45	50	5	5	50	55	20	weekly
Web Printing Pressmen's Intern. Union, No. 1	16 00	.....	33⅓	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	none	weekly
Amalg. Sheet Metal Workers' Intern. Alliance, No. 30	15 00	15 00	30	27¼	45	50	5	5	50	55	30	weekly
Amalg. Glass Workers' Intern. Assoc. of Am., No. 21	14 00	14 00	28	28	45	45	5	5	50	50	40	weekly
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Intern. Union, No. 4	13 94	10 25	32½	20½	45	45	5	5	50	50	115	fortnightly
Brass Moulders' Union of N. Am , No. 5	15 00	15 00	27	27	50	50	5	5	55	55	.....	w. f. and m.
Bricklayers' Intern. Union, No. 2	15 00	12 50	50	45	40	45	4	5	44	50	.....	fortnightly
Un. Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 1799	14 52	.....	33	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	fortnightly
Un. Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners of Am., No. 27	16 25	11 00	36½	25	40	40	4	4	44	44	30	fortnightly
Civic Employees Benev. Assoc., No. 2	12 00	.....	24	.....	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	.....	weekly
Intern. Union of Engineers, No. 152	12 00	.....	21	.....	50	.....	7	.....	57	.....	.....	wk. and fort.
Granite Cutters' Intern. Assoc , No. 16 (min. wages)	16 50	15 00	37½	30	40	45	4	5	44	50	.....	fortnightly
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Intern. Union, No. 97	17 00	.....	44	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	weekly
Intern. Union of Iron Moulders and Core makers, No. 28	12 00	.....	24	.....	45	50	5	5	50	55	78	wk. and fort.
Intern. Unit. Bro. of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, No. 93	9 50	less	17½	less	50	50	5	5	55	55	.....	fortnightly
Intern. Assoc. of Machinists, No. 235	14 00	14 00	28	28	45	45	5	5	50	50	.....	weekly, etc.
Maltsters' Intern. Union, No 317	11 50	.....	16½	.....	50	.....	20	&Su'y	70	.....	175	weekly
Intern. Assoc. of Marble Workers, No. 12, Setters	18 50	less	37	less	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	35	weekly
" " Cutters	16 25	less	32½	less	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	35	weekly
" " Bedrubbers	13 50	less	27	less	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	35	weekly
Photo Engravers' Intern. Union, No. 35	19 00	19 00	40	40	42½	42½	4	4	46½	46½	none	weekly
Piano, Organ & Musical Instru. Wkrs' Int. Un. of Am., No. 41	13 50	13 50	27	27	45	45	5	5	50	50	20	fortnightly
Plasterers' Laborers' Assoc., No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	fortnightly
Interr. Assoc. of Carmen, Beaver Lodge, No. 258	11 00	11 00	20	20	50	50	9	9	59	59	none	monthly
Bro. of Railway Trainmen, No. 322	16 00	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	few	monthly
Sawsmiths' Union of N. Am., No. 10	16 67	16 67	33⅓	33⅓	45	45	5	5	50	50	many	weekly
Amal. Assoc. Street & Electric Railway Empl. of Am., No. 113	11 25	11 25	20½	20½	50	50	10	10	60	60	.....	fortnightly
Journ. Tailors' Union of Am., No. 132	15 00	12 00	25	20	piece	work	.....	.....	piece	work	30	weekly
Intern Bro. of Teamsters, No. 495, Truck drivers	10 00	less	13¾	less	62½	.....	10	.....	72½	.....	8	fortnightly

Table showing average wages per week, with hours of labor, etc.—*Continued.*

Location and Title of Organization.	Average wages per week.		Average wages per hour.		Hours of labor first 5 days.		Hours on Saturday.		Total hours per week.		Average days idle.	Period of wage payments.
	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.	Organized.	Unorganized.		
TORONTO—*Continued.*	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.								
Tile Layers' and Helpers' Intern. Union, No. 37, Setters	17 60	all un.	40	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	wk. and fort.
Tile Layers' and Helpers' Intern. Union, No. 37, Helpers	6 00	.....	13½	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	wk. and fort.
Bro. of Silver Workers of America, No. 13	14 00	12 00	27½	23¾	45	45	6	6	51	51	32	weekly
Tobacco Workers' Intern. Union, No. 63	10 00	all un.	20	.....	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	none	weekly
Intern. Union of United Brewery Workmen, No. 304	12 00	all un.	22⅞	.....	47⅛	.....	5	.....	52½	.....	.....	weekly
Intern. Bro. of Bookbinders, No. 28	15 50	.....	32	.....	43¾	.....	4¼	.....	48	.....	10	weekly
Plasterers' Intern. Association No. 48	19 00	.....	44	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	fortnightly
Intern. Bro. of Electrical Workers, No. 114	14 00	9 00	32⅛	18¾	40	42½	4	5	44	47½	.....	fortnightly
Bakery and Confectionery Workers Intern. Union No. 204	14 00	11 50	25	21¼	42	42	12	12	54	54	none	weekly
Lithographers' Intern. Prot. and Ben. Ass. of U.S. & C. No. 12	16 00	.....	32½	.....	45	.....	4½	.....	49½	.....	.....	weekly
Intern. Bro. of Teamsters, No. 457, Coal Wagon Drivers	12 60	11 00	21	18½	50	50	10	10	60	60	none	weekly
Intern. Bro. of Teamsters, No. 679, Carriage and Cab Drivers	11 00	9 00	12½	10¼	seven	days	a week	.....	88	.....	none	weekly
Cloak Makers' Union, No. 48	9 50	less	19	less	45	45	5	5	50	50	60	weekly
Intern. Assoc. of Fur Workers, No. 14	15 00	15 00	34	34	40	40	4	4	44	44	10	weekly
Builders' Laborers' Union	11 00	.....	25	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	fortnightly
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Intern. Union No. 118	13 00	13 00	20	20	50	50	9	9	59	59	150	fortnightly
Intern. Union of Journ. Horse Shoers, No. 49	14 25	13 00	28½	23½	45	50	5	5	50	55	none	weekly
Toronto Typographical Union No. 91	14 00	les	30	less	43¾	more	4¼	more	48	more	20	weekly
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Am., No. 219	13 20	.....	30	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	weekly
Upholsterers' Intern. Union of N.A., N . 30	14 00	12 00	27½	24½	45	45	5	5	50	50	25	weekly
Stonemasons' Union, No. 26, of the B. & M. I. U.	18 00	18 00	41	32	40	47½	4	9½	44	57	45	fortnightly
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of Am., No. 3	15 50	14 00	35	32	40	40	4	4	44	44	60	wk. and fort.
Printing Pressmen's Union of N. A., No. 10	16 50	.....	34	.....	43¾	.....	4¼	.....	48	.....	.....	fortnightly
Cabinet Makers', Piano Makers' and Interior Fin. Un., No. 157	13 50	9 50	27	19	45	45	5	5	50	50	none	fortnightly
Journ. Stonecutters' Assoc. of N. A.	19 00	14 30	50	32½	40	40	4	4	44	44	varies	fortnightly
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	12 00	12 00	17	17	60	60	12	12	84	84	none	monthly
Intern. Bro. of Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders', No. 128	14 00	12 50	25	22½	50	50	5	5	55	55	50	fortnightly
Cigarmakers' Intern. Union, No. 27	10 00	.....	22¾	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	weekly
Bartenders' Union and Benefit Society, No. 280	12 00	12 00	16½	16½	60	60	12	12	72	72	none	weekly

Intern. Union of Elevator Constructors, No. 13	15 40	12 00	35	27½	40	40	4	4	44	44	.....	weekly
Intern. Union of Boot and Shoemakers, No. 233	14 00	14 00	28½	28½	45	45	4	4	49	49	14	weekly
Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brassworkers' Union of of North America, No. 21	15 00	14 25	30	28½	50 & 45	50 & 45	5 & 4½	5 & 4½	55&49½	55&49½	30	wk. and fort.
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 39	14 00	14 00	28	28	45	45	5	5	50	50	18	fortnightly
Nat. Alliance Bill-posters and Billers of Am., No. 40	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	weekly
United Garment Workers of America (Pressers)	14 70	12 00	30	22½	45	49	4	4	49	53	22	weekly
Toronto Musical Protective Association	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	weekly
Machine Printers' and Color Mixers' Union	20 00	20 00	30	30	53⅜	53⅜	6	6	59⅜	59⅜	14	fortnightly
Lithographic Artists', Engravers' and Designers' League of Am	18 00	less	38½	less	42½	42½	5	5	47½	47½	24	weekly
Furriers Union, No. 2	15 00	15 00	30	30	45	45	4 & 8	4 & 8	49 & 53	49 & 53	24	wk. and fort.
Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, No. 62	13 00	13 00	26	26	45, 40	45, 40	9, 8	9, 8	54, 48	54, 48	.....	monthly
Nat. Association of Marine Engineers of Can., No. 1	20 00	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	12	.....	84	.....	120	monthly
Amalg. Soc. of Carpenters and Joiners, 1st Branch	14 52	.....	33	.....	40	.....	4	.....	44	.....	.....	fortnightly
" " " 4th Branch	14 00	less	30	.....	40	longer	4	.....	44	longer	14	wk. and fort.
" " " 5th Branch	14 52	.....	33	30	40	45	4	5	44	50	30	fortnightly
TORONTO JUNCTION:												
Journeymen Tailors Union of America, No. 156	12 00	.....	20	.....	50	.....	10	....	60	.....	50	fortnightly
Amalg. Society of Engineers, Pattern Makers, &c	13 50	13 50	24	24	50	50	6	6	56	56	10	weekly
WATERLOO:												
Inter. Broom and Whiskmakers' Union, No. 7	11 00	.....	22	.....	45	.....	5	.....	50	.....	10	weekly
WINDSOR:												
Bricklayers' and Masons' Intern. Union of America, No. 6	24 00	24 00	48	48	45	45	9	9	54	54	36	fortnightly
Bro. of Locom. Engineers, No. 390	15 00	15 00	22	22	varies	.....	.....	.....	68	68	varies	monthly
Bro. of Locom. Firemen and Engineers, No. 421	14 00	14 00	18	18	60	60	12	12	72	72	40	monthly
Nat. Ass'n of Marine Engineers of Canada, No. 11	21 00	21 00	25	25	60	60	24 & Sun.		84	84	10	monthly
Bro. of Railway Trainmen, No. 316	17 50	17 50	.....	.....	varies	.....	.....	.....	varies	.....	none	monthly
Switchmen's Union of North America, No. 184	19 00	19 00	25	25	60	60	12	12	72	72	.....	monthly
Tobacco Workers' Intern. Union, No. 71	9 00	9 00	16½	16½	50	50	5	5	55	55	.....	weekly
Plumbers' Steam and Gas Fitters' United Assoc., No. 407	19 00	.....	35	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	.....	weekly
Journ. Barbers' Intern. Union, No. 451	12 00	12 00	17	15	55	65	15	17	70	82	.....	weekly
United Bro. Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 689	15 00	.....	27½	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	38	.....
Assoc. of Stationary Engineers	15 00	.....	17½	.....	70	.....	14	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, No. 114	18 00	.....	33⅓	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	.....	weekly
Bro. of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, No. 629	14 25	.....	30	.....	40	.....	8	.....	48	.....	.....	weekly
Teamsters and Teamdrivers' Intern. Union, No. 277	24 00	.....	45	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	.....	weekly
WOODSTOCK:												
Bricklayers' and Masons' Intern. Union of America, No. 22	15 00	all or.	35	.....	45	.....	9	.....	54	.....	120	fortnightly
Intern. Hodcarriers' and Builders' Laborers' Union, No. 26	11 00	11 00	22½	20	45	50	9	10	54	60	90	weekly
Iron Moulders' Union of North America, No. 249	15 00	15 00	30	30	50	50	nil	nil	50	50	85	weekly

DIRECTORY OF CENTRAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.

Name of Organization.	Date Organized.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Berlin :				
Twin City Trades and Labor Council	1900	J. Breniff	Box 150, Berlin	2nd & 4th Mons.
Brantford :				
Trades and Labor Council.	1886	Frank Mather	Box 365, Brantford.	1st & 3rd Weds.
Brockville :				
Trades and Labor Council.	1900	Harry D. Gallaher.	Brockville	Each Friday
Chatham :				
Trades and Labor Council.	1902	Jas. Le Ber	Chatham	Alternate Monds.
Dundas :				
Trades and Labor Council.	....	W. Nelson	Dundas	.....
Fort William :				
Trades and Labor Council.	....	Geo. Wallace	Fort William	.....
Galt and Preston :				
Trades and Labor Council.	....	A. M. Henderson	Galt	.....
Guelph :				
Trades and Labor Council.	1898	Wm. Heatley	Guelph	2nd & 4th Fridays
Building Trades Council	....	John Dempsey	Guelph	.....
Hamilton :				
Trades and Labor Council.	1888	H. J. Halford	Box 323, 59 John st. S., Hamilton	1st & 3rd Fridays
Building Trades Council	....	B. Richardson	60 Market street, Hamilton	.....
Garment Workers' Council	1898	Rich. Jose	416 Aberdeen ave., Hamilton	2nd Wed. of month
Kingston :				
Trades and Labor Council.	....	Jos. Campbell	Kingston	.....
Building Trades Council	1896	A. J. Murray	160 Rideau street, Kingston	1st & 3rd Thurs.
London :				
Trades and Labor Council.	1902	J. Holliday	London	1st & 3rd Weds.
Building Trades Council	....	Jas. Dunn	645 Princess avenue, London	.....
Allied Printing Trades Council	....	E. Chalcraft	350 Lyle st., London	.....
Midland :				
Trades and Labor Council.	....	Wm. Clegg	Midland	.....
Niagara Falls :				
Trades and Labor Council.	....	W. M. Church	Niagara Falls.	.....
Ottawa :				
National Trades and Labor Council	1907	S. Kennedy	53 Alexander street, Ottawa	1st & 3rd Thurs.
Trades and Labor Association	....	W. H. Brown	475 Cumberland st., Ottawa	2nd & 4th Fridays
Building Trades Council	....	M. F. Mead	276 Murray street, Ottawa	.....
Allied Printing Trades Council	....	W. C. Blount	375 Lyon st., Ottawa	.....
Peterborough :				
Trades and Labor Council.	....	Walter Tighe	Peterborough	.....
St. Catharines :				
Trades and Labor Council.	....	J. D. Wright	183 Church st., St. Catharines	1st & 3rd Weds.
Building Trades Council	....	W. A. Beatty	114 King street, St. Catharines	.....
St. Thomas :				
Trades and Labor Council.	....	Chas. E. Heard	St. Thomas	.....
Sarnia :				
Trades and Labor Council	1902	T. C. Sloane	Sarnia	2nd & 4th Weds.
Stratford :				
Trades and Labor Council.	1900	Fred. J. Todd	Box 329, Stratford.	2nd & 4th Fridays

DIRECTORY OF CENTRAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN ONTARIO.—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Date Organized.	Name of Secretary.	Secretary's Address.	Nights of Meeting.
Toronto :				
Trades and Labor Council.	1881	W. H. Hevey.....	Labor Temple, Toronto	1st & 3rd Thurs.
Building Trades Council..	1905	F. G. Stroud.....	619 Crawford street, Toronto.	2nd & 4th Monds.
Amalgamated Woodworkers' Council.....	....	R. Vincent.....	226 Wilton avenue, Toronto	.....
Allied Printing Trades Council.....	....	J. H. Huddleston..	46 Denison avenue, Toronto	2nd Tuesday
Garment Workers' Council	....	W. F. Bush.....	279 Arthur street, Toronto	1st & 3rd Monds.
International Association Machinists' Council	....	H. Bryson.....	275 Arthur street, Toronto	....
Joint Council International Brotherhood of Teamsters	1906	J. S. Robinson.....	16 Turner avenue, Toronto	4th Wednesday
Iron Moulders' Board of Conference.....	....	J. H. Barnett.....	19 Rolyat street, Toronto	.....
Wallaceburg				
Trades and Labor Council.	....	Jas. Lucas	Box 219, Wallaceburg	.....
Windsor :				
Trades and Labor Council.	....	Louis J. Wilber....	Windsor.....	1st & 3rd Weds.
Woodstock :				
Trades and Labor Council.	...	A. E. Starr.....	Woodstock	.....

ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

In response to Schedules sent to the manufacturers of the Province, detailed information as to the operations in 1906, was returned by 427, being 222 more than the previous year, or more than double the number. These increased returns have enabled the division of the industries into 32 tables, instead of 24 as previously, thus giving a better classification of the industries. The individual establishments are indicated only by number for obvious reasons, but summarized as in the following tables they give a fair representation of the various branches of the manufacturing industries of Ontario.

Of these 427 establishments, 43 do not give full particulars in some respects, leaving 384 to be tabulated, against 153 in the last report. They show that 35,316 persons were employed with aggregate wages amounting to $15,869,337, the gross value of their product being $83,198,546. These figures show fuller returns than before when the figures were 8,505 persons, $3,458,914 wages, and $18,473, 139 product. The aggregate days in operation were 113,434, being an average of 229 days worked by each person. The average annual wage $449.43, and the daily wage $1.52, show a satisfactory increase over the $406.69 and $1.48 respectively for the previous year. That the daily was not equal to the annual increase is due to the fact of the greater number of days worked, being 295 as compared with 284. The labor cost per cent. of production was 19.06 showing a smaller percentage than the 23.75 of the preceding year, which must be attributed to the larger number of returns from flour mills, pork packing establishments, tanneries, and other industries in which the cost of raw material bears a higher proportion to the cost of labor.

RETURNS IN DETAIL

LUMBER, MANUFACTURERS,

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Days in operation during year 1906.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increased.	Production during year. Decreased.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only. Male.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only. Female.	Total wages paid during year to wage-earners. Male.	Total wages paid during year to wage-earners. Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$			$	$
1	930,525	183	395,984	5	....	742	9,442	.....	.....	240	.....	83,073	.....
2	65,000	180	.....	....	5	650	2,000	.....	.....	80	.....	25,000	.....
3	90,000	187	73,120	....	....	150	2,549	5,000	30,555	80	.....	29,223	.....
4	45,000	150	60,000	*	....	230	1,200	.....	.....	40	.....	12,000	.....
5	500,000	250	600,000	yes	....	5,500	9,626	10,000	.....	775	.....	123,643	.....
6	500,000	300	500,000	30	....	650	10,000	10,000	.....	200	.....	130,000	.....
7	9,000	275	.....	5	....	30	105	.....	.....	3	.....	1,300	.....
8	700,000	150	500,000	....	13	15,000	13,400	20,000	17,500	400	.....	92,500	.....
9	250,000	200	425,000	*	....	2,500	3,000	15,000	.....	125	1	.....	.....
10	60,000	300	195,683	*	....	130	950	1,200	.....	65	.....	34,032	.....
11	150,000	150	125,000	25	....	300	50,000	2,500	.....	50	.....	16,000	.....
12	6,000	210	7,000	....	50	27	135	.....	.....	12	.....	3,400	.....
13	111,505	310	.....	yes	....	708	917	.....	.....	30	.....	13,367	.....
14	65,000	300	100,000	10	....	300	600	.....	.....	45	.....	19,000	.....
15	2,000	225	.....	*	....	.....	56	.....	.....	4	.....	1,200	.....
16	50,000	150	176,000	yes	....	725	800	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....

PLANING MILLS, SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES, HARDWOOD

17	106,168	300	74,996	15	....	332	945	7,303	428	80	2	33,382	.....
18	120,000	304	99,261	4	....	495	1,730	3,150	11,041	51	.....	26,042	.....
19	125,000	300	160,000	*	....	500	1,000	.....	.....	42	.....	24,000	.....
20	15,000	300	.....	10	....	140	160	500	.....	12	.....	5,200	.....
21	15,000	315	.....	....	33	75	45	275	.....	3	.....	1,750	.....
22	5,000	300	6,500	*	....	24	18	.....	.....	6	.....	3,750	.....
23	10,000	300	7,900	....	35	33	132	100	.....	8	.....	3,175	.....
24	40,000	300	.....	15	....	560	575	.....	.....	27	.....	12,800	.....
25	.....	....	250,000	16	....	350	2,500	.....	.....	95	.....	45,000	.....
26	30,000	300	50,000	*	....	500	250	600	.....	30	.....	18,000	.....
27	90,000	310	125,000	....	35	383	1,800	2,368	2,300	70	.....	48,373	.....
28	275,000	300	300,000	30	....	1,200	1,650	.....	.....	163	.....	58,000	.....
29	60,000	300	75,000	50	....	220	696	5,000	.....	45	1	25,000	200
30	185,000	300	35,000	20	....	920	1,878	690	29,973	50	.....	29,157	.....
31	15,000	300	55,000	10	....	140	650	350	100	23	.....	11,263	.....
32	110,000	313	80,000	....	....	271	1,514	.....	4,700	50	.....	21,089	.....
33	100,000	300	120,000	....	....	505	2,330	400	.....	60	.....	18,600	.....

WOODWORKING FACTORIES, SPECIALITIES

34	95,000	260	50,431	....	....	245	908	16,167	.....	62	.....	20,498	.....
35	30,000	300	50,000	10	....	50	277	4,000	.....	25	.....	10,314	.....
36	21,950	300	19,026	48	....	65	316	629	.....	31	2	8,695	300
37	30,000	300	40,000	5	....	185	498	300	.....	35	13	13,650	3,380
38	7,000	300	.....	....	....	200	200	.....	.....	14	6	6,300	2,100
39	60,000	300	110,000	*	....	511	2,200	.....	5,800	40	10	21,800	2,600
40	20,000	300	26,350	20	....	109	522	500	.....	20	.....	6,328	.....
41	40,000	300	50,788	yes	....	155	958	.....	.....	50	1	22,566	300
42	16,000	245	43,982	....	....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	30	.....	10,264	.....
43	35,000	300	91,500	11	....	843	619	1,401	.....	28	.....	7,060	.....
44	90,000	250	75,000	25	....	65	800	3,000	.....	50	.....	14,000	.....
45	75,000	300	72,000	yes	....	.....	1,100	4,000	.....	60	10	41,000	both
46	12,000	255	14,000	10	....	61	50	.....	110	11	.....	3,000	.....
47	150,000	300	300,000	25	....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	150	3	92,000	1,200
48	41,900	313	33,173	60	....	103	1,108	.....	.....	50	.....	18,287	.....
49	50,000	300	120,000	20	....	300	1,500	5,000	.....	100	.....	40,000	.....
50	124,252	300	212,037	31	....	233	1,563	2,460	57,000	70	.....	35,299	.....

* Same.

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

SAWMILLS.—TABLE NO. 1.

Weekly wages paid. Male. Skilled.	Weekly wages paid. Male. Unskilled.	Weekly wages paid. Female. Skilled.	Weekly wages paid. Female. Unskilled.	Total number of salaried clerks and officials. Male.	Total number of salaried clerks and officials. Female.	Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have— Increased.	Wages during year have— Decreased.	Class of employees affected. Wage-earners.	Class of employees affected. Clerks, officials, etc.	Office No.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
11 00	average	.....	.....	5	1	11,340	no	no	.....	.....	1
30 00	10 50	.....	.....	2	.....	3,100	6	.....	6	.....	2
25 50	11 25	.....	.....	3	.....	2,900	7	.....	7	unskilled	3
18 00	9 50	.....	.....	2	.....	1,300	10	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	9,900	no	no	.....	.....	5
19 00	average	.....	.....	6	1	12,600	10	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	10 00	.....	.....	1	.....	800	10	.....	10	.....	7
21 00	9 00	.....	.....	5	.....	7,300	9	.....	9	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	5,000	7½	.....	7½	7½	9
10 50	average	.....	.....	3	.....	3,230	10	.....	10	10	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1,500	no	no	.....	.....	11
12 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12
8 70	average	.....	.....	5	.....	4,816	9	.....	9	skilled	13
8 12	average	.....	.....	.....	1	550	5	.....	5	5	14
8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	15
19 50	10 50	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16

FLOORING AND WOODEN BOX FACTORIES.—TABLE NO. 2.

15 00	10 00	.....	.....	6	2	6,650	10	.....	10	.....	17
18 00	10 50	.....	.....	5	2	9,873	9	.....	9	.....	18
13 50	9 00	.....	.....	3	1	4,500	10	.....	10	.....	19
10 00	7 00	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	20
17 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	21
13 50	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	22
11 40	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	skilled	23
8 50	average	.....	.....	2	.....	1,600	10	.....	10	10	24
18 50	10 50	.....	.....	5	3	6,500	10	.....	10	.....	25
11 50	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	26
13 50	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5,300	12	.....	12	skilled	27
7 50	average	.....	.....	8	1	8,900	yes	.....	yes	yes	28
16 80	average	.....	4	2	1	1,350	10	.....	10	10	29
11 25	average	.....	.....	5	1	7,500	15	.....	15	15	30
9 50	average	.....	.....	5	1	4,793	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
13 20	9 00	.....	.....	3	.....	4,900	10	.....	10	10	32
12 00	7 50	.....	.....	1	.....	600	10	.....	10	.....	33

IN WOODEN WARE.—TABLE NO. 3.

7 63	average	.....	.....	1	1	756	10	.....	10	.....	34
8 00	average	.....	.....	4	.....	4,000	5	.....	5	skilled	35
5 50	average	.....	3 00	1	1	880	5	.....	5	5	36
7 50	average	5 00	average	1	1	780	5	.....	5	male	37
10 00	average	7 00	average	.....	1	800	17	.....	17	.....	38
13 75	9 00	6 00	4 00	7	1	7,026	10	.....	10	.....	39
12 00	6 00	.....	.....	3	.....	2,500	†	.....	†	.....	40
8 70	average	6 00	.....	3	1	3,500	10	.....	10	.....	41
12 00	8 00	.....	.....	4	.....	2,450	10	.....	10	.....	42
5 00	average	.....	.....	1	.....	2,400	10	.....	10	.....	43
6 75	average	.....	.....	5	1	3,300	10	.....	10	.....	44
11 25	average	for all	.....	2	.....	.....	†	.....	†	.....	45
12 00	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	skilled	46
15 00	10 00	8 00	.....	18	3	15,000	10	.....	10	10	47
5 12	average	.....	.....	3	.....	4,600	6	.....	6	.....	48
12 00	9 00	.....	.....	2	1	3,200	10	.....	10	.....	49
12 00	8 00	.....	.....	3	.....	3,204	15¾	.....	15¾	.....	50

† Slight.

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Furniture Manufacturers, Bank, Store

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Days in operation during year 1906.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$			$	$
51	200,000	300	280,000	15	....	.....	375	800	.....	198	.....	77,000	.....
52	168,000	300	130,000	*	....	998	754	8,500	.....	100	1	49,153	360
53	84,152	305	74,938	7	....	160	184	5,847	.....	54	.....	23,988	.....
54	126,760	300	70,000	10	....	112	1,182	1,621	.....	65	.....	25,000	.....
55	100,000	300	138,412	23	....	555	979	.....	1,757	100	.....	42,312	.....
56	70,841	300	80,460	*	....	.....	1,136	520	.....	80	.....	27,858	.....
57	250,000	303	125,000	yes	....	819	620	6,000	.....	50	.....	33,528	.....
58	80,000	305	77,937	30	....	140	661	12,000	1,300	70	.....	35,000	.....
59	15,000	280	45,624	....	....	99	216	300	.....	40	10	14,186	2,364
60	20,000	300	48,400	10	....	75	916	1,500	.....	43	1	16,500	312
61	79,089	309	54,250	18	....	135	1,289	600	.....	28	.....	13,416	.....
62	100,000	313	100,000	5	....	375	1,100	.....	.....	85	.....	30,000	.....
63	25,000	300	40,000	10	....	350	496	.....	.....	29	.....	15,300	.....
64	190,000	300	85,000	....	....	320	3,000	35,000	.....	90	.....	32,000	.....
65	15,000	305	50,000	10	....	60	260	.....	.....	25	4	8,000	800
66	12,000	290	24,600	65	....	142	222	.....	.....	18	.....	6,300	.....
67	380,000	300	264,000	20	....	470	2,538	15,000	.....	350	.....	113,193	.....
68	60,000	300	70,000	10	....	800	1,150	.....	.....	48	.....	23,000	.....
69	28,000	290	45,000	26	....	95	450	500	8,000	37	.....	12,500	.....
70	75,000	300	60,000	12	....	500	1,100	3,000	.....	70	2	25,000	600
71	15,000	300	27,564	35	...	7	440	7,175	3,304	29	.....	10,880	.....
72	38,000	300	50,000	no	no	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	15,600	.....
73	35,000	283	32,700	....	....	200	380	.....	.....	33	1	13,947	200
74	145,000	300	115,000	32½	....	160	1,900	.....	.....	77	.....	29,000	.....
75	48,500	300	30,000	10	....	75	500	.....	.....	28	.....	11,000	.....
76	10,000	300	20,000	35	....	32	845	500	.....	6	3	3,000	both

Carriages and Other Vehicles and Parts

77	10,000	300	10,000	†	....	119	50	.....	.....	4	.....	2,000	.....
78	200,000	300	125,000	10	....	70	2,000	1,000	.....	80	5	30,000	1,400
79	30,000	300	40,000	10	....	30	500	.....	.....	20	1	8,000	300
80	307,787	313	298,938	21	....	392	4,039	1,000	.....	160	4	57,398	680
81	100,000	300	200,000	no	no	600	2,500	3,000	.....	85	2	35,000	700
82	217,838	300	200,000	10	....	388	2,550	2,000	.....	85	....	39,950	
83	150,000	300	300,000	10	....	800	2,500	10,000	.....	150	.....	70,000	.....
84	50,000	293	148,679	30	....	235	1,562	.....	.....	70	.....	29,040	.....
85	351,669	304	405,806	6½	....	602	3,844	6,124	....	192	8	67,745	2,078
86	93,000	300	110,000	20	....	250	1,000	.....	.....	48	2	18,600	800
87	70,000	275	48,841	....	1	306	1,856	9,128	13,841	35	.....	15,153	.....
88	.....	290	.....	no	no	100	150	15,000	.....	45	1	17,000	260
89	175,000	300	331,293	24¼	....	506	1,652	6,990	.....	120	....	52,663	.....
90	100,000	300	125,000	10	....	400	1,200	500	.....	75	3	25,000	900
91	201,100	300	700,000	25	....	500	3,500	15,000	.....	340	6	133,126	2,192
92	75,000	300	110,000	100	....	275	1,800	1,500	.....	40	.....	15,000	.....
93	100,000	300	120,000	10	....	250	650	.....	.....	55	2	31,000	650
94	1,000,000	300	400,000	115	....	1,036	377	35,000	100,000	435	15	200,000	4,000
95	60,000	300	60,000	10	....	78	700	2,000	500	30	1	15,000	300

* Same. † Slight.

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

AND OFFICE FITTINGS.—TABLE No. 4.

Weekly wages paid.				Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
Male.		Female.									
Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
16 50	6 50	.....	.....	10	.....	8,000	8	.....	8	8	51
9 83	average	7 00	.....	4	1	4,344	‡	.....	‡	.....	52
15 00	10 00	.....	.....	4	.....	3,532	15	.....	15	.....	53
7 10	average	.....	.....	2	1	1,050	10	.....	10	10	54
8 45	average	.....	.....	4	1	7,000	†	.....	†	.....	55
13 00	8 25	.....	.....	8	.....	8,616	25	.....	25	25	56
13 40	average	.....	.....	9	.....	8,095	yes	.....	yes	yes	57
9 75	average	.....	.....	3	.....	2,800	20	.....	20	skilled	58
7 50	average	.....	4	2	1	3,170	15	.....	15	20	59
7 68	average	6	.....	2	1	1,156	7	...	7	7	60
9 60	average	.....	.....	3	1	3,460	5	.....	5	.....	61
7 00	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
13 50	9 00	.....	.....	3	.....	2,600	12½	.....	12½	.....	63
7 00	average	.....	.....	2	2	3,100	11	.....	11	11	64
6 00	average	6 25	.....	2	1	2,800	8	.....	8	.....	65
7 00	average	.....	.....	1	1	1,200	40	.....	40	.....	66
18 00	3 50	.....	.....	4	5	.....	7½	.....	7½	7½	67
13 25	8 00	.....	.....	3	1	5,500	10	.....	10	10	68
18 00	7 50	.....	.....	1	1	2,400	5	.....	5	.....	69
12 00	8 00	6 00	.....	4	2	5,000	10	.....	10	.....	70
7 50	average	.....	.....	1	1	1,500	10	.....	10	skilled	71
12 00	7 50	.....	.....	1	2	2,000	10	.....	10	10	72
9 00	average	4 00	.....	1	1	1,800	10	.....	10	.....	73
7 80	average	.....	.....	8	2	7,500	7	.....	7	5	74
8 00	average	.....	.....	1	1	1,900	7½	.....	7½	.....	75
6 67	average	.....	.....	2	.....	2,000	5	.....	5	.....	76

THEREOF, AND MOTORS, ETC.—TABLE No. 5.

10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	77
7 20	.....	5 50	.....	5	2	5,900	5	.....	.....	.....	78
12 00	8 00	6 00	.....	.....	1	300	10	.....	10	.....	79
7 00	average	.....	3 25	5	2	4,409	14	.....	14	unskilled	80
8 25	average	7 00	.....	2	2	5,000	10	.....	10	10	81
14 25	9 00	.....	.....	3	1	3,640	12½	.....	12½	.....	82
9 00	average	.....	.....	5	1	8,500	6½	.....	.....	.....	83
8 25	average	.....	.....	3	1	3,532	no	no	.....	.....	84
13 50	9 00	.....	5 00	11	1	15,120	11	.....	11	11	85
10 00	7 50	7 00	.....	3	2	7,500	17½	.....	17½	17½	86
9 00	average	.....	.....	1	1	1,950	15	.....	15	unskilled	87
12 00	7 50	.....	5 00	2	.....	2,000	7½	.....	7½	unskilled	88
8 50	average	.....	.....	9	1	10,337	yes	.....	.....	.....	89
18 00	7 50	.....	3 00	3	1	4,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
7 50	average	7 00	.....	7	3	9,483	10	.....	10	.....	91
15 00	10 50	.....	.....	3	1	5,000	12½	.....	12½	12½	92
12 00	.....	.....	6 50	1	2	1,650	5	.....	5	skilled	93
9 00	average	5 33	average	35	10	40,000	10	.....	10	.....	94
.....	.....	6 00	.....	1	1	1,700	5	.....	5	skille d	95

† Slight. ‡ Largely. § Including females.

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Agricultural Implements, Farming Hand

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Days in operation during year 1906.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production. during year. Increased.	Production. during year. Decreased.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only. Male.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only. Female.	Total wages paid during year to wage-earners. Male.	Total wages paid during year to wage-earners. Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$			$	$
96	250,000	300	185,000	20	....	300	1,800	.....	.....	110	2	41,000	800
97	1,250,000	306	900,000	10	....	1,427	1,132	25,000	.....	331	.....	162,074	.....
98	50,000	300	45,000	5	....	77	375	2,000	.....	30	.....	12,000	.....
99	350,000	300	450,000	12	....	2,750	5,500	5,000	.....	250	.....	125,000	.....
100	13,725	300	13,616	....	40	24	145	.....	.....	13	.....	5,332	.....
101	116,000	300	110,000	*	....	170	450	.....	.....	60	1	25,000	480
102	34,100	300	30,000	*	....	90	160	200	400	12	1	4,500	200
103	.....	300	40,000	25	....	100	.....	3,500	2,000	12	.....	4,200	.....
104	2,500,000	300	1,250,000	....	....	1,200	3,000	200,000	.....	400	.....	125,000	.....
105	393,600	300	320,000	20	....	1,206	1,900	9,969	34,416	235	.....	109,791	.....
106	60,000	115	35,000	yes	....	85	400	30,000	.....	50	.....	20,000	.....
107	38,000	300	78,000	12	....	161	372	.....	.....	32	.....	10,200	.....
108	50,000	275	80,000	10	....	185	300	500	.....	45	.....	10,000	.....
109	50,000	305	35,500	10	....	216	32	1,295	.....	20	.....	9,985	.....
110	200,000	300	.....	....	yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,295	.....
111	40,000	300	100,000	15	....	62	110	.....	.....	19	2	11,400	780
112	800,000	300	800,000	*	....	.....	4,000	5,000	.....	125	75	45,000	15,000

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument

113	194,878	300	135,000	....	10	750	2,600	1,200	.....	90	.....	41,674	.....
114	366,276	312	27,250	....	†	739	2,011	24,609	3.294	200	.....	104,658	.....
115	72,834	300	149,618	50	....	566	2,373	1,000	.....	125	1	54,979	260
116	32,500	300	120,000	10	....	520	1,917	.....	.....	80	.....	28,286	.....
117	100,000	290	60,000	7	....	334	592	....	2,097	35	.....	14,755	.....
118	50,000	300	90,000	*	...	500	750	.....	850	50	.....	16,044	.....
119	18,000	306	20,200	20	....	78	170	.....	500	12	.....	8,000	.....
120	8,000	300	25,000	5	....	45	50	.....	.....	4	1	2,100	500
121	15,000	325	10,775	*	....	100	296	.....	.....	8	7	6,000	both
122	90,000	325	87,000	10	....	350	1,500	.....	.....	86	.....	32,000	.....
123	15,000	300	75,000	20	....	165	240	2,000	.....	20	2	11,000	800

Wood-Pulp Factories, Paper Mills,

124	75,000	275	31,363	....	25	220	190	.....	.....	14	.....	6,065	.....
125	50,000	300	60,000	*	....	150	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	7,850	.....
126	4,500,000	300	900,000	25	....	4,000	18,815	.....	.....	390	7	171,911	1,470
127	125,000	310	110,000	20	....	419	400	800	.....	76	4	29,500	750
128	90 000	305	10,065	...	....	109	107	274	1,562	21	.....	7,754	.....
129	10,000	305	15,000	10	....	14	150	.....	.....	4	17	2,028	5,020
130	125,000	300	270,000	10	....	320	1.850	5,000	14,600	42	75	26,300	15,500
131	719,624	299	477,253	8	....	598	1,347	18,270	.....	125	60	52,358	13,200
132	10,000	300	30,000	100	....	.....	200	400	.....	6	1	3,016	.....
133	88,000	300	160,000	50	....	.....	600	10,000	5,000	50	52	40,000	both
134	175,000	300	400,000	15	...	450	775	1,600	.....	25	.....	16,000	.....
135	18,000	290	16,800	15	....	98	160	1,050	700	7	.....	2,100	.....
136	35,000	300	45,000	20	....	200	200	2,000	.....	30	10	12,900	1,600
137	40,000	300	100,000	20	....	564	455	.....	5,600	24	18	19,000	both

* Same. † Slight.

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

TOOLS AND DAIRY MACHINERY.—TABLE NO. 6.

Weekly wages paid.				Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
Male.		Female.									
Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increase.	Decrease.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
7 20	average	7 70	.....	6	2	6,000	10	.....	10	10	96
9 32	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	97
8 00	average	.....	.....	2	1	2,400	†	.....	†	.....	98
24 00	9 00	.....	.....	8	3	13,000	yes	.....	.....	.....	99
8 00	average	.....	.....	.....	1	300	no	no	.....	.....	100
8 00	average	10 00	.....	6	1	9,960	no	no	.....	.....	101
7 20	average	.....	4 50	2	1	1,500	5	.....	5	.....	102
10 50	8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	yes	.....	yes	.....	103
6 00	average	.....	.....	40	3	30,000	5	.....	5	.....	104
9 00	average	.....	.....	11	3	15,000	yes	.....	yes	.....	105
7 70	average	.....	.....	1	1	900	10	.....	10	.....	106
6 13	average	.....	.....	3	.....	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	107
5 00	average	.....	.....	4	1	2,200	3	.....	3	.....	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
piece	work	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
12 00	.....	7 80	.....	2	2	2,100	10	.....	10	10	111
7 36	average	.....	4 00	8	3	14,000	no	no	.....	.....	112

FACTORIES.—TABLE NO. 7.

12 00	average	.....	.....	4	2	9,878	same	.....	.....	.....	113
10 00	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
8 75	average	5 20	.....	3	1	2,120	15	.....	15	.....	115
7 10	average	.....	.....	3	1	4,476	15	.....	15	skilled	116
8 60	average	.....	.....	2	2	2,540	7	.....	7	.....	117
6 42	average	.....	.....	2	.....	2,000	20	.....	20	.....	118
13 10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2,400	10	.....	10	.....	119
10 25	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
7 70	average	for all	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
7 12	average	.....	.....	3	3	3,200	10	.....	10	.....	122
13 00	10 00	8 00	.....	5	2	2,500	10	.....	10	.....	123

STATIONERY FACTORIES.—TABLE NO. 8.

9 75	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	124
11 20	average	.....	.....	2	.....	2,000	15	.....	15	15	125
8 80	average	.....	4 10	15	1	22,000	15	.....	15	.....	126
7 60	average	4 00	.....	7	2	3,100	4	.....	4	.....	127
7 25	average	.....	.....	15	.....	6,200	yes	.....	yes	yes	128
15 00	7 50	6 00	average	.....	1	325	5	.....	5	skilled	129
12 50	average	4 10	average	with	wage	earners	5	.....	5	5	130
19 50	8 25	7 50	4 20	10	.....	15,420	6	.....	6	6	131
8 60	average	.....	.....	1	1	1,300	10	.....	10	10	132
7 85	average	for all	.....	8	.....	10,000	yes	.....	yes	yes	133
12 80	average	.....	.....	8	3	17,500	5	.....	5	.....	134
6 25	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	135
8 60	average	.....	3 20	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	136
9 00	average	for all	.....	4	3	4,500	10	.....	10	.....	137

† Slight. ‡ Change.

RETURNS IN DETAIL

FOUNDRIES AND ROLLING MILLS; BRIDGE AND

Office No.	Capital employed including plant.	Days in operation during year 1906.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increased.	Production during year. Decreased.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only. Male.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only. Female.	Total wages paid during year to wage-earners. Male.	Total wages paid during year to wage-earners. Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$			$	$
138	31,000	300	21,000	23½	....	161	101	.....	.....	15	.....	7,950	.....
139	225,000	185	8,301	yes	....	186	2,354	40,000	.....	120	.....	23.375	.....
140	300,000	275	125,000	*	.....	.....	2,000	10,000	.....	70	.....	40,000	.....
141	2,500,000	350	3,000,000	10	....	4,200	5.600	345,966	.....	1,100	.....	721,428	.....
142	600,000	300	800,000	25	....	3,000	3,300	.....	.....	450	.....	190,000	.....
143	128,100	300	334,905	49½	....	218	434	2,869	.....	135	.....	89,920	.....
144	80,000	300	35,000	*	....	225	300	800	.....	18	.....	8,000	.....
145	160,000	290	150,000	15	....	200	700	.....	5,500	94	.....	45,000	.....
146	150,000	300	376,000	*	....	1,002	875	.....	.....	120	.....	60,000	.....
147	6,500,000	313	5,462,975	25	....	5,293	5,878	221,150	.....	979	.....	755,078	.....
148	176,000	300	116,000	10	....	800	125	5,000	.....	110	.....	68,000	.....
149	20,000	300	35,000	15	....	200	75	.....	.....	15	.....	6,000	.....
150	300,000	280	564,951	6	....	1,032	2,215	.....	.....	229	.....	114,502	.....
151	30,000	300	40,000	15	....	310	360	.....	.....	38	.....	12,300	.....

STOVE MANUFACTURES, HOT AIR FURNACES;

152	30,000	304	75,000	10	....	360	210	.....	.....	52	.....	25.000	.....
153	13,000	300	25,000	10	....	400	185	.....	100	7	1	5,000	260
154	58,000	260	.....	25	....	470	953	400	.....	45	.....	30,000	.....
155	300,000	300	280,000	*	....	515	2,085	2,000	.....	216	.....	120,000	.....
156	90,000	250	100,000	10	....	50	.....	.....	.....	60	2	29,307	520
157	50,000	300	40,000	10	....	24	190	.....	.....	20	.....	12,000	.....
158	85,000	300	75,000	32	....	100	360	.....	.....	45	.....	30,000	.....
159	146,000	275	250,000	25	....	195	1,838	15,000	.....	150	.....	80,588	.....
160	100,000	290	175,000	*	....	1,633	2,366	15,000	.....	120	.....	69,919	.....
161	325,000	300	315,000	15	....	.....	3,500	5,000	.....	250	.....	122,500	.....

ENGINES, BOILERS AND MACHINERY FACTORIES;

162	65,000	292	55,000	20	....	300	220	500	.....	49	.....	20,340	.....
163	350,000	300	200,000	40	....	.....	.....	225,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	449,880	300	292,981	15	....	643	1,283	15,000	.....	154	4	56,353	1,350
165	15,000	310	17,000	50	....	20	400	500	.....	5	.....	3,500	.....
166	450,000	290	600,000	15	....	2,100	2,800	10,000	.....	416	.....	190,000	.....
167	16,500	300	63,271	50	....	301	262	2,800	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
168	55,000	300	60,000	15	....	165	350	.....	.....	45	.....	15,000	.....
169	20,000	286	18,000	25	....	75	65	1,000	.....	25	.....	10,000	.....
170	20,000	312	22,000	*	....	52	300	200	.....	11	.....	6,500	.....
171	8,000	300	25,000	20	....	140	180	1,000	300	15	.....	7,800	.....
172	3,500,000	300	2,465,000	40	....	3,700	2,600	250,000	.....	810	50	453,184	14,511
173	40,000	300	50,000	25	....	69	420	2,500	4,000	19	.....	10,000	.....
174	133,000	300	124,071	18	....	695	1,530	3,000	.....	100	1	42,102	350
175	44,000	300	17,000	*	....	116	200	.....	.....	18	2	6,100	600
176	180,000	300	300,000	75	....	700	542	.....	58,835	230	.....	101,555	.....
177	300,000	150	10,000	....	....	.....	2,000	20,000	.....	25	.....	14,000	.....
178	34,000	304	51,816	....	10	170	473	365	.....	30	.....	19,408	.....
179	20,000	300	15,324	....	33⅓	129	127	.....	.....	12	.....	5,377	.....
180	13,255	300	52,356	7½	....	71	674	.....	.....	18	.....	6,983	.....
181	55,000	300	40,177	....	2	198	200	.....	.....	22	.....	9,442	.....
182	.....	300	38,523	30	....	57	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1,601	.....
183	150,000	310	116,000	yes	....	240	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	40,000	.....

* Same as last year.

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKS.—TABLE NO. 9.

Weekly wages paid.				Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		
Male.		Female.									
Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	Office No.
$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	138
15 00	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2,850	10	.....	10	.....	139
12 50	average	.....	.....	5	.....	7,000	no	no	.....	.....	140
12 60	average	.....	.....	25	4	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	141
17 50	12 50	.....	.....	32	3	30,000	15	.....	15	.....	142
12 80	average	.....	.....	1	2	3,232	no	no	.....	.....	143
8 55	average	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	144
13 00	9 00	.....	.....	8	2	6,500	4	.....	4	4	145
20 75	10 00	.....	.....	4	.....	14,600	no	no	.....	.....	146
17 57	9 90	.....	.....	35	.....	65,600	no	no	.....	.....	147
12 00	average	.....	.....	5	1	6,800	6	.....	6	6	148
11 00	9 00	.....	.....	3	.....	2,350	10	.....	10	.....	149
10 50	average	.....	.....	10	1	12,900	12	.....	12	12	150
15 00	9 50	.....	.....	3	.....	2,000	10	.....	10	10	151

AND HEATING APPARATUS.—TABLE NO. 10.

9 50	average	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7½	.....	7½	.....	152
14 00	average	5 00	.....	.....	1	260	12	.....	12	.....	153
15 50	average	.....	.....	6	2	6,310	no	no	.....	.....	154
10 65	average	.....	.....	9	3	.....	7	.....	7	.....	155
12 00	average	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	156
12 00	average	.....	.....	1	..	1,200	10	..	10	.....	157
13 34	average	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	yes	.....	yes	.....	158
11 70	average	.....	.....	14	2	12,808	5	†	5	.....	159
12 00	average	.....	.....	7	.....	4.932	10	.....	10	.....	160
10 00	average	.....	.....	16	3	22,000	5	.....	5	5	161

ENGINEERS AND MACHINE SHOPS.—TABLE NO. 11.

8 30	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	162
17 25	9 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	163
7 17	average	3 40	.....	11	.....	11,000	8	.....	8	.....	164
14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	600	no	no	.....	.....	165
18 50	9 50	.....	.....	30	9	40,000	12½	.....	12½	12½	166
12 75	8 25	.....	.....	1	1	800	5	.....	5	.....	167
6 40	average	.....	.....	4	1	5,000	10	.....	10	10	168
8 50	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	169
11 36	average	.....	.....	1	1	1,000	10	.....	.....	.....	170
10 00	average	.....	.....	1	.....	520	10	.....	10	10	171
10 75	average	.....	5 60	168	27	183,606	10	.....	10	10	172
10 50	average	.....	.....	3	2	5.250	10	....	10	10	173
8 40	average	6 00	.....	4	1	3,592	12½	.....	12½	.....	174
6 75	.....	6 00	.....	.....	1	1,500	10	.....	10	.....	175
8 85	average	.....	.....	7	1	5,692	10	.....	10	10	176
21 50	.....	.....	.....	4	2	4,000	7½	....	7½	.....	177
12 70	average	.....	.....	2	1	2,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	178
10 50	3 00	.....	.....	2	.....	1,100	no	no	.....	.....	179
9 50	4 50	.....	.....	1	.....	520	7	.....	7	.....	180
13 50	8 25	.....	.....	1	.....	700	no	no	.....	.....	181
16 00	6 00	.....	.....	3	1	4,656	no	no	.....	.....	182
15 00	9 00	.....	.....	9	.....	8,500	10	.....	10	.....	183

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Metallic Roofing, Bolts and Nuts,

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Days in operation during year 1906.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increased.	Production during year. Decreased.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners. Male.	Total number of employees, wage-earners. Female.	Total wages paid during year to wage-earners. Male.	Total wages paid during year to wage-earners. Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$			$	$
184	85,000	309	87,360	286	....	165	835	11,000	.....	19	.....	9,503	.....
185	2,500	300	3,600	10	....	10	40	.....	.....	3	.....	720	.....
186	300,000	300	500,000	25	....	350	2,780	27,000	.....	80	.....	27,000	.....
187	171,231	308	242,134	5	....	240	975	6,281	14,000	48	.....	24,000	.....
188	20,000	301	20,000	*	....	100	150	1,500	450	9	.....	3,600	.....
189	80,000	300	70,000	30	....	.....	500	5,000	.....	26	.....	15,600	.....
190	120,000	300	175,000	40	....	202	1,100	.....	.....	70	20	26,775	3,900
191	200,000	300	750,000	20	....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	250	30	86,000	both
192	150,000	300	150,000	40	....	240	1,400	.....	.....	60	30	27,000	8,000
193	65,000	300	32,000	20	....	103	330	5,000	.....	32	.....	16,500	.....

Wire Fence, Wire Rope, and

194	100,000	250	300,000	25	....	250	1,500	5,000	.....	25	.....	15,000	.....
195	5,000	365	10,000	....	3	185	185	.....	.....	10	.....	5,000	.....
196	200,000	300	246,000	*	....	120	549	2,500	58,700	60	.....	32,933	.....
197	40,000	300	50,000	10	....	120	160	2,000	.....	10	.....	2,000	.....
198	185,000	290	101,270	.....	.....	.....	230	5,500	.....	40	3	15,600	.....
199	150,000	307	208,000	15½	....	50	785	8,000	.....	25	.....	15,000	.....
200	535,530	300	448,000	28	....	1,889	3,460	17,950	.....	225	75	111,535	both

Brass and Copperware Factories, and

201	50,000	308	128,078	....	40	84	106	.....	.....	8	.....	5,218	.....
202	100,000	300	141,237	14	....	505	319	1,000	2,418	65	40	27,670	8,380
203	200,000	292	257,883	10	....	776	4,000	.....	.....	150	.....	87,131	.....
204	23,000	300	28,000	27	....	17	401	900	.....	13	2	4,095	400
205	25,000	300	140,000	yes	....	190	803	.....	.....	40	.....	24,000	.....
206	40,000	300	100,000	yes	....	560	500	.....	4,225	.....	.....	40,000	.....
207	60,000	313	300,000	30	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	3	60,000	1,400
208	30,000	300	70,000	35	....	120	229	1,200	.....	51	10	20,000	1,500

Silver and Platedware Factories,

209	198,000	312	80,900	10	....	666	2,436	4,041	.....	80	10	37,127	3,250
210	15,000	305	108,000	52	.....	.....	207	.....	3,520	9	6	7,205	both
211	362,018	300	375,000	12	....	1,200	219	3,443	.....	105	10	65,284	5,000
212	150,000	300	150,000	15	....	850	1,175	20,000	.....	96	16	53,286	both
213	46,000	300	50,000	20	....	48	365	2,600	2,000	22	4	10,500	1,300
214	10,000	300	30,000	10	....	150	150	200	.....	28	2	7,500	550
215	52,000	305	98,000	15	....	85	486	1,000	.....	28	2	10,100	600
216	50,000	300	57,108	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....

* Same as last year.

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

AND LIGHT IRON WARE.—TABLE NO. 12.

Weekly wages paid. Male. Skilled.	Male. Unskilled.	Female. Skilled	Female. Unskilled	Total number of salaried clerks and officials. Male.	Female.	Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have— Increased.	Decreased.	Class of employees affected. Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	Office No.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	%	%	%	%	
11 00	9 75	.....	.....	7	1	7,132	5	.....	5	5	184
.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	185
17 50	10 00	.....	.....	9	3	5,200	10	.....	10	10	186
10 00	average	.....	.....	4	.....	5,280	20	.... .	20	20	187
10 00	average	.....	.....	3	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
15 00	11 00	.....	.....	2	1	3,800	15	.....	15	.....	189
7 65	average	3 90	average	2	2	4,800	30	.....	30	.....	190
6 15	average	for all	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	191
9 00	average	2 67	average	3	2	4,000	12½	.....	12½	.....	192
10 31	average	.....	.....	1	3	1,700	17½	.....	17½	.....	193

CLOTH FACTORIES.—TABLE NO. 13.

14 30	average	.....	.....	5	2	7,000	10	.....	10	10	194
10 00	average	.....	.....	.....	2	1,000	no	no	.....	.....	195
18 00	9 00	.....	.....	8	1	8,912	10	.....	10	10	196
4 00	average	.....	.....	2	2	2,100	yes	.....	yes	.....	197
8 13	average	.....	.....	6	3	5,400	15	.. ...	15	.....	198
11 75	average	.....	.....	5	6	7,600	8	.....	8	.....	199
16 00	9 00	6 00	4 00	6	6	11,184	15	.....	15	15	200

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.—TABLE NO. 14.

12 80	average	.....	.....	3	.....	3,960	yes	.....	.....	.....	201
8 50	average	4 20	average	5	1	5,977	12½	.....	12½	12½	202
11 67	average	.....	.....	37	3	27,573	7½	.....	7½	.....	203
6 25	average	4 00	average	2	1	1,802	2	.....	2	.....	204
12 00	average	.....	.....	4	1	.....	yes	.....	yes	.....	205
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	4,000	10	.....	10	.....	206
11 20	average	9 00	average	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	207
13 00	6 00	4 75	3 50	2	1	4,000	10	.....	10	10	208

JEWELRY FACTORIES.—TABLE NO. 15.

9 28	average	6 50	average	4	5	11,969	†	.....	†	.....	209
12 00	average	5 00	.....	2	3	4,500	10	.....	10	10	210
24 00	10 50	10 00	.....	7	4	10,226	12	.....	12	12	211
26 00	12 00	8 75	5 25	2	1	3,590	10	.....	10	.....	212
15 50	.....	6 50	.....	2	3	2,867	15	.....	15	.....	213
6 25	.....	6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	214
7 10	.....	5 90	.....	2	2	1,886	12½	.....	12½	.....	215
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	yes	.....	yes	.....	216

† Slightly

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Woollens, Cottons, Linens

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Days in operation during 1906.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$			$	$
217	50,000	300	30,000	4	....	90	.....	300	500	7	10	.....	.....
218	8,000	200	14,000	....	25	65	72	.....	.....	25	35	3,000	5,000
219	100,000	300	67,500	av.	....	348	500	.....	.....	18	17	6,500	4,700
220	67,000	250	40,000	....	....	340	350	2,500	1,200	14	10	6,200	1,800
221	225,000	306	300,000	no	no	613	520	.....	.....	78	172	30,000	48,000
222	5,000	150	.....	....	yes	35	32	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....
223	17,500	235	12,000	no	no	190	263	.....	.....	4	4	1,502	752
224	75,000	300	93,000	*	....	430	1,370	.....	.....	60	20	18,500	6,100
225	3,500	200	1,500	*	....	23	.....	.....	.....	none	none	.....	.....
226	1,000,000	300	650,000	10	....	500	1,200	10,000	.....	90	200	100,000	both
227	125,000	300	190,000	35	....	916	1,400	3,000	33,000	45	75	18,000	18,750
228	40,000	300	50,000	†	....	227	420	.....	.....	15	30	10,000	both
229	20,000	312	20,000	*	....	.....	125	2,000	.....	10	.....	2,600	.....
230	2,000	90	.....	....	50	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
231	.....	275	55,000	†	....	216	625	.....	.....	28	2	9,000	500
232	40,000	300	28,301	150	....	182	552	2,000	.....	9	30	3,072	6,144
233	40,000	300	31,300	26	....	33	577	1,958	.....	6	18	4,325	5,697

Knitted Goods Factories—Men's

234	20,000	300	30,000	25	....	71	110	430	386	.....	30	.....	5,693
235	175,000	305	150,000	25	....	320	1,800	12,000	.....	35	65	11,000	12,500
236	150,000	280	150,000	....	....	500	100	40,000	.....	50	70	17,500	14,000
237	150,000	300	150,000	*	....	400	500	.....	.....	55	45	32,000	both
238	200,000	277	180,000	....	2	365	310	.....	.....	15	55	7,500	10,300

Clothing Factories—Men and Women—

239	75,000	300	150,000	50	....	136	1,000	1,510	15,000	15	100	8,000	27,000
240	1,000,000	300	240,000	10	....	.....	2,400	2,000	.....	25	200	12,000	21,000
241	250,000	300	479,200	37	....	815	6,300	18,200	.....	70	329	34,879	92,107
242	3,000	310	15,000	....	....	50	30	.....	.....	4	15	1,560	3,640
243	21,000	300	134,000	33⅓	....	884	600	2,000	.....	.....	75	.....	32,000
244	35,000	300	50,000	20	....	150	400	300	.....	10	20	5,000	3,500
245	150,000	300	200,000	25	....	1,200	1,500	3,500	.....	31	400	15,000	110,000
246	45,000	300	100,000	25	....	15	600	.....	.....	10	150	4,000	36,000
247	312,000	300	400,000	20	....	5,000	4,000	.....	.....	75	222	27,300	44,461
248	6,900	250	69,000	25	....	.....	200	.....	.....	4	25	.....	.....
249	10,000	300	63,350	60	....	20	275	500	.....	5	22	2,700	5,000
250	10,000	300	50,000	6	....	159	74	.....	.....	3	7	1,200	1,200
251	40,000	300	100,000	15	....	125	425	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	20,000
352	20,500	300	112,000	12	....	170	1,100	.....	3,700	10	45	4,800	10,400
253	100,000	290	120,000	33⅓	....	555	446	1,275	.....	22	70	15,575	12,687
254	100,000	283	180,000	18	....	205	825	.....	.....	15	85	9,000	22,000
255	125,600	300	401,000	20	....	1,032	680	.....	.....	25	350	10,000	105,000

* Same † Slight.

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

AND YARNS.—TABLE No. 16.

Weekly wages paid.				Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have--		Class of employees affected.		
Male.		Female.									
Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	Office No.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$ c.	%	%	%	%	
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	700	yes	.....	skill'd	.....	217
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	25	.....	.....	.....	218
7 00	.....	5 30	.....	2	.....	2,800	small	.....	.....	.....	219
10 00	.....	4 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	220
11 00	3 50	9 00	3 50	3	.....	3,500	10	.....	10	10	221
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	222
10 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	223
6 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	224
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
6 64	average for all.	.....	.....	5	2	15,000	10	.....	10	.....	226
9 00	8 00	7 00	4 00	3	3	3,643	20	.....	20	men	227
4 25	average for all.	.....	.....	.....	1	300	9	.....	9	male	228
5 00	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1,500	no	no	.....	.....	229
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
7 00	average	5 44	average	.....	.....	1,600	no	no	.....	.....	231
18 50	9 00	7 75	3 50	3	1	2,501	10	.....	10	.....	232
14 42	.....	6 34	.....	3	1	3,250	5	.....	5	.....	233

AND WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR.—TABLE No. 17.

.....	.....	6 00	average	5	4	1,696	25	.....	25	.....	234
15 00	12 00	6 00	3 50	3	2	4,800	10	.....	10	10	235
16 00	10 00	12 00	4 50	4	2	5,000	yes	.....	yes	.....	236
15 00	7 50	9 00	5 00	2	.....	2,980	10	.....	10	.....	237
10 87	average	4 10	average	3	1	3,700	10	.....	10	.....	238

WHITEWEAR, MILLINERY, ETC.—TABLE No. 18.

16 00	7 00	9 00	4 00	3	2	3,000	20	.....	20	20	239
9 60	average	2 11	average	.....	.....	14,000	12	.....	12	12	240
9 96	average	5 60	average	24	5	26,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	241
7 50	average	4 67	average	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	242
.....	.....	8 53	average	5	.....	5,000	10	.....	10	.....	243
10 00	average	3 50	average	1	1	680	20	.....	20	.....	244
9 68	average	5 50	average	6	10	.....	20	.....	20	.....	245
15 00	4 50	9 00	3 50	5	3	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	246
7 28	average	2 00	average	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	247
14 00	8 00	9 00	4 00	1	1	1,900	10	.....	10	.....	248
10 80	average	4 55	average	2	2	2,652	10	.....	10	.....	249
8 00	average	3 43	average	3	7	.....	5	.....	5	male	250
.....	.....	4 00	average	1	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	251
9 60	average	4 62	average	10	1	9,000	no	no	.....	.....	252
14 75	average	3 78	average	2	2	6,278	8	.....	8	8	253
12 76	average	2 70	average	9	3	8,500	15	.....	15	15	254
8 00	.....	6 00	.....	20	13	18,000	10	.....	10	10	255

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Boot and Shoe Manufactures; Rubber

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Days in operation during year 1906.	Gross value of propuct manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$			$	$
256	70,300	300	300,000	5	....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	80	60	.....	..
257	68,000	313	240,000	100	....	90	922	.....	.....	60	30	23,930	5,290
258	50,000	300	140,000	40	....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	20	.....	7,804	.....
259	10,000	300	39,000	8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	6,027	both
260	50,000	275	30,000	*	....	85	800	1,000	.....	20	8	10,000	2,000
261	220,000	300	229,594	30	....	121	1,890	72,000	.....	85	7	25,594	1,040
262	25,000	300	150,000	yes	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	22	20,000	both
263	25,000	300	80,000	40	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
264	7,400	300	23,000	5	....	65	144	.....	.....	12	32	3,000	4,500
265	40,400	293	160,000	25	....	.....	1,963	.....	.....	60	30	34,292	12,500
266	40,000	290	170,000	26	....	150	400	.....	.....	90	45	27,816	13,908
267	300,000	250	658,768	25	....	425	3,636	15,000	7,200	200	75	84,288	both
268	172,000	300	200,000	yes	....	1,250	2,570	.....	.....	120	45	45,219	both

Fur Manufactures, Dressers and Dyers;

269	15,000	275	50,000	*	....	20	600	.....	.....	7	20	5,000	5,500
270	.....	313	.....	25	....	107	.....	2,000	.....	50	.....	25,000	.....
271	2,000	300	19,000	*	....	27	125	.....	.....	4	6	1,750	2,264
272	40,000	300	30,000	10	....	250	300	.....	.....	4	16	2,000	3,500
273	113,500	290	183,384	2½	....	493	638	.....	.....	20	35	11,900	8,900

Tanneries, Harness and Leather

274	100,000	300	400,000	10	....	200	4,500	8,000	20,000	100	1	50,000	.....
275	25,000	300	45,000	yes	....	95	187	1,200	1,843	20	20	8,000	both
276	500,000	300	650,000	15	..	927	1,546	10,500	31,500	100	.....	45,351	..
277	50,000	305	50,000	same		435	352	.....	.....	18	.....	10,300	.....
278	700,000	270	672,000	6½	....	1,155	3,500	32,000	.....	100	.....	42,000	.....
279	240,000	310	700,000	11	....	250	1,200	5,000	.....	85	.....	51,000	.....
280	15,000	310	35,603	44	....	129	149	2,200	.....	10	.....	5,460	.....
281	50,000	300	150,000	10	....	.....	1,500	5,000	.....	30	.....	15,000	.....
282	125,000	300	150,000	50	....	283	763	.....	.....	50	8	20,589	both
283	200,000	300	350,000	10	....	1,700	2,000	2,000	.....	190	30	50,000	8,000
284	2,500,000	310	2,500,000	same		2,446	11,948	.....	.....	300	.....	136,470	.....
285	385,000	300	846,000	32	....	200	.....	46,000	.....	165	.....	72,516	.....
286	400,000	300	500,000	50	....	620	2,253	4,807	20,730	125	.....	43,137	.....
287	200,000	300	300,000	10	....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	30	.....	11,500	.....
288	74,000	304	311,000	28	....	245	1,890	3,000	.....	75	.....	25,882	.....
289	36,000	300	140,000	....	15	396	1,000	500	.....	24	1	12,000	260

† Skilled.

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—TABLE NO. 19.

Weekly wages paid. Male. Skilled.	Male. Unskilled.	Female. Skilled.	Female. Unskilled.	Total number of salaried clerks and officials. Male.	Female	Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have— Increased.	Decreased.	Class of employees affected. Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	Office No.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256
7 70	average	3 40	average	2	1	2,915	no	no	.....	.....	257
8 00	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	258
7 50	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	259
10 50	9 00	5 00	4 50	1	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	260
6 00	average	3 00	average	3	3	5,116	no	no	.....	.....	261
5 50	average	for all.	.....	.....	.....	.....	yes	.....	yes	.....	262
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	no	.....	263
5 00	average	2 85	average	3	.....	2,300	no	no	.....	.....	264
11 65	average	8 50	average	9	2	.....	10	.....	10	.....	265
6 50	average	6 50	average	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	266
7 50	average	for all.	.....	9	5	12,200	yes	.....	yes	.....	267
5 50	average	for all.	.....	.....	.....	3,760	yes	.....	yes	.....	268

FUR GOODS FACTORIES.—TABLE NO. 20.

25 00	9 00	8 00	4 00	1	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....	269
10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	unskilled	270
10 00	.....	7 50	.....	.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	271
25 00	3 75	8 00	2 25	5	1	5,275	10	.....	10	.....	272
12 40	average	5 30	average	12	.....	13,221	10	.....	10	.....	273

GOODS FACTORIES.—TABLE NO. 21.

10 00	average	.....	.....	3	1	6,000	5	.....	5	5	274
4 00	average	for all		1	1	3,000	25	.....	25	25	275
12 00	9 00	.....	.....	3	1	5,316	no	no	.....	.....	276
11 20	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1,750	5	.....	5	.....	277
12 00	10 00	.....	.....	6	1	8,800	8	.....	8	.....	278
17 00	10 00	.....	.....	5	.....	6,000	12	.....	12	12	279
11 50	9 60	.....	.....	1	.....	500	10	.....	10	.....	280
10 00	average	.....	.....	1	1	2,500	15	.....	15	.....	281
7 10	average	for all		6	1	7,443	10	.....	10	10	282
14 00	10 00	10 00	6 00	2	2	3,500	10	.....	10	.....	283
9 00	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	284
11 00	9 00	.....	.....	5	1	6,467	10	.....	10	.....	285
6 90	average	.....	.....	3	.....	2,900	no	no	.....	.....	286
7 65	average	.....	.....	6	2	6,500	10	.....	10	10	287
6 90	average	.....	.....	3	1	4,865	yes	.....	yes	.....	288
11 00	9 00	5 00	.....	2	1	3,200	no	no	.....	.....	289

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Flour and Feed Mills; Cereal

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Days in operation during 1906.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increased.	Production during year. Decreased.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement during year.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners. Male.	Total number of employees, wage-earners. Female.	Total wages paid during year to wage-earners. Male.	Total wages paid during year to wage-earners. Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$			$	
290	300,000	300	1,000,000	same		1,000	4,000	1,500	15,000	60	50	27,000	8,000
291	6,000	310	.....	.....		26	70	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
292	55,000	300	68,154	5		405	273	800	.....	7	.....	3,676	.....
293	10,000	300	.....	same		65	60	.....	.....	4	.....	1,360	.....
294	25,000	300	225,000	same		100	900	1,500	2,540	12	2	5,250	520
295	35,000	211	33,700	22		383	423	2,500	500	9	5	4,400	870
296	45,000	300	125,000	10		400	650	2,500	1,000	13	1	5,500	350
297	80,000	300	200,000	10		240	1,200	1,500	.....	12	.....	5,640	.....
298	75,000	300	90,000	...	5	318	1,700	.....	.....	20	1	5,600	350
299	50,000	300	100,000	same		200	1,000	5,000	.....	7	1	3,000	300
300	30,000	313	30,000	.....		128	140	.....	.....	3	.....	1,500	.....
301	50,000	300	130,000	same		250	467	.....	.....	8	.....	4,500	.....
302	20,000	300	100,000	.....		150	500	7,000	.....	7	.....	3,000	.....
303	106,000	300	.....	same		.....	800	2,000	.....	15	.....	7,800	.....
304	100,000	365	104,700	25		851	1,561	28,750	.....	42	4	9,750	900
305	25,000	300	91,285	4		350	140	1,000	.....	7	1	2,900	364
306	90,000	300	200,000	40		520	1,500	.....	.....	35	15	16,000	2,400

Bakers, Confectioners and Other

307	50,000	306	142,000	3		300	720	6,000	40,000	40	55	17,600	7,200
308	85,000	292	1,000,000	10		1,809	5,262	8,000	2,500	150	250	89,168	both
309	105,000	300	194,000	9		250	1,700	.....	.....	10	15	5,000	4,000
310	.....	242	390,000	9		711	8,600	24,000	.....	223	.....	58,720	.....
311	40,000	250	76,921	8		289	292	825	19,050	17	19	6,792	2,500
312	40,000	313	100,000	10		225	250	.....	.....	34	2	23,000	750
313	40,000	300	75,000	yes		270	350	.....	.....	15	15	8,100	3,000
314	40,000	313	125,000	same		175	157	.....	.....	40	1	17,500	500
315	207,220	305	339,153	20		2,250	1,974	5,135	.....	40	68	22,890	both
316	30,000	175	46,000	.....		368	887	.....	.....	7	6	2,400	700
317	5,000	200	7,000	.....		42	100	.....	.....	10	20	2,000	both
318	6,000	300	30,000	.....		53	150	.....	.....	2	4	2,080	both
319	35,000	280	150,000	10		980	2,400	.....	.....	40	12	15,000	3,300
320	500,000	300	1,630,000	9		4,673	3,407	25,000	101,697	238	235	107,120	53,467
321	75,000	300	150,000	10		1,000	350	.....	.....	20	15	10,000	both
322	175,000	300	475,000	10		324	2,000	30,000	.....	95	80	50,000	20,000
323	.....	300	125,000	15		475	1,200	3,000	.....	18	24	9,000	7,000
324	75,000	275	100,000	100		.....	900	.....	.....	12	50	15,600	both

Canning, Pork Packing and Bacon Making

325	176,000	300	1,300,000	same		1,010	2,600	.....	.....	80	.....	34,000	.....
326	.....	213	122,185	10		65	1,100	230,000	10,069	19	.....	10,000	.....
327	270,000	300	2,303,000	25		1,759	2,776	5,000	.....	115	.....	60,000	.....
328	100,000	300	300,000	40		537	1,010	2,000	.....	40	.....	16,000	.....
329	20,000	250	30,000	10		53	277	1,000	.....	5	25	5,391	1,135
330	550,000	313	1,418,129	same		993	6,333	8,165	.....	130	.....	56,274	.....
331	40,000	100	20,000	.....		.....	187	25,000	.....	13	26	3,006	2,104
332	125,000	275	1,200,000	same		600	3,000	.....	.....	92	.....	36,500	.....
333	80,000	313	360,000	.....		300	1,200	.....	.....	40	.....	16,119	.....
334	100,000	313	1,250,000	.....	10	1,140	3,450	12,000	.....	89	3	34,000	450
335	500,000	300	1,000,000	.....	12½	380	2,000	750	.....	65	5	37,105	1,930
336	50,000	300	1,400,000	40		465	5,130	19,300	85,000	120	.....	55,000	.....

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

Food Factories.—Table No. 22.

Weekly wages paid.				Total number of salaried clerks and officials.		Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have—		Class of employees affected.		Office No.
Male.		Female.									
Skilled.	Unskilled.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Male.	Female.		Increased.	Decreased.	Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
18 50	8 00	7 00	5 00	7	3	8,000	10	.....	10	10	290
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
12 00	9 00	.....	.....	2	.....	1,080	no	no	no	.....	292
11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	no	.....	293
14 00	9 00	5 50	4 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294
13 50	9 00	6 00	5 00	2	1	3,900	24	.....	24	.....	295
16 50	8 25	7 00	.....	1	1	750	5	.....	5	5	296
9 40	average	.....	.....	2	.....	2,040	8½	.....	8½	8½	297
12 00	9 00	7 00	.....	3	.....	3,150	no	no	no	.....	298
12 00	8 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	no	.....	299
9 62	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	no	.....	300
11 25	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2,200	10	.....	10	10	301
12 00	'	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	*	.....	302
10 00	averag e	.....	.....	5	.....	8,500	10	.....	10	.....	303
5 00	averag e	4 50	average	6	1	5,000	5	.....	5	skilled	304
8 28	averag e	7 28	.....	2	.....	2,000	no	no	no	.....	305
9 14	average	3 20	average	.....	4	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	306

Food Products.—Table No. 23.

8 50	average	2 57	average	8	3	8,000	10	.....	.....	.....	307
13 00	8 25	8 00	4 50	15	10	13,000	10	.....	10	.....	308
12 00	9 00	.....	5 00	10	2	10,000	*	.....	.....	.....	309
6 60	average	.....	.....	5	1	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	310
10 00	average	3 20	average	3	.....	2,470	10	.....	10	.....	311
13 00	.....	7 21	.....	2	2	3,000	15	.....	15	15	312
25 00	3 00	7 00	3 00	5	2	10,000	10	.....	10	10	313
8 65	.....	9 61	.....	2	1	2,200	12	.....	12	12	314
15 00	8 00	6 00	3 00	20	1	23,880	22	.....	22	.....	315
18 00	7 50	5 00	.....	2	2	2,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	316
18 00	10 50	.....	4 50	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	317
6 67	average	for all.	.....	.....	1	.....	no	no	.....	.....	318
12 00	9 00	5 00	.....	4	1	6,000	12½	.....	12½	.....	319
9 00	average	.....	4 55	24	8	27,467	yes	.....	yes	yes	320
4 45	average	for all.	.....	10	.....	10,000	15	.....	15	15	321
10 50	average	5 00	average	33	11	35,000	5	.....	5	5	322
12 00	8 00	6 50	3 50	15	30	13,000	9	.....	9	9	323
10 50	8 40	5 40	4 80	2	1	2,300	no	no	.....	.....	324

Establishments, Abattoirs.—Table No. 24.

16 50	average	.....	.....	6	.....	11,500	5	.....	5	5	325
14 60	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	326
10 45	average	.....	.....	15	2	18,000	10	.....	10	10	327
12 00	9 00	.....	.....	5	1	2,550	10	.....	10	10	328
12 00	9 00	6 00	5 00	1	1	800	10	.....	10	males	329
11 00	8 50	.....	.....	10	1	11,300	no	no	.....	.....	330
25 00	11 80	10 00	5 00	4	1	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	331
8 70	average	.....	.....	6	2	8,750	11½	.....	11½	11½	332
8 00	average	.....	.....	2	1	.....	10	.....	10	.....	333
7 35	average	.....	3 00	11	5	15,200	10	.....	10	10	334
11 40	.....	7 70	.....	4	.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	335
12 00	9 00	.....	.....	41	4	38,230	5	.....	5	5	336

*Slight.

RETURNS IN DETAIL

Dairy Products, Cheese, Butter and Condensed

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Days in operation during year 1906.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year. Increased.	Production during year. Decreased.	Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs, or plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only. Male.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only. Female.	Total wages paid during year to wage-earners. Male.	Total wages paid during year to wage-earners. Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$			$	$
337	50,000	300	80,000	same		.....	.....	2,000	.....	7	.....	4,200	.....
338	5,000	290	52,000	10	...	46	115	1,300	1,500	1	.....	2,200	.....
339	270,000	312	380,786	2¾	...	60	... ..	39	.....	47	35	26,374	9,452
340	3,000	200	15,000	5	...	8	17	100	.....	4	.....	1,200	.....

Distillers, Brewers, Wine Factories; Tobacco

341	1,772,900	313	599,226	same		18,558	26,017	.....	70,000	190	.....	95,370	.....
342	95,000	300	165,580	25½	....	991	1,021	.....	4,186	33	2	16,668	840
343	465,448	306	441,535	7¼	....	3,350	1,959	1,634	32,417	111	1	39,105	144
344	75,000	300	130,500	37	....	1,070	425	.....	.....	24	.....	12,077	.....
345	110,000	300	140,000	40	....	535	603	35,000	33,950	18	.....	11,450	.....
346	48,000	313	72,000	no	no	1,147	468	10,000	.....	20	.....	10,500	.....
347	185,000	310	110,138	19	....	2,365	2,316	10,000	.....	36	.....	19,900	.....
348	50,000	300	.....	.....		400	400	.....	.....	7	3	2,250	750
349	85,000	305	115,239	10	....	600	1,016	3,500	.....	9	.....	5,320	.....
350	30,000	365	18,000	same		130	200	.....	.....	4	.....	3,500	.....
351	10,000	300	11,000	10	....	115	90	300	200	3	.....	2,268	.....
352	250,000	288	675,000	same		3,811	3,156	.....	.....	225	60	61,885	13,176
353	8,000	310	15,000	same		4,500	75	.....	.....	10	4	4,500	2,000
354	3,000	300	8,000	2	....	140	14	.....	.....	4	2	2,300	432

Chemical Works, Ammonia

355	1,000,000	300	567,662	20	...	2,105	3,767	226,554	142,814	700	.....	336,000	.....
356	250,000	365	264,963	9	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	3	11,911	926
357	10,000	300	50,000	same		518	316	.....	2,200	10	.....	4,100	.....
358	5,000	30	12,000	same		.....	50	.....	.....	3	4	120	1,700
359	32,000	300	50,000	20	...	139	224	1,600	.....	2	8	1,200	2,080
360	25,000	282	15,357	....	57	863	493	.....	.....	30	.....	7,800	.....
361	15,000	300	40,000	same		118	204	.....	.....	5	.....	3,814	.....
361½	85,000	300	70,000	30	...	447	1,865	3,878	.....	41	.....	16,133	.....

Oil Refineries, Paint

362	10,000	300	60,000	same		193	90	.....	.....	3	.....	1,539	.....
363	40,000	300	215,000	10	....	278	1,455	3,500	.....	32	.....	15,500	.....
364	4,000	300	10,000	.....	....	73	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3,120	315
365	47,300	312	71,305	12½	....	677	263	238	196	11	.....	5,570	.....
366	14,000	300	45,000	15	....	75	68	8,000	.....	8	.....	3,600	.....
367	100,000	300	74,035	.....	....	654	1,000	.....	.....	6	.....	3,111	.....
368	2,260,241	305	.....	12	....	.....	.....	158,050	.....	329	8	194,858	1,284
369	56,000	300	200,000	5	....	275	.....	600	.....	12	23	6,725	7,350
370	18,000	300	75,000	95	....	150	450	100	139	18	6	10,500	1,101
371	15,000	300	40,000	20	....	48	210	.....	.....	5	3	2,240	850
372	4,000	300	25,000	35	....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	6	1	3,500	400

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

Milk Factories.—Table No. 25.

Weekly wages paid. Male. Skilled.	Weekly wages paid. Male. Unskilled.	Weekly wages paid. Female. Skilled.	Weekly wages paid. Female. Unskilled.	Total number of salaried clerks and officials. Male.	Total number of salaried clerks and officials. Female.	Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have— Increased.	Wages during year have— Decreased.	Class of employees affected. Wage earners.	Class of employees affected. Clerks, officials, etc.	Office No.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
12 00	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2,400	*	.....	.....	.....	337
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	340	15	.....	15	.....	338
10 80	average	.....	5 20	2	1	3,717	*	.....	.....	.....	339
12 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	340

and Cigar Factories.—Table No. 26.

9 65	average	.....	.....	21	.....	22,209	no	no	.....	.....	341
10 10	average	8 40	.....	4	1	4,285	10	.....	10	.....	342
36 86	7 19	.....	2 82	25	2	24,464	8½	.....	8½	.....	343
10 00	average	.....	.....	3	.....	3,300	15	.....	15	.....	344
12 72	average	.....	.....	1	.....	800	15	.....	15	.....	345
10 10	average	.....	.....	2	1	5,000	10	.....	.....	.....	346
16 60	average	.....	.....	10	.....	9,400	9½	.....	9½	unskilled	347
6 43	average	5 00	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348
11 60	average	.....	.....	.....	3	1,248	10	.....	10	.....	349
16 83	average	.....	.....	1	.....	1,000	no	no	.....	.....	350
15 00	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	351
5 73	average	4 57	average	9	1	28,159	5	.....	5	66½	352
10 00	4 00	7 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	353
12 00	.....	6 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	354

and Acid Factories.—Table No. 27.

11 20	9 00	.....	.....	20	5	33,780	no	no	.....	.....	355
10 00	average	6 00	.....	6	3	.....	7	.....	7	.....	356
11 00	6 00	.....	.....	1	.....	900	10	.....	.....	.....	357
15 00	9 00	12 50	6 00	1	2	3,000	10	.....	10	10	358
12 00	average	5 20	average	5	2	4,500	10	.....	10	10	359
6 00	average	.....	.....	1	.....	200	6	.....	6	.....	360
15 25	average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	361
7 57	average	.....	.....	9	5	5,995	5	.....	5	5	361½

and Varnish Factories.—Table No. 28.

10 00	average	.....	.....	2	.....	3,000	no	no	.....	.....	362
9 70	average	.....	.....	5	3	7,754	5	.....	5	.....	363
12 50	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364
10 00	average	.....	.....	3	1	8,967	5	.....	5	5	365
9 00	average	.....	.....	2	.....	2,000	10	.....	10	.....	366
10 00	average	.....	.....	4	1	9,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	367
11 00	average	.....	7 56	36	2	.....	7	.....	7	7	368
12 00	7 00	9 00	5 00	18	5	.....	10	.....	10	.....	369
11 67	average	3 67	.....	2	4	4,000	20	.....	20	20	370
8 96	average	5 67	average	4	1	5,250	25	.....	25	.....	371
15 00	5 00	8 00	.....	1	1	1,000	15	.....	15	.....	372

*Slight.

RETURNS IN DETAIL.

GAS WORKS, ELECTRIC LIGHT

Office No.	Capital employed including plant.	Days in operation during year 1906.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$			$	$
373	415,000	365	53,000	15	....	818	498	73,000	.....	16	.....	10,000	.....
374	180,000	365	67,000	300	....	2,000	125	46,000	.....	22	.....	11,922	.....
375	568,533	365	107,591	11	....	4,135	1,385	31,453	.....	70	.....	.....	.....
376	10,188	365	4,669	10	....	.....	.....	223	3,717	1	.....	798	.....
377	2,034,615	365	285,532	1	....	13,662	4,424	51,761	20,000	85	.....	47,627	.....
378	30,750	365	6,370	....	5	150	66	.....	.....	4	.....	1,290	.....
379	20,391	365	4,000	....	10	17	.....	522	650	1	.....	300	.....
380	45,000	365	5,000	same		79	124	1,000	200	5	.....	1,882	.....
381	150,000	365	25,000	yes	....	1,700	260	.....	.....	6	1	4,000	540
382	73,082	365	19,292	16	....	.....	149	8,069	6,000	6	.....	3,016	.....
383	300,000	300	70,000	same		1,514	934	.....	.....	33	.....	17,000	.....
384	.....	365	.....	yes	....	5,000	4,500	.....	.....	125	1	13,000	.....
385	50,000	365	.....	....	....	520	880	4,970	.....	25	.....	10,434	.....

PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND

386	6,500	312	3,600	6	....	30	51	250	.....	3	.....	1,014	.....
387	175,000	305	200,000	4	....	270	3,250	6,000	.....	82	40	59,000	7,000
388	25,000	313	20,000	12½	....	250	75	.....	200	17	.....	6,240	.....
389	27,000	300	110,000	10	....	22	600	.....	.....	65	4	40,000	1,400
390	2,000	300	4,345	*	....	9	17	.....	.....	2	7	750	1,400
391	2,000	292	1,800	no	no	12	38	50	.....	2	1	918	212
392	35,000	300	92,000	10	....	109	1,149	2,000	2,000	58	1	25,147	208
393	50,000	280	24,000	60	....	300	800	33,000	.....	26	1	17,800	364
394	350,000	300	300,000	5	....	1,397	1,013	20,000	.....	124	26	89,310	both
395	110,000	300	142,000	10	....	466	1,200	8,000	.....	60	25	26,675	4,500
396	8,000	310	15,500	12	....	33	85	.....	.....	12	2	7,540	624
397	4,000	312	3,500	..	....	18	21	.....	.....	2	3	1,200	400
398	50,000	300	56,000	7	....	375	600	500	.....	30	4	24,350	650
399	561,676	305	179,378	10½	....	2,728	2,043	11,000	11,264	60	.....	49,000	.....
400	5,000	313	2,000	*	....	30	48	.....	.....	5	1	2,000	210
401	3,500	310	3,500	5	....	14	23	.....	.....	3	2	1,500	400
402	6,000	300	.....	.....	....	26	46	125	.....	5	1	1,629	300
403	5,200	313	8,000	....	....	9	58	200	.....	2	.....	1,248	.....
404	100,000	300	45,707	yes	....	224	94	563	.....	50	37	14,359	6,516
405	10,000	300	2,000	no	no	40	.....	50	100	5	1	1,515	250
406	90,000	312	162,323	45	....	1,355	1,930	18,000	.....	100	50	55,966	10,000
407	.....	306	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	3,120	312

* Slight.

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

Heating and Power Works.—Table No. 29.

Weekly wages paid. Male. Skilled.	Male. Unskilled.	Female. Skilled.	Female. Unskilled.	Total number of salaried clerks and officials. Male.	Female.	Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have— Increased.	Decreased.	Class of employees affected. Wage earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	Office No.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
12 00	average	.....	.....	4	2	4,000	10	.....	10	.....	373
.....	10 50	.....	.....	4	1	3,372	no	no	.....	.....	374
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4,000	10	.....	10	.....	375
15 00	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	376
18 65	10 60	.....	.....	29	2	17,525	7½	.....	7½	linemen	377
7 00	5 00	.....	.....	1	.....	125	no	no	.....	.....	378
5 77	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	500	no	no	.....	.....	379
11 00	6 25	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	380
12 82	average	10 40	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381
13 00	10 50	.....	.....	3	1	1,245	o	no	.....	.....	382
10 00	average	.....	.....	3	1	4,000	8	.....	8	.....	383
10 50	average	.....	.....	21	1	15,000	slight	.....	.....	.....	384
8 33	average	8 65	.....	6	1	3,049	12½	.....	12½	12½	385

Allied Trades.—Table No. 30.

8 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	386
14 75	3 50	5 25	3 00	10	2	10,000	4	.....	4	4	387
8 00	3 00	.....	.....	2	1	1,500	10	.....	10	skilled	388
14 50	4 00	7 00	.....	9	9	15,000	10	.....	10	10	389
12 00	3 00	4 00	average	.....	.....	.....	slight	.....	slight	.....	390
15 00	3 00	.....	4 50	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....	391
15 50	8 00	.....	4 00	5	3	6,073	no	no	.....	.....	392
14 00	7 00	7 00	.....	4	1	3,380	no	no	.....	.....	393
26 50	12 50	8 00	4 25	13	9	32,097	9	.....	9	9	394
12 00	4 00	6 00	3 00	3	3	6,900	5	.....	5	5	395
12 25	.....	6 00	.....	1	.....	750	5	.....	5	5	396
12 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	397
12 50	.....	.....	3 00	5	1	7,800	20	.....	20	.....	398
15 70	.....	.....	.....	56	9	50,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	399
12 00	6 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	slight	.....	slight	.....	400
10 00	.....	6 00	1 75	2	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	401
6 25	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	402
12 00	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1,248	o	no	.....	.....	403
25 00	8 00	11 00	5 75	45	25	20,875	13	.....	13	13	404
9 00	5 00	5 00	.....	1	.....	300	2	.....	2	.....	405
10 75	average	.....	4	6	2	6,722	20	.....	.....	.....	406
10 00	3	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	407

RETURNS IN DETAIL

BRICK AND TILE YARDS, PORTLAND

Office No.	Capital employed, including plant.	Days in operation during year 1906.	Gross value of product manufactured during year.	Production during year.		Taxes paid during year.	Insurance paid during year.	Amount invested in permanent repairs or plant enlargement.	Other uncontrollable expenses.	Total number of employees, wage-earners only.		Total wages paid during year to wage-earners.	
				Increased.	Decreased.					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	$		$	%	%	$	$	$	$			$	$
408	2,000	200	1,800	20	....	15	8	200	.....	3	.....	700	.....
409	3,000	156	4,000	same		30	10	75	150	10	.....	2,000	.....
410	20,000	115	20,000	15	....	117	85	1,000	.....	22	.....	8,400	.....
411	406,000	300	257,500	40	....	1,452	3,656	50,000	9,500	150	.....	56,000	.....
412	1,000,000	244	336,000	same		932	1,885	20,000	.....	120	.....	76,607	.....
413	1,500,000	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
414	260,000	255	204,000	50	....	495	77	6,500	.....	70	.....	36,500	.....
415	25,000	300	4,500	10	....	200	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	8,000	.....
416	60,000	306	127,385	yes	....	354	908	10,820	.....	80	.....	51,880	.....

MISCELLANEOUS

417	17,000	300	69,600	30	....	66	220	850	.....	14	21	7,620	5,640
418	50,000	313	130,000	50	....	250	425	150	.....	27	25	13,000	5,000
419	30,000	300	60,000	same		60	1,200	500	.....	10	62	4,500	7,000
420	7,000	365	27,000	same		11	35	100	.....	16	.....	4,200	.....
421	2,500	300	8,000	*	....	40	35	.....	.....	6	1	4,316	416
422	40,000	300	50,000	2½	....	500	500	3,000	.....	30	12	14,000	both
423	50,000	305	50,758	4	....	251	529	.....	.....	16	.....	4,840	.....
424	3,000	313	15,000	15	....	59	2,000	500	3,000	.....	15	.....	3,120
425	4,000	304	8,000	10	....	120	42	.....	280	1	9	380	3,160
426	125,000	300	250,000	15	....	250	204	.....	.....	35	80	36,500	both

* Slight.

FROM MANUFACTURERS.

CEMENT FACTORIES,—TABLE NO. 31.

Weekly wages paid. Male. Skilled.	Male. Unskilled.	Female. Skilled.	Female. Unskilled.	Total number of salaried clerks and officials. Male.	Female.	Total salaries paid to clerks, officials, etc., during year.	Wages during year have— Increased.	Decreased.	Class of employees affected. Wage-earners.	Clerks, officials, etc.	Office No.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.			$	%	%	%	%	
8 00	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	408
9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	409
20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	no	no	.....	.....	410
7 47	average	.....	.....	11	3	.....	no	no	.....	.....	411
15 57	average	.....	.....	4	1	3,060	no	no	.....	.....	412
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	413
12 13	average	.....	.....	3	2	3,700	15	.....	15	.....	414
9 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	415
12 70	average	.....	.....	16	.....	13,550	yes	.....	yes	.....	416

MANUFACTURES.—TABLE NO. 32.

10 90	average	5 37	average	1	1	1,020	25	.....	25	.....	417
9 26	average	3 85	average	4	2	.....	10	.....	10	.....	418
11 75	9 00	4 00	3 00	1	1	1,200	15	.....	15	.....	419
5 05	average	.....	.....	3	.....	3,000	no	no	.....	.....	420
15 90	3 50	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	421
6 67	average for all		.....	2	.....	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	422
5 93	average	.....	.....	3	.....	2,936	15	.....	15	.....	423
.....	.....	4 00	.....	2	2	1,712	10	.....	10	.....	424
7 40	.....	6 88	average	1	.....	420	no	no	.....	.....	425
6 35	average for all		.....	.....	.....	.....	yes	.....	yes	.....	426

WAGES AND THEIR PROPORTION TO PRODUCT.

The following table shows the wages paid in the various industries and the proportion they bear to the value of the product. As 43 of the establishments in the previous tables omit some detail essential to these calculations, they do not appear in this table, which comprises only 383 of them.

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS, SAW MILLS.—TABLE NO. 1.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
1	246	183	94,413	395,984	383 79	2 10	24	76
3	83	187	32,123	73,120	387 02	2 07	44	56
4	42	150	13,300	60,100	316 67	2 11	22	78
5	787	250	133,543	600,000	169 69	68	22	78
6	207	300	142,600	500,000	688 88	2 29	29	71
8	405	150	99,800	500,000	246 42	1 64	20	80
10	68	300	37,262	195,683	547 97	1 83	19	81
11	52	150	17,500	125,000	336 54	2 24	14	86
12	12	210	3,400	5,000	283 33	1 35	48	52
14	46	300	19,550	100,000	427 17	1 42	20	80
	1,948	Average 218	593,491	2,554,887	Average 378 75	Average 1 77	Average 26	Average 74

PLANING MILL, SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES, ETC.—TABLE NO. 2.

17	90	300	40,032	74,996	444 80	1 48	53	47
18	58	304	35,915	99,261	619 22	2 04	36	64
19	46	300	28,500	160,000	619 57	2 07	18	82
22	6	300	3,750	6,500	625 00	2 08	58	42
23	8	300	3,175	7,900	397 00	1 32	40	60
26	30	300	18,000	50,000	600 00	2 00	36	64
27	75	310	53,073	125,000	707 63	2 28	42	58
28	172	300	66,900	300,000	388 95	1 30	22	78
29	49	300	26,550	75,000	541 84	1 81	35	65
31	29	300	16,056	55,000	553 66	1 85	29	71
32	53	313	25,989	80,000	490 36	1 57	33	67
33	61	300	19,200	120,000	314 75	1 05	16	84
	677	Average 302	337,140	1,153,657	Average 525 23	Average 1 74	Average 35	Average 65

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

WOODWORKING FACTORIES, SPECIALTIES IN WOODEN WARE—TABLE NO. 3.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
34	64	260	21,250	50,431	332 09	1 28	42	58
35	29	300	14,314	50,000	493 57	1 65	29	71
36	35	300	9,875	19,026	282 14	94	52	48
37	50	300	17,813	40,000	356 26	1 19	45	55
39	58	300	31,426	110,000	541 83	1 81	29	71
40	23	300	8,828	26,350	383 48	1 28	34	66
41	55	300	26,366	50,788	479 38	1 60	52	48
42	34	245	12,714	43,982	373 94	1 53	29	71
43	29	300	9,460	91,500	326 21	1 09	11	89
44	56	300	17,300	75,000	308 93	1 03	23	77
45	70	300	41,000	72,000	585 71	1 95	57	43
46	11	255	3,000	14,000	272 73	1 07	21	79
47	174	300	108,200	300,000	621 08	2 07	36	64
48	53	313	22,887	33,173	431 83	1 38	69	31
49	103	300	43,200	120,000	419 42	1 40	36	64
50	73	300	38,503	212,037	527 44	1 76	18	82
	917	Average 292	426,140	1,308,287	Average 421 00	Average 1 40	Average 36	Average 64

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, BANK AND OFFICE FITTINGS.—TABLE NO 4.

51	208	300	85,000	280,000	408 65	1 36	30	70
52	106	300	53,497	130,000	504 69	1 68	41	59
53	58	305	27,520	74,938	474 48	1 56	37	63
54	68	300	26,050	70,000	383 09	1 28	37	63
55	105	300	49,312	138,412	469 64	1 57	36	64
56	88	300	36,474	80,460	425 84	1 42	45	55
57	59	303	41,623	125,000	705 47	2 33	33	67
58	73	305	37,800	77,937	517 95	1 70	49	51
59	53	280	19,720	45,624	372 08	1 33	43	57
60	47	300	17,968	48,400	380 21	1 27	37	63
61	32	300	16,876	54,250	527 38	1 76	31	69
62	85	313	30,000	100,000	352 81	1 13	30	70
63	32	300	17,900	40,000	559 35	1 86	45	55
64	94	300	35,100	85,000	373 40	1 24	41	59
65	32	305	11,600	50,000	362 50	1 19	23	79
66	20	290	7,500	24,600	375 00	1 29	30	70
67	350	300	113,193	264,000	323 41	1 08	43	57
68	52	300	28,500	70,000	548 07	1 63	41	59
69	39	290	14,900	45,000	382 05	1 32	33	67
70	78	300	30,600	60,000	392 31	1 31	51	49
71	31	300	12,380	27,564	399 35	1 33	45	55
72	48	300	17,600	50,000	366 67	1 22	35	65
73	36	283	15,947	32,700	442 97	1 60	49	51
74	87	300	36,500	115,000	419 54	1 40	32	68
75	30	300	12,900	30,000	430 00	1 43	43	57
76	11	300	5,000	20,000	454 55	1 52	25	75
	1,922	Average 299	801,450	2,138,885	Average 436 59	Average 1 45	Average 40	Average 60

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Carriages, Vehicles and Parts Thereof, Motors, Etc.—Table No. 5.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
77	4	300	2,000	10,000	500 00	1 67	20	80
78	92	300	37,300	125,000	405 43	1 35	30	70
79	22	300	8,600	40,000	390 90	1 30	22	78
80	171	313	62,487	298 938	365 42	1 17	21	79
81	91	300	40,700	200,000	447 25	1 49	20	80
82	89	300	43,590	200,000	489 78	1 63	22	78
83	156	300	78,500	300,000	503 21	1 68	26	74
84	74	293	32,572	148,679	440 16	1 50	22	78
85	212	304	84,943	405,806	400 68	1 32	21	79
86	55	300	26,900	110,000	489 09	1 63	24	76
87	37	275	17,103	48,841	462 23	1 68	35	65
89	130	300	63,000	331,293	484 62	1 62	19	81
90	82	300	30,200	125,000	368 29	1 23	24	76
91	356	300	144,801	700,000	406 74	1 36	21	79
92	44	300	20,000	110,000	454 56	1 52	18	82
93	60	300	33,300	120,000	666 00	2 22	28	72
94	495	300	244,000	400,000	492 93	1 64	61	39
95	33	300	17,000	60,000	515 15	1 72	28	72
	2,203	Average 299	986,996	3,733,557	Average 460 14	Average 1 54	Average 26	Average 74

Agricultural Implements, Dairy Machinery, Etc.—Table No. 6.

96	120	300	47,800	185,000	398 33	1 33	26	74
97	331	306	162,074	900,000	489 64	1 60	18	82
98	33	300	14,400	45,000	436 36	1 45	32	68
99	261	300	138,000	450,000	528 74	1 76	31	69
100	14	300	5,632	13,616	402 29	1 34	41	59
101	68	300	35,440	110,000	521 18	1 74	32	68
102	16	300	6,200	30,000	387 50	1 29	21	79
103	12	300	4,200	40,000	350 00	1 17	11	89
104	443	300	155,000	1,250,000	349 89	1 17	12	88
105	249	300	124,791	320,000	501 17	1 67	39	61
106	52	115	8,085	35,000	155 48	1 35	23	77
107	35	300	12,800	78,000	365 71	1 22	16	84
108	50	275	12,200	80,000	256 00	93	15	85
109	22	305	11,485	35,500	522 05	1 71	32	68
111	25	300	14,280	100,000	571 20	1 90	14	86
112	211	300	74,000	800,000	350 71	1 17	9	91
	1,942	Average 288	826,387	4,472,116	Average 411 64	Average 1 43	Average 23	Average 77

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Factories.—Table No. 7.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
113	96	300	51,552	135,000	537 00	1 79	38	62
114	200	312	104,658	27,250	523 29	1 68	38	62
115	130	300	57,359	149,618	441 22	1 47	38	62
116	84	300	32,762	120,000	390 00	1 30	27	73
117	39	290	17,294	60,000	443 44	1 53	29	71
118	52	300	18,044	90,000	347 00	1 16	20	80
119	15	306	10,400	20,000	693 34	2 27	52	48
120	5	300	2,600	25,000	520 00	1 73	10	90
121	15	325	6,000	10,775	400 00	1 23	56	44
122	92	325	35,200	87,000	382 61	1 18	40	60
123	29	300	14,800	75,000	510 34	1 70	20	80
	757	Average 305	350,669	799,643	Average 471 66	Average 1 55	Average 33	Average 67

Pulpwood, Paper and Stationery.—Table No. 8.

124	14	275	6,065	31,363	433 21	1 58	19	81
125	16	300	9,850	60,000	615 20	2 05	16	84
126	413	300	195,381	900,000	472 88	1 58	22	78
127	88	310	33,350	110,000	379 98	1 22	30	70
128	36	305	13,974	100,065	388 17	1 27	14	86
129	22	305	7,373	15,000	335 14	1 10	49	51
130	117	300	41,800	270,000	357 26	1 19	15	85
131	195	299	80,974	477,253	415 25	1 39	17	83
132	9	300	4,316	30,000	479 56	1 60	14	86
133	110	300	50,000	160,000	454 55	1 52	31	69
134	36	300	33,500	400,000	930 55	3 10	9	91
135	7	290	2,100	16,800	300 00	1 03	13	87
136	40	300	14,500	45,000	362 50	1 21	32	68
137	49	300	23,500	100,000	479 51	1 60	24	76
	1,152	Average 299	516,683	2,715,481	Average 457 41	Average 1 53	Average 22	Average 78

Foundries and Rolling Mills, Structural Iron.—Table No. 9.

138	15	300	7,950	21,000	530 00	1 77	38	62
140	75	275	47,000	125,000	626 67	2 27	38	62
141	1,129	350	751,428	3,000,000	665 57	1 90	25	75
142	485	300	220,000	800,000	453 61	1 51	28	72
143	138	300	93,152	334,905	675 01	2 28	28	72
144	21	300	8,000	35,000	380 95	1 27	23	77
145	104	290	51,500	150,000	495 19	1 71	20	80
146	124	300	74,600	376,000	601 61	2 01	20	80
147	1,014	313	820,678	5,462,975	809 34	2 59	15	85
148	116	300	74,800	116,000	643 97	2 15	64	36
149	18	300	8,350	35,000	463 89	1 55	24	76
150	240	280	127,402	564,951	530 84	1 90	23	77
151	41	300	14,300	40,000	348 78	1 16	36	64
	3,520	Average 301	2,299,160	11,343,211	Average 515 03	Average 1 72	Average 26	Average 74

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces, Etc.—Table No. 10.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
152	55	304	25,000	75,000	454 55	1 49	33	67
153	9	300	5,520	25,000	613 33	2 04	22	78
155	228	300	120,000	280,000	526 32	1 75	43	57
156	62	250	29,827	100,000	481 08	1 92	30	70
157	21	300	13,200	40,000	628 57	2 10	33	67
158	48	300	30,000	75,000	625 00	2 08	40	60
159	166	275	93,396	250,000	562 63	2 05	37	63
160	127	290	74,851	175,000	589 30	2 03	43	57
161	269	300	144,500	315,000	537 17	1 79	46	54
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average
	985	291	536,294	1,335,000	557 55	1 92	36	64

Engine, Boiler and Machinery Factories.—Table No. 11.

162	49	292	20,340	55,000	415 10	1 42	37	63
164	169	300	68,703	292,981	406 53	1 36	23	77
165	6	310	4,100	17,000	683 33	2 20	24	76
166	455	290	230,000	600,000	505 49	1 63	38	62
168	50	300	20,000	60,000	400 00	1 33	33	67
169	25	286	10,000	18,000	400 00	1 40	56	44
170	13	312	7,500	22,000	576 92	1 85	34	66
171	16	300	8,320	25,000	520 00	1 73	33	67
172	1,055	300	651,301	2,465,000	617 25	2 08	26	74
173	24	300	15,250	50,000	635 42	2 12	31	69
174	106	300	46,044	124,071	434 38	1 45	37	63
175	21	300	8,200	17,000	390 48	1 30	48	52
176	238	300	107,247	300,000	450 62	1 50	36	64
178	33	304	21,756	51,816	359 27	2 17	42	58
179	14	300	6,477	15,324	462 64	1 54	42	58
180	19	300	7,503	52,356	394 92	1 32	14	86
181	23	300	10,142	40,177	440 96	1 47	25	75
182	9	300	6,257	38,523	695 22	2 32	17	83
183	134	310	48,500	116,000	361 94	1 17	42	58
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average
	2,459	300	1,297,640	4,360,248	481 63	1 65	34	66

Metallic Roofing and Light Iron Ware.—Table No. 12.

184	27	309	16,625	87,360	615 74	1 99	19	81
185	3	300	720	3,600	240 00	80	20	80
186	92	300	32,200	500,000	350 00	1 16	25	75
187	52	308	29,280	242,134	563 08	1 83	12	88
188	12	301	6,600	20,000	550 00	1 71	33	67
189	29	300	19,400	70,000	668 96	2 23	28	72
190	94	300	35,475	175,000	377 39	1 29	20	80
191	280	300	86,000	750,000	307 04	1 02	12	88
192	95	300	39,000	150,000	410 53	1 37	26	74
193	36	300	18,200	32,000	505 56	1 69	57	43
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average
	720	302	283,500	2,030,094	458 83	1 51	25	75

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Wire Fence, Rope and Cloth Factories.—Table No. 13.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest insurance, taxes, etc., and profits.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
194	32	250	22,000	300,000	687 50	2 75	7	93
195	12	365	6,000	10,000	500 00	1 37	60	40
196	69	300	41,845	246,000	606 45	2 02	17	83
197	14	300	4,100	50,000	292 86	98	8	92
198	49	290	21,000	101,270	428 57	1 48	21	79
199	36	307	22,600	208,000	627 78	2 04	11	89
200	312	300	122,719	448,000	393 33	1 31	27	73
	524	Average 302	240,264	1,363,270	Average 505 21	Average 1 71	Average 22	Average 78

Brass Ware and Plumbers' Supplies.—Table No. 14.

201	11	308	9,178	128,078	834 36	2 74	7	93
202	111	300	42,027	141,237	378 62	1 29	22	78
203	190	292	114,704	257,883	603 71	2 07	44	56
204	18	300	6,297	28,000	349 83	1 20	22	78
205	45	300	24,000	140,000	533 33	1 78	17	83
207	106	313	61,400	300,000	579 25	1 85	20	80
208	64	300	25,500	70,000	398 44	1 33	36	64
	545	Average 302	283,106	1,065,198	Average 520 13	Average 1 73	Average 24	Average 76

Silver-Plated Ware and Jewellery Factories.—Table No. 15.

209	99	312	52,346	80,900	528 75	1 69	65	35
210	20	305	11,705	108,000	585 25	1 92	11	89
211	126	300	80,520	375,000	639 05	2 13	21	79
212	125	300	56,876	150,000	453 41	1 51	38	62
213	31	300	14,667	50,000	473 13	1 58	29	71
214	30	300	8,050	30,000	268 34	90	27	73
215	34	305	12,586	98,000	370 18	1 21	13	87
	465	Average 303	236,750	891,900	Average 474 01	Average 1 56	Average 29	Average 71

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Woollen, Cotton and Yarn Mills.—Table No. 16.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
218	61	200	8,500	14,000	139 34	70	61	39
219	37	300	14,000	67,500	378 38	1 29	20	80
220	24	250	8,000	40,000	333 33	1 33	20	80
221	253	306	81,500	300,000	323 13	1 05	27	73
223	9	235	2,252	12,000	250 22	1 06	19	81
224	80	300	24,600	93,000	309 50	1 03	26	74
226	297	300	115,000	650,000	387 21	1 29	18	82
227	126	300	40,393	190,000	320 58	1 07	23	77
228	46	300	10,300	50,000	223 91	75	21	79
229	12	312	4,100	20,000	341 67	1 10	20	80
231	30	275	11,100	55,000	370 00	1 35	20	80
232	43	300	11,717	28,301	272 49	91	41	59
233	28	300	13,272	31,100	474 00	1 58	43	57
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average
	1,046	283	344,734	1,550,901	317 00	1 12	28	72

Knitted Goods Factories.—Table No. 17.

234	39	300	7,389	30,000	189 46	63	25	75
235	105	305	28,300	150,000	269 52	88	19	81
236	126	280	36,500	150,000	289 68	1 03	24	76
237	102	300	34,980	150,000	342 94	1 14	23	77
238	74	277	21,500	180,000	290 54	1 05	12	88
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average
	446	292	128,669	660,000	276 43	95	21	79

Clothing Factories, Millinery, Etc.—Table No. 18.

239	120	300	38,000	150,000	316 67	1 06	25	75
240	225	300	47,000	240,000	208 89	70	20	80
241	428	300	153,236	479,200	358 03	70	32	68
242	19	310	5,200	15,000	273 68	88	35	65
243	80	300	37,000	134,000	462 50	1 54	28	72
244	32	300	9,180	50,000	286 87	96	18	82
245	447	300	125,000	200,000	279 64	93	62	38
246	168	300	44,000	100,000	261 90	87	44	56
247	297	300	71,761	400,000	241 62	81	18	82
249	31	300	10,352	63,350	333 93	1 11	16	84
250	10	300	2,400	50,000	240 00	80	48	52
251	101	300	20,000	100,000	198 02	66	20	80
252	66	300	24,200	112,000	366 67	1 22	22	78
253	96	290	34,540	120,000	359 79	1 24	29	71
254	112	283	39,500	180,000	350 27	1 24	22	78
255	408	300	133,000	401,000	325 98	1 09	33	67
		Average			Average	Average		
	2,640	299	794,369	2,794,550	304 03	99	30	70

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Boot and Shoe Factories, Rubber Shoes.—Table No 19.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
257	93	313	31,135	240,000	334 78	1 07	13	87
258	20	303	7,804	140,000	390 20	1 30	6	94
259	16	300	6,027	39,000	376 69	1 26	15	85
260	29	275	12,000	30,000	413 79	1 50	40	60
261	98	300	31,750	229,594	323 98	1 08	14	86
262	63	300	20,000	150,000	317 46	1 06	43	57
264	47	300	9,800	23,000	208 51	70	43	57
265	101	293	46,792	160,000	463 29	1 58	29	71
266	135	290	41,724	170,000	309 07	1 07	25	75
267	289	250	96,488	658,768	333 87	1 34	15	85
268	165	300	48,979	200,000	296 84	99	24	76
	Average 1,056	Average 293	352,499	2,040,362	Average 342 59	Average 1 18	Average 24	Average 76

Fur Manufacturers, Dressers and Dyers.—Table No. 20.

269	28	275	10,500	50,000	375 00	1 36	21	79
271	11	300	4,264	19,000	387 64	1 29	22	78
272	26	300	10,775	30,000	414 42	1 38	36	64
273	67	290	34,021	183,384	507 78	1 75	19	81
	Average 132	Average 291	59,560	282,384	Average 421 21	Average 1 45	Average 25	Average 75

Tanneries, Harness Factories, Etc.—Table No. 21.

274	105	300	56,000	400,000	533 33	1 78	14	86
275	42	300	11,000	45,000	261 91	87	24	76
276	104	300	50,667	650,000	487 18	1 62	8	92
277	22	305	12,050	50,000	547 73	1 80	24	76
278	107	270	50,800	672,000	474 77	1 76	8	92
279	90	310	57,000	700,000	633 33	2 00	8	92
280	11	310	5,960	35,603	541 82	1 70	17	83
281	32	300	17,500	150,000	546 87	1 82	12	88
282	65	300	28,032	150,000	431 26	1 44	19	81
283	224	300	61,500	350,000	274 55	92	18	82
284	300	310	136,470	2,500,000	454 90	1 47	3	97
285	171	300	78,983	846,000	461 89	1 54	9	91
286	128	300	46,037	500,000	359 66	1 20	9	91
287	38	300	18,000	300,000	473 68	1 58	6	94
288	79	304	30,747	311,000	389 11	1 28	10	90
289	27	300	14,200	140,000	525 93	1 75	10	90
	Average 1,545	Average 301	674,946	7,799,603	Average 462 37	Average 1 53	Average 12	Average 88

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Flour and Feed Mill, Cereal Food.—Table No. 22.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
290	120	300	43,000	1,000,000	358 33	1 19	4	96
292	9	300	4,756	68,154	528 44	1 76	7	93
294	14	300	5,770	225,000	412 14	1 37	3	97
295	17	211	9,170	33,700	539 41	2 56	27	73
296	16	300	6,600	125,000	412 50	1 38	5	95
297	14	300	7,680	200,000	548 57	1 63	4	96
298	24	300	9,100	90,000	379 17	1 30	10	90
299	8	300	3,300	100,000	412 50	1 38	3	97
300	3	313	1,500	30,000	500 00	1 60	5	95
301	12	300	6,700	130,000	558 33	1 86	5	95
302	7	300	3,000	100,000	428 56	1 43	3	97
304	55	365	15,650	104,700	284 55	71	15	85
305	10	300	5,264	91,285	526 40	1 75	6	94
306	62	300	27,400	200,000	441 94	1 47	14	86
	371	Average 299	148,890	2,497,839	Average 452 20	Average 1 53	Average 8	Average 92

Bakeries and other Food Products.—Table No. 23.

307	106	306	32,800	142,000	309 43	1 01	23	77
308	425	292	102,168	1,000,000	240 40	82	10	90
309	37	300	19,000	194,000	513 51	1 71	10	90
310	229	242	68,720	390,000	300 90	1 24	18	82
311	39	250	11,762	76,921	301 59	1 21	15	85
312	40	313	26,750	100,000	668 75	2 14	27	73
313	37	300	21,100	75,000	570 27	1 90	28	72
314	44	313	20,200	125,000	459 09	1 47	16	84
315	129	305	46,770	339,153	362 56	1 19	14	86
316	17	175	5,110	46,000	259 41	1 71	11	89
317	10	200	2,000	7,000	200 00	1 00	29	71
318	7	300	2,080	30,000	297 14	76	7	93
319	57	280	24,300	150,000	426 32	1 52	16	84
320	505	300	188,054	1,630,000	372 38	1 24	12	88
321	45	300	20,000	150,000	444 44	1 48	13	87
322	219	300	105,000	475,000	479 45	1 60	22	78
323	87	300	29,000	125,000	333 33	1 11	23	77
324	65	275	17,900	100,000	275 38	1 00	18	82
	2,098	Average 280	742,714	5,155,074	Average 378 58	Average 1 34	Average 17	Average 83

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Canning, Pork and Bacon Factories.—Table No. 24.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wager of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
325	86	300	45,500	1,300,000	529 07	1 76	3	97
326	21	213	10,000	122,185	476 19	2 24	8	92
327	132	300	78,000	2,303,000	590 90	1 97	3	97
328	46	300	18,550	300,000	403 26	1 34	6	94
329	30	250	7,326	30,000	244 20	98	24	76
330	141	313	67,574	1,418,129	479 25	1 53	5	95
331	54	100	6,810	20,000	87 15	87	24	76
332	100	275	45,250	1,200,000	452 50	1 65	4	96
333	43	313	16,119	360,000	374 86	1 20	4	96
334	108	313	49,650	1,250,000	459 72	1 47	4	96
335	74	300	42,635	1,000,000	576 15	1 92	4	96
336	165	300	93,230	1,400,000	565 03	1 88	7	93
	1,000	Average 273	480,644	10,703,314	Average 436 52	Average 1 57	Average 8	Average 92

Dairy Products, Cheese, Butter and Condensed Milk.—Table No. 25.

337	11	300	6,600	80,000	600 00	2 00	8	92
338	3	290	2,540	52,000	846 67	2 91	5	95
339	45	312	39,543	380,786	878 67	2 81	10	90
340	4	200	1,200	15,000	300 00	1 50	8	92
	63	Average 276	49,883	527,786	Average 654 34	Average 2 30	Average 8	Average 92

Distilleries, Breweries and Tobacco Factories.—Table No. 26.

341	211	313	117,579	599,226	557 25	1 78	20	80
342	40	300	21,793	165,580	544 83	1 82	13	87
343	139	306	63,713	441,535	458 37	1 50	14	86
344	27	300	15,377	130,500	569 52	1 90	12	88
345	19	300	12,250	140,000	644 74	2 15	9	91
346	23	313	15,500	72,000	673 91	2 15	22	78
347	46	310	29,300	110,138	636 96	2 05	27	73
349	12	305	6,568	115,239	547 33	1 14	6	94
350	5	365	4,500	18,000	900 00	2 47	25	75
351	3	300	2,268	11,000	756 00	2 52	21	79
352	295	288	103,220	675,000	349 90	1 21	15	85
353	14	310	6,500	15,000	464 29	1 50	43	57
354	6	300	2,732	8,000	455 37	1 52	34	66
	840	Average 308	401,300	2,501,218	Average 581 42	Average 1 82	Average 20	Average 80

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

Chemical Works.—Table No. 27.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
355	725	300	369,780	567,662	510 04	1 70	65	35
356	35	365	12,837	264,963	366 77	1 00	5	95
357	11	300	5,000	50,000	454 55	1 52	10	90
358	10	138	4,120	12,000	412 00	2 99	34	66
359	17	300	7,780	50,000	410 59	1 37	16	84
360	31	282	8,000	15,357	258 06	92	52	48
361	5	300	3,814	40,000	762 80	2 54	10	90
361½	55	300	22,128	70,000	402 33	1 34	32	68
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average
	889	286	433,459	1,069,982	447 14	1 67	28	72

Oil, Paint and Varnish Factories.—Table No. 28.

362	5	300	4,539	60,000	907 80	3 03	8	92
363	40	300	23,254	215,000	581 37	1 94	11	89
364	6	300	3,435	10,000	572 50	1 91	34	66
365	15	312	14,537	71,505	969 13	3 11	20	80
366	10	300	5,600	45,000	560 00	1 87	12	88
367	11	300	13,011	74,035	1,182 82	3 94	18	82
369	35	300	14,075	200,000	402 14	1 34	7	93
370	30	300	15,601	75,000	520 03	1 73	21	79
371	13	300	8,340	40,000	641 54	2 14	21	79
372	9	300	4,900	25,000	544 44	1 81	20	80
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average
	174	301	107,292	815,540	688 18	2 28	17	83

Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Works.—Table No. 29.

373	22	365	14,000	53,000	626 36	1 74	26	74
374	27	365	15,294	67,000	566 44	1 55	23	77
376	2	365	948	4,669	474 00	1 30	22	78
377	116	365	65,152	285,532	561 66	1 54	23	77
378	5	365	1,415	6,370	283 00	78	22	78
379	3	365	800	4,000	266 67	73	20	80
380	6	365	2,082	5,000	347 00	95	42	58
381	8	365	4,742	25,000	592 75	1 62	19	81
382	10	365	4,261	19,292	406 10	1 11	22	78
383	37	300	21,000	70,000	567 56	1 55	30	70
		Average			Average	Average	Average	Average
	236	358	129,694	539,863	469 15	1 29	25	75

TABLE SHOWING WAGES AND SALARIES AND SHARE OF PRODUCT.—*Continued.*

PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.—TABLE No. 30.

Schedule No.	Number of persons employed.	Number of days in operation.	Amount paid in wages and salaries.	Gross value of product.	Employees' average annual earnings.	Employees' daily rate of pay.	Per cent. wages of gross value of product.	Per cent. cost of material, interest, insurance, taxes, etc., and profit.
			$	$	$ c.	$ c.	%	%
386	3	312	1,014	3,600	338 00	1 08	28	72
387	134	305	76,000	200,000	567 16	1 86	38	62
388	20	313	7,740	20,000	387 00	1 24	39	61
389	87	300	56,400	110,000	649 43	2 16	51	49
390	9	300	2,150	4,345	238 89	80	49	51
391	3	292	1,130	1,800	376 67	1 29	61	39
392	67	300	31,428	92,000	469 09	1 56	34	66
393	32	280	21,540	24,000	673 25	2 40	90	10
394	172	300	121,407	300,000	705 85	2 35	40	60
395	91	300	38,075	142,000	418 41	1 37	27	73
396	15	310	8,914	15,500	594 27	1 92	58	42
397	5	312	1,600	3,500	320 00	1 03	46	54
398	40	300	32,800	56,000	800 00	2 73	59	41
399	125	305	99,740	179,378	797 92	2 62	56	44
403	4	313	2,496	8,000	624 00	1 99	32	68
404	157	300	41,750	45,707	265 92	89	91	9
405	7	300	2,065	3,000	295 00	98	69	31
406	158	312	72,688	162,323	460 05	1 53	45	55
	Average 1,129	Average 303	618,937	1,371,153	Average 498 94	Average 1 65	Average 51	Average 49

BRICK, TILE AND PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS.—TABLE No. 31.

408	3	200	700	1,800	233 33	1 17	39	61
409	10	156	2,000	4,000	200 00	1 28	50	50
410	22	115	8,400	20,000	381 82	3 32	42	58
411	164	300	56,000	257,500	341 46	1 14	22	78
412	125	244	79,667	336,000	637 60	2 61	24	76
414	75	255	40,200	204,000	536 00	2 10	20	80
416	96	306	65,430	127,385	681 56	2 23	51	49
	Average 512	Average 268	260,397	955,185	Average 430 25	Average 1 98	Average 35	Average 65

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.—TABLE No. 32.

417	37	300	14,280	69,600	385 95	1 27	22	78
418	58	313	18,000	130,000	310 34	99	14	86
419	74	300	12,700	60,000	171 62	57	21	79
420	19	365	7,200	27,000	378 95	1 04	27	73
421	7	300	4,732	8,000	676 00	2 28	59	41
422	44	300	15,700	50,000	356 82	1 19	31	69
423	19	305	7,776	50,758	409 26	1 34	15	85
424	19	313	4 832	15,000	254 32	81	32	68
425	11	304	3,960	8,000	360 00	1 18	49	51
426	115	300	36,500	250,000	317 39	1 06	15	85
	Average 403	Average 310	125,680	668,358	Average 362 07	Average 1 17	Average 29	Average 71

SUMMARY OF 32 TABLES.

No. 384	35,316	Average 295	15,869,337	83,198,546	Average 449 43	Average 1 52	Average 19 06	Average 80.94

INCREASE OF PRODUCT AND OF WAGES.

The following table abstracted from the preceding schedules shows the average increase in value of product in each industry according to the reports, and in other columns the number of establishments reporting unspecified increases, or the same amount of output as in the previous year. This average increase of 20.60 per cent. in the value of product is very satisfactory, involving also increased employment and wages. Other columns give the average increase in wages as reported, being 10.78 per cent., and the number of establishments giving unspecified increases or paying the same rate. The column giving the number affected by these increased wages shows that this average increase of 10.78 per cent. benefited 26,143 out of the total number of 35,261 employees included is these returns. A very gratifying fact is that not a single case of a decrease in wages is recorded.

Table.	Industries.	Production.			Wages.				
		Average increase.	Increase not specified.	Same amount.	Average increase.	Increase not specified	Same rate.	Decrease.	Number benefited.
		%	No.	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.
No. 1.	Lumber, Sawmills	.....	3	4	8.7	.....	4	None.	1,080
" 2.	Planing Mills, &c	5.6	.....	3	10.	1	2	"	750
" 3.	Woodenware Specialties	24.	2	1	10.	2	.....	"	850
" 4.	Furniture, &c	20.2	1	3	11.3	3	.....	"	1,735
" 5.	Carriages, &c	27.5	1	2	10.	1	2	"	1,943
" 6.	Agricultural Implements	10.	1	3	7.	4	3	"	1,490
" 7.	Pianos, Organs, &c	16.	.....	2	12.5	.....	1	"	410
" 8.	Wood Pulp and Paper	22.4	.....	1	9.	2	1	"	1,132
" 9.	Foundries, Rolling Mills, &c.	19.5	1	3	9.	.....	5	"	1,084
" 10.	Stove Factories	17.	.....	2	7.7	1	1	"	921
" 11.	Machinery, &c	22.2	.....	2	9.	.....	4	"	2,477
" 12.	Metallic Roofing, &c	54.	.....	1	15.	.....	.....	"	636
" 13.	Wire Goods	19.	.....	1	11.6	.....	1	"	385
" 14.	Brassware	35.	2	.....	8.7	2	.....	"	577
" 15.	Silverware	19.	.....	.....	11.4	2	.....	"	427
" 16.	Woolens, Cottons, &c	21.	2	6	12.3	2	2	"	814
" 17.	Knitted Goods	16.	.....	1	14.	1	.....	"	420
" 18.	Clothing, &c	25.6	.....	.....	12.	.....	1	"	1,973
" 19.	Boots and Shoes	30.4	2	1	13.3	3	6	"	756
" 20.	Furriers	12.4	.....	2	11.3	.....	.....	"	152
" 21.	Tanneries and Leather Goods.	23.	1	2	11.	1	4	"	994
" 22.	Flour Mills, &c	16.	.....	6	10.5	1	7	"	226
" 23.	Bakeries	17.2	1	1	11.3	2	2	"	1,478
" 24.	Canning, Pork Packing, &c	15.4	.....	3	9.	.....	2	"	629
" 25.	Dairy Products	5.7	.....	1	10.	2	.....	"	61
" 26.	Distilleries, Breweries, Cigars, &c	19.	.....	5	10.3	.....	3	"	542
" 27.	Chemical Works, &c	3.	.....	3	9.	.....	1	"	143
" 28.	Oil, Paint, &c	25.5	.....	1	12.	.....	1	"	462
" 29.	Gas, Electric Works, &c	59.	2	2	9.6	1	5	"	356
" 30.	Printing, &c	15.	3	2	10.7	2	4	"	758
" 31.	Brick and Tile, Cement, &c.	27.	1	2	15.	1	5	"	167
" 32.	Miscellaneous	18.	1	2	13.3	1	2	"	312
	Totals and Averages	average 20.60	24	68	average 10.78	35	69	None.	26,140

INCREASES OF WAGES.

The following notes of increased wages or reduced hours do not pretend to cover the whole ground, as many such local changes are not reported. They show, however, what is being done in the chief centres. In some industries, such, for example, as the carpenters, the bricklayers and masons, the printing trades, etc., the change in favor of the wage-earners has been almost general throughout the Province in the course of the year 1907.

Bakers to the number of 1,000 in most of the Toronto shops obtained an increase of $1 per week from May 1st.

Barbers at London obtained an advance of $1 per week in August, and increased commission.

Barbers at Hamilton obtained shorter hours on Saturdays.

Bill posters in Toronto received an increase of $1 per week.

Boiler makers in Toronto obtained a 10 per cent. increase, from $2.75 to $3, in May.

Brass workers, metal polishers, buffers and platers in Toronto to the number of about 100 had their wages increased 25 cents a day from January 24.

Brewery employes at Guelph, numbering about 30, received an increase of $3 to $5 per month from March 1.

Brewery employes in Toronto to the number of 300 had their wages advanced on an average $1 per week, and hours reduced 2½. Engineers and firemen in the breweries received an increase of 10 to 25 per cent. from April 1.

Bricklayers and masons at Hamilton, numbering 200, obtained a reduction in hours from 9 to 8 per day, with a Saturday half-holiday; also an increase in wages from 45 to 47½ cents per hour from April 1.

Bricklayers, masons and plasterers to the number of 40 at Kingston, had their wages increased 8 cents per hour, and their hours reduced from 9 to 8 from April 1.

Bricklayers and masons to the number of 70 at London were advanced from 40 to 43 cents per hour from June 1.

Bricklayers and masons at Ottawa and Hull numbering 400 obtained an increase from 45 to 47 cents per hour on May 27.

Bricklayers and masons at Port Arthur numbering 100 were advanced from 55 to 57½ cents per hour from May 1.

Bricklayers and masons at St. Catharines to the number of about 50 obtained an increase from 38 to 45 cents per hour from May 1.

Bricklayers and masons, numbering 30, at Windsor had their wages raised from 50 to 52½ cents per hour from May 1.

Builders' laborers at Berlin, numbering 75, obtained an increase from 22½ to 25 cents per hour.

Builders' laborers at Hamilton to the number of 250 had their wages increased from 25 to 28½ cents per hour from April 15.

Builders' laborers at Ottawa and Hull numbering 400, had their wages raised from 22 to 25 cents per hour from June 1.

Carmen of the C. P. R. numbering 52 at Niagara Falls in January had their wages increased 1c. per hour.

Carmen on the G. T. R. system had their wages increased in February.

Carpenters at Belleville numbering 45 received a 10 per cent. increase from April 1.

Carpenters at Berlin obtained an increase of 10 cents per day.

Carpenters at Brantford to the number of 120, received an increase of 7½ cents per hour from June 10.

Carpenters at Hamilton, numbering 300, obtained an increase in wages from 37½ to 40 cents per hour from May 1; also a reduction in hours from 9 to 8 per day, with Saturday half-holiday.

Carpenters at Kingston, numbering 70, secured an 8-hour day without decrease of wages, from April 1.

Carpenters to the number of 200 at Niagara Falls had wages raised from 30 to 35 cents per hour from May 1.

Carpenters, numbering about 180, at Peterborough received an increase of wages from 25 to 27½ cents per hour from April 1.

Carpenters at Port Arthur obtained an increase to 37½ cents per hour from June 1.

Carpenters at St. Catharines to the number of about 100 were advanced in May from 27½ to 33 cents per hour.

Civic employes at Brantford had their wages increased in August.

Civic employes at Hamilton, firemen, teamsters etc., had an increase of wages from March 1.

Civic employes at London received increases ranging from $10 to $400 a year.

Civic employes at Niagara Falls had their salaries increased in January.

Civic firemen and policemen at Windsor received an advance from April 1st, and other employes later in the year.

Civic employes at Welland had their wages increased in March.

Corporation laborers at Berlin received an increase of 10 cents per day of 9 hours.

Corporation laborers at Windsor obtained an advance from $1.50 to $1.75 per nine hour day.

Corporation laborers at Kingston received an increase of a cent an hour in June.

Cottonmill employees at Hamilton to the number of 1,000 had their wages increased five per cent. and their hours reduced three per week.

Cottonmill employes at Kingston had their wages increased 10 to 15 per cent. from April 1.

Cottonmill employes at Windsor had their wages increased 10 to 15 per cent. from April 1.

Departmental store employes, numbering 85 at St. Catharines obtained a reduction of one hour per day.

Electric trainmen at Niagara Falls were advanced 1 to 2 cents per hour from June 1.

Garment workers in Toronto to the number of 25 obtained an increase of about $1 per week in February.

Gilders and Picture frame makers in Toronto obtained in some cases an increase of $1 per week and a Saturday half-holiday without reduction of wages.

Grain elevator men at Fort William received in May an advance, laborers of 2½ cents per hour, and weighmen, winchmen, and millwrights of $10 per month.

Hod carriers at Kingston in April to the number of 75 had their wages increased from $1.70 to $2 per day, and their hours reduced from nine to eight.

Hod carriers at Berlin to the number of 75 had their wages raised from 20 to 22½ cents per hour from May 1.

Iron moulders at Berlin obtained an increase averaging $1.50 per week.

Iron moulders at Brantford received five per cent. increase.

Iron moulders at Guelph obtained increase of five per cent.

Iron and Steel Co., Hamilton, gave 200 employes an increase from 15 to 16½ cents per hour from April 8.

Iron workers (structural) in Toronto numbering 150 were advanced from 30 to 32½ cents per hour.

Knitting Mill hands at Hamilton, 15 in number, received in May an increase of 15 per cent. from May 17.

Laborers at the Hamilton Steel and Iron Works, to the number of 200, received an increase of 10 per cent. in April.

Lathers at Peterborough to the number of 25 received increase of wages from 25 to 28 cents from May 1.

Lathers to the number of 100 in Toronto had their wages increased from $3.20 to $3.50 from May 15.

Leather workers on horse goods at Gananoque, numbering 16, obtained an increase of 15 per cent. in May.

Leather workers on horse goods at two shops in Toronto received an increase of 10 per cent.

Light, heat and power plant employes at Kingston were granted five per cent. increase in wages.

Locomotive engineers and firemen on Michigan Central R. R. obtained an increase of $7.50 to $15 per month. Other employes also obtained increases.

Lumbermen in camps secured an increase of about $5 per month.

Machinists at Belleville to the number of 17 received an increase of 10 per cent. and a reduction of time to 59 hours from April 10.

Machinists on G. T. R. System obtained an increase.

Machinists on Pere Marquette Railway at St. Thomas received an increase in October of two cents per hour.

Maltsters in Toronto obtained an increase in October of $1 per week.

Marine and surface rock drillers in Amherstburg received 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Metal Polishers at Toronto obtained an increase of about 25 cents per day.

Painters and Paperhangers at Belleville received an increase of 25 cents per day.

Painters at Berlin obtained increase from 22½ to 25 cents per hour from May 1.

Painters at Port Arthur received an advance of 2½ cents per hour in April.

Painters at Hamilton to the number of 180 had their wages raised $1 per week in June.

Painters, decorators and paperhangers at Kingston to the number of 40 had their wages increased from $2 to $2.25 a day from April 1.

Picture frame workers and gilders to the number of 50 in the employ of two firms in Toronto were granted an increase of 15 per cent. Their wages were increased $1 per week in May.

Plasterers in Peterborough had their wages raised 15 cents a day.

Plasterers' laborers in Toronto numbering 120 obtained advance in June of ½ cent per hour, and time and a half for overtime.

Plumbers to the number of 45 at Hamilton secured an increase from 35 to 37½ cents an hour from May 27.

Plumbers to the number of 30 at London had their wages increased from 30 to 35 cents per hour, and their hours reduced from 49½ to 44 per week from May 6.

Plumbers at Niagara Falls had an advance from $2.50 to $2.75 per day from May 1.

Plumbers and steamfitters at Ottawa to the number of 135 had their wages advanced from 30 and 32 cents to 32 and 38 cents per hour from June 1.

Railway employees of G. T. R. and C. P. R. obtained considerable increases of varying amounts.

Rail trackmen at London, etc., got increase of 15 cents per day.

Railway employes in shops of Pere Marquette Railway received in October increases of one or two cents per hour.

Retail clerks at St. Catharines had their hours reduced 5½ per week in March.

Sawmill hands at Ottawa and vicinity to the number of 3,000 had an increase of wages from an average of $1.35 per day to an average of $1.60.

Sheet metal workers in Toronto numbering 150 obtained an increase of 2½ cents per hour in May.

Shoe lasters at Berlin obtained an increase from five to five and a half cents per pair, and shoe cullers an increase from ½ to 2 cents per pair on February 2. Other lasters on March 2 obtained an increase of 75 cents per week.

Steel workers at Hamilton to the number of 200 had their wages increased from 15 to 16½ cents per hour from April 8.

Stone cutters at Ottawa and Hull numbering 200 obtained an increase from 43 to 44 cents an hour from May 14.

Stove plate molders at Brantford numbering 70 received an increase of about five per cent. from May 20.

Stove plate molders at Guelph numbering nine had their wages increased 25 cents a day on time work and five per cent. on piece work.

Stove plate moulders at Hamilton numbering 70 obtained a minimum scale of $2.90 per day from May 1.

Stove plate molders at Weston, to the number of 50 received an increase averaging about $1 per week from May 1.

Street railway employes at Brantford received an increase of one cent per hour.

Street railway employes to the number of 300 at Ottawa obtained an increase of one cent. per hour from May 1.

Street railway employes at Peterborough received an increase of one cent an hour in October.

Street railway employes at St. Thomas numbering 30 received an increase of wages ranging from 1 to 2½ cents per hour from May 15.

Street railway employes in Toronto numbering 1,400 secured in July an advance in wages of 2 cents per hour all round.

Structural iron workers in Toronto numbering 150 had their wages increased from 30 to 32½ cents per hour in May.

Tailors at Berlin numbering 25 obtained an increase of 12 per cent. from May 6.

Tailors at Brantford numbering 73, had their wages increased, males, 2 cents, and females 5 cents per hour from March 11.

Tailors at Ottawa obtained an increase of about 75 per cent. in April.

Tailors at Windsor to the number of 60 had their wages increased five per cent. in November.

Teamsters at Brantford had their wages raised from 35 to 40 cents per hour in March.

Teamsters at Peterborough received increase to $3.65.

Teamsters at St. Catharines had their wages increased from $39 to $40 per month in April.

Typographers and allied trades at Brantford numbering 60 obtained a reduction of time from 8½ to 8 hours per day from July 1.

Typographers and allied trades at Guelph received an increase of 50 cents a week to be followed by further increases of 50 cents and $1 on subsequent years from October 1.

Typographers, etc., at London, to the number of 40, obtained an increase of $1 per week from July 1 to be followed by another dollar increase in a year. Job printers received an increase of $2 per week, and reduction from 54 to 51 hours.

Typographers at Ottawa had hours reduced.

Typographers at Fort William and Port Arthur obtained an agreement for an increase of 33 per cent. from January 1, 1908.

Typographers at Stratford had their time reduced from 8½ to 8 hours per day.

Typographers and allied trades at Toronto to the number of 1,200 had their time reduced from nine to eight hours per day in the book and job offices, and wages increased $3 a week in newspaper offices.

Wheelwrights at Merritton to the number of 50 received an increase of 12½ cents per day from May 8.

Winders in knitting mills at Hamilton obtained an increase of $1 per week.

Woodworkers to the number of 280 at Newmarket had their working time reduced by an hour a day for the first five days of week.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in his twenty-seventh report, presented at the annual convention of that body, held at Norfolk, Va., November 11th, 1907, gives the statistics for the year 1906. The figures will, no doubt, interest the wage-earners of Ontario, as showing the movements, changes of wages, hours of labor, benefits distributed, etc., by the international trades and labor unions of the United States and Canada. The following tables are from the report:

Charters.—Reports from the secretaries of 112 of our National and International Organizations furnish us with the information that there have been issued during the year 2,948 charters, and 1,663 surrendered. 1,250 of the charters surrendered were locals of the National and International Unions, and 413 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor.

Gain in Membership.—The gain in membership reported by the secretaries of the International Organizations and the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor over the membership on the first of September last year is 187,376, which certainly shows a healthy growth.

Strikes.—Full and complete reports have been received from 112 international organizations and from a number of local unions, which show that there were 1,433 strikes, in which there were 130,271 involved. Of that number 93,225 were benefited and 17,335 not benefited. The total cost of the strikes reported on was $3,090,359. Adding to that amount the donations made by local unions to other unions, we have a grand total of $3,290.-353 expended to sustain members on strike dur'ng the past year.

CHARTERS, MEMBERSHIP, STRIKES, ETC.

Organizations	Charters issued.	Charters surrendered.	Gain in Membership.	Number of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes compromised.	Strikes pending.	Strikes lost.	Reduction in hours per day.	Gain in wages per day.	Number Involved.	Number benefited.	Not benefited.	Donations to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
														$	$
American Federation of Labor	373	413	4,400	27	15			8			1,918	1,219	399		11,216 78
Actors	4	4		1*g*				1		33⅓%	180		180	4,000	
Asbestos Workers	3	4		1	1					50c	65	65			
Bakers	24	24		23	8	1		14*h*			296	33	263	1,618 20	
Barbers	35	14	1,623	2	2						466	466			
Bill Posters	2	2		1			1				12				200 00
Blacksmiths	100	10	2,500	30	26		4			10%	1,400	1,200	200		14,000 00
Boiler Makers	124	31	4,703	131	75	12	28	16		36c	4,949	2,603	1,605	60 00	34,921 24
Boot and Shoe Workers	29	20	943	12	9		1	2			540	357	183	15,000 00	37,072 68
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers	14	24		8	5	1	2		1	10%	1,198	798			4,571 20
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	11	10													
Broommakers	1	8		5	2			1	1	40c	225	175	50		687 70
Carpenters, Brotherhood	276	142	27,520	325	315	4	6							10,000 00	82,128 00
Carpenters, Amalgamated	12	2	2,921												2,710 46
Carriage and Wagon Workers	10		1,800	1	1					75c	165	165			
Carvers				1				1			96		96		4,539 35
Car Workers	33	18		7	3					20c	1,000	600			3,719 00
Cement Workers	34	14	500	1				1			60				
Chainmakers				1			1			10%				52 00	
Cigarmakers	16	11		116	106	2		8			8,511*a*	7,937	574	23,860 02	
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers	3	1	500	30	20	2		8	½ hr	10%	725	489	236		17,958 50
Compressed Air Workers	2	1	50											151 50	
Coopers	13	11		7	5	1		1		8%	318	280	38		600 00
Curtain Operatives, Lace		1	13	1					1	5%	10				
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers				1	1						50	50		10 00	
Electrical Workers	80	15	15,000	20	18	1		1		30c	15,000	14,500	500	18,000 00	30,000 00
Elevator Constructors	1		228	7	1	6				25c	359	359		50 00	
Engineers, Steam	33	9	1,567												
Engravers, Watch Case										10%				115 00	
Firemen	24	1	7,496	5	4		1		4	17%	1,223	1,110		4,500 00	4,926 00
Fitters, Steam	18	1	300	4	3			1		25c	300	275	25		
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees	8		250	2	2					16%	68	68			150 00
Foundry Employees	6	9		2	2					15c	167	167		255 00	580 00

CHARTERS, MEMBERSHIP, STRIKES, ETC.—*Continued.*

Organization.	Charters issued.	Charters surrendered.	Gain in Membership.	Number of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes compromised.	Strikes pending.	Strikes lost.	Reduction in hours per day.	Gain in wages per day.	Number involved.	Number benefited.	Not benefited.	Donations to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
														$	$
Freight Handlers	37	2	4,200	4	3	....	....	1	½ hr	25c	500	458	42	.....	200 00
Fur Workers	.....	1	100	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 00	.....
Garment Workers, United	35	23	22,649	7	5	1	....	2	1	10%	22,000	15,000	6,000	.....	10,000 00
Garment Workers, Ladies	21	6	2,000	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glass Bottle Blowers	6*b*	.....	450	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,360 00	.....
Glass Snappers	.....	.....	.....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	48	48	.....	.....	.....
Glass Workers, Amalgamated	9	6	160	3	.....	....	...	3	1	.....	496	50	446	.....	19,101.42
Glass Workers, Window	.....	.....	1,056	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glove Workers	4	1	80	2	1	....	1	....	.....	5 to 10%	60	40*f*	.....	.....	275 00
Gold Beaters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Granite Cutters	17	6	657	14	13	....	1	....	.....	.....	1,825	1,825	.....	.....	18,721 10
Grinders, Pocket Knife	1	.....	20	1	1	....	....	....	1	30c	26	26	.....	54 00	1,062 79
Grinders, Table Knife	1	.....	9	1	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	5,500 00
Hatters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,500 00	15,000 00
Hod Carriers	94	.....	5,581	4	4	....	....	....	1	.....	1,400	1,400	.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
Horse Shoers	10	.....	2,250	8	8	....	....	....	.....	50c	200	200	.....	.....	500 00
Hotel and Restaurant Employees	90	36	2,583	7	6	....	1	....	1	5%	1,052	800	.....	1,452 24	4,002 12
Iron and Steel Workers	13	15	.....	14	12	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	34,039 00
Jewelry Workers	3	2	.....	2	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	233	.....	....	350 00	854 00
Lathers	35	20	.....	11	.....	....	....	....	.....	10%	900	900	.....	.....	.....
Laundry Workers	24	26	.....	9	2	3	1	3	½ hr	.....	2,240	1,650	770	.....	4,098 50
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	8	8	.....	7	3	1	1	2	.....	10c	310	150	160	900 00	54,831 20
Leather Workers Amalgamated	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	....	....	.....	16⅔c	26	26	.....	.....	1,000 00
Lithographers	1	2	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2,118	.....	.....	.....	108,167 17
Lobster Fishermen	20	.....	800	2	.....	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Longshoremen	37	15	1,816	4	2	1	....	1	.....	5%	1,000	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....
Machine Printers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinists	70	21	20,000	140	120	6	....	....	1*e*	10%	15,000	12,000	....	54,781 00	193,411 00
Marble Workers	11	2	300	3	1	1	....	1	.....	25c	300	250	50	2,500 00	300 00
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	20	4	1,200	3	3	....	....	..	.....	10 to 40c	600	600	.....	.....	.....
Metal Polishers	30	15	2,000	30	19	8	....	3	.....	25 to 50c	1000	800	200	4,000 00	20,334 50
Metal Workers, Sheet	50	18	2,000	27	24	2	....	1	.....	10%	2,000	1,900	100	100 00	15,000 00
Mine Workers	213	201	4,675	.....	.....	....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,712 96

Moulders, Iron	18	6	5,000	46	12	4	....	9	1	25c	2,034	.....	.....	.....	487,425 94
Musicians	65	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters	188	107	7,890	120	95	20	....	5	½ hr	33½c	12,000	11,000	1,000	.....	.....
Paper Makers	22	5	.....	4	2	1	....	....	3	.....	1,800	300	1,500	.....	8,000 00
Pattern Makers	19	.....	1,800	17	16	1	....	....	.....	7%	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,509 38
Pavers and Rammermen	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paving Cutters	8	.....	400	4	3	....	1	....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	263 00
Photo Engravers	.....	.....	372	4	2	....	2	....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	4,112 83
Piano and Organ Workers	5	9	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	10%	1,100	200	900	1,673 50	51,626 40
Plate Printers	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers	76	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Post Office Clerks	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potters, Operative	5	2	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powder and High Explosive Workers	1	3	43	1	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	68	.....	68	18 10	475 00
Print Cutters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640 00	.....
Printing Pressmen	19	4	1,650	10	4	2	....	4	.....	12%	88	.....	.....	.....	3,047 00
Quarryworkers	20	7	500	7	5	1	....	1	1	10%	480	420	60	500 00	3,000 00
Railroad Telegraphers	14	.....	10,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000 00	.....
Railway Employees, Street	45	21	2,000	18	7	3	4	4	.....	.....	4,440	1,588	.....	.....	80,117 00
Roofers, Composition	2	2	.....	3	2	1	....	....	.....	25 to 40c	270	270	.....	.....	.....
Saw Smiths	.....	.....	8	1	.....	....	1	....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	3,500 00
Seamen	2	.....	3,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shingle Weavers	4	3	378	2	1	....	....	....	.....	50c	72	48	24	.....	400 00
Shipwrights	5	5	.....	11	6	....	....	2	.....	22½c	800	594	206	.....	.....
Slate and Tile Roofers	9	.....	100	12	10	....	2	....	1k	50c	300	200	100	.....	.....
Slate Workers	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	1,000 00	5,000 00
Spinners	4	.....	300	2	2	....	....	....	d	.....	60	60	.....	2,000 00	.....
Stage Employees	10	1	.....	4	2	1	1	....	.....	25%	600	500	.....	.....	6,750 00
Steel Plate Transferers	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	7	1	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,213 56
Stonecutters	14	3	1,974	10	4	3	....	3	.....	50c	1,000	750	.....	2,500 00	9,500 00
Stovemounters	5	2	43	4	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	2,130 00
Switchmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 to 70c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors	30	14	500	22	17	2	....	3	.....	25c	1,810	1,400	410	.....	21,275 00
Teamsters	112	142	.....	22	17	4	....	1	½ hr	22c	4,000	3,800	200	.....	39,000 00
Textile Workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tile Layers	4	.....	187	5	2	1	1	1	.....	25c	270	110	100	.....	1,500 00
Tin Plate Workers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	1	....	.....	25c	75	.....	.....	.....	800 00
Tip Printers	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....
Tobacco Workers	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 to 8%	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travellers Goods and Leather Novelty Workers	4	8	.....	7	1	2	....	4	about 20 min. per mem.	5%	896	246	650	68 00	1,785 85
Typographical Union	28	37	2,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,468,841 52
Upholsterers	6	.....	300	7	5	2	....	....	1 & 2	10 to 15%	400	400	.....	.....	5,020 00

CHARTERS, MEMBERSHIP, STRIKES, ETC. —*Continued.*

Organization.	Charters issued.	Charters surrendered.	Gain in Membership.	Number of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes compromised.	Strikes pending.	Strikes lost.	Reduction in hours per day.	Gain in wages per day.	Number involved.	Number benefited.	Not benefited.	Donations to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
														$	$
Weavers, Goring	7													10 00	
Weavers, Wire			12	1							17			43 00	2,393 29
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers	7	3		1				1		5 to 35c	3,000				2,081 90
Wood Workers	10	5		4	4					2 to 10%	300	300			2,000 00
Totals	2,948	1,663	187,376	1,433	1,071	106	66	124			130,271	93,225	17,335	199,993 86	3,090,359 34

a, 7,137 unionists, 1374 non-unionists; *b*, re-organized; *c*, for 1 local; *d*, 58-hour week law in Connecticut; *e*, for 20,000; *f* 20 still on strike; *g*, lock-out; *h*, lost and pending; *i*, general strike for eight-hour day; *k*, one local reduced hours from 10 to 9, all other locals have eight-hour day.

BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING YEAR.

Organizations.	Death benefits.	Death benefits members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Travelling benefits.	Tool insurance.	Unemployed benefits.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Actors	500 00		300 00			
Bakers and Confectioners	850 00	300 00	2,950 20			
Barbers	12,335 00		36,461 43			
Bookbinders	4,500 00					
Boot and Shoe Workers	14,525 00		81,824 99	800 00		
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	13,200 00					
Carpenters, Brotherhood	251,574 79	35,450 00	100,000 00			
Carpenters, Amalgamated	1,775 50		6,843 14		7,256 61	11,326 29
Car Workers	250 00		500 00			
Carvers, Wood	3,348 00				750 90	
Chainmakers				1,200 00		278 00
Cigarmakers	209,148 41		174,337 90			15,005 50
Clerks	5,375 00		14,050 00			
Compressed Air Workers	1,348 75		400 00	810 00		290 00
Cutting Die and Cutter Mkrs.	50 00					
Electrical Workers	10,700 00		30,000 00			
Engravers, Watch Case	100 00		89 00	32 00		
Foundry Employes	650 00					
Freight Handlers	3,000 00		1,500 00	300 00	24 00	
Fur Workers	200 00			43 00		
Glass Bottle Blowers	54,000 00					
Glass Snappers				300 00		
Glass Workers, Amalgamated	501 45					
Glass Workers, Window	20,900 00					
Glove Workers	100 00					
Granite Cutters	19,727 08					
Grinders, Pocket Knife			275 00			
Grinders, Table Knife	300 00					
Hatters	30,000 00					
Hod Carriers	2,475 00					
Hotel and Restaurant Employees	21,450 00		19,234 00			
Iron and Steel Workers	4,700 00					
Jewelry Workers	100 00		262 00			49 50
Lathers	5,100 35					
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	2,825 09		11,095 00			
Lithographers	17,500 00					
Machinists	39,800 00		22,855 96			
Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen	1,700 00					
Metal Polishers	4,050 00					
Metal Workers, Sheet	10,000 00					
Moulders, Iron	68,316 30		185,865 50			
Painters	50,750 00	6,025 00				
Pattern Makers	1,275 00		6,908 99		2,895 35	
Paving Cutters	1,475 00					
Photo-Engravers	1,650 00					
Piano and Organ Workers	4,420 00	400 00	7,268 66			
Print Cutters	600 00					35 00
Printing Pressmen	12,145 00					
Quarry Workers	2,725 00					
Railroad Telegraphers	65,800 00					
Railway Employees, Street	17,600 00					
Sawsmiths	1,200 00					
Shingle Weavers	525 25					
Shipwrights	1,800 00					
Slate and Tile Roofers	700 00					

BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING YEAR.—*Continued.*

Organizations.	Death benefits.	Death benefits members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Travelling benefits.	Tool insurance.	Unemployed benefits.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Slate Workers	400 00	150 00				
Spinners	3,000 00	250 00				
Steel Plate Transferers				50 00		
Stereotypers and Electrotypers	2,400 00					
Stonecutters	10,000 00					
Stove Mounters	1,600 00					
Tailors	12,244 25					
Tobacco Workers	1,900 00		8,127 00			
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers	180 00		320 00			
Typographical Union	39,270 00					
Weaving, Goring	100 00					
Weavers, Wire	425 00		1,067 25			
Wood Workers	4,900 00					
Total	1,076,060 22	42,575 00	712,536 02	3,535 00	10,926 86	26,984 29

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP PAID UPON 1897-1907.

Year.	No.
1897	264,825
1898	278,016
1899	349,422
1900	548,321
1901	787,537
1902	1,024,399
1903	1,465,800
1904	1,676,200
1905	1,494,300
1906	1,454,200
1907	1,538,970

THE LAWS RELATING TO LABOR—CHRONOLOGY OF ONTARIO LABOR LAW.

Apprentices' and Minors' Act. Passed, 1871. Amended, 1874. Cap. 161, R.S.O., 1897.

Mechanics' and Wage-earners' Liens. Passed, 1873. Amended, 1874, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1896, 1897. Cap. 153, R.S.O., 1897, 1901, 1902, 1904.

Master and Servant Act. Passed, 1873. Amended, 1886. Cap. 157, R.S.O., 1897, 1901, 1904.

Immigration Aid Societies' Act. Passed, 1873. Cap. 212, R.S.O., 1897, 1904, repealed 1905.

Act to Facilitate the Adjustment of Disputes between Masters and Workmen. Passed, 1873. Cap. 159, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Innkeepers. Passed, 1874. Amended, 1882. Cap. 187, R.S.O., 1897, 1904, 1907.

Act Respecting Public Meetings. Cap. 230, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Threshing Machines. Passed, 1874. Cap. 265, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Co-operative Associations. Passed, 1880. Amended, 1884. Cap. 202, R.S.O., 1897, 1904, 1905, repealed 1907 (see Companies' Act).

Act Respecting Safety of Railway Employees. Passed, 1881, Cap. 207, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Accidents to Employees on Railways. Passed, 1881. Cap. 266, R.S.O., 1897.

Bureau of Industries. Established, 1882.

Act Respecting Pawnbrokers. Passed, 1884. Cap. 188, R.S.O., 1897, 1907.

Factories Act. Passed, 1884. Amended, 1887, 1889, 1895. Cap. 246, R.S.O., 1897. Further amended, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905.

Act Respecting Wages. Passed, 1888. Cap. 156, R.S.O., 1897, 1899.

Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. Passed, 1886. Amended, 1887, 1893, 1896, 1899. Cap. 160, R.S.O., 1897.

Lord's Day Observance Act. Passed, 1885. Cap. 246, R.S.O., 1897, 1903, 1904.

Shops Regulation Act. Passed, 1888. Amended, 1889-1897. Cap. 257, R.S.O., 1897. Further amended, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1904.

Egress from Public Buildings. Passed, 1888. Cap. 263, R.S.O., 1897.

Trades Disputes Act. Passed, 1890. Amended, 1894, 1897, Cap. 158, R.S.O., 1897. Further amended, 1902.

Woodmen's Lien Act. Passed, 1891. Amended, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1899. Cap. 154, R.S.O., 1897, 1903.

Act Respecting Stationary Engineers. Passed, 1891. Cap. 185, R.S.O., 1897, 1906, 1907.

Mines' Act. Passed, 1892. Cap. 36, R.S.O., 1897, 1905, 1906, repealed.

Matters under Municipal Act. 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1898. Cap. 223, R.S.O., 1897, 1904, 1905, 1906.

Insurance by Trade Unions. Passed, 1892. Amended, 1897. Cap. 203, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting School for Artisans. Passed, 1892. Amended, 1895. Cap. 223, R.S.O., 1897.

Act Respecting Lien for Wages on Street Railways. Passed, 1895. Cap. 208, R.S.O., 1897, 1906. (See Railway Act).

Labor on Public Works. Passed, 1896. Amended, 1897. Cap. 155, R.S.O., 1897, 1900.

Act Respecting Liability of Directors' Companies for Wages. Passed, 1896 Sec. 85, Cap. 191, R.S.O. 1897. Repealed 1907. (See Companies' Act.)

Act Respecting Liability of Mining Companies for Wages. Passed, 1896. Cap. 197, R.S.O., 1897, 1906. (See Mines Act.)

Act Respecting Technical Schools. Passed, 1897.

Act Respecting Immigration of Children. Passed, 1897. Cap. 262, R.S.O., 1897.

Resolution Respecting Fair Wages on Public Works. Passed, 1900.

Act Creating Bureau of Labor. Passed, 1900.

Act Respecting Mines. Passed, 1906.

Act Respecting Steam, Electric and Street Railways. Passed, 1906.

Act for Appointment of Railway and Municipal Board. (Trade Disputes provisions.) Passed, 1906. Amended, 1907.

Act Respecting Joint Stock and Other Companies. Passed, 1907.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

ONTARIO.

Stationary Engineers.

It was enacted that stationary engineers should not have charge of a steam plant without certificate of qualification. There is to be a Board of Examiners to grant certificates. Exception is made in favor of those now holding certificates of qualification from any association of stationary engineers in the Province, or a marine or locomotive engineer's certificate, or who shall be in charge of any steam plant of 25-horse power or over operating in the Province of Ontario, or who has had at least two years' experience in the operation of a steam plant of 25-horse power or over in the Province of Ontario, if such persons apply to the Board for certificate. The Act does not apply to a steam plant of less capacity than 50-horse power, nor to a steam heating plant operating at a pressure not exceeding 20 pounds, nor to a locomotive or steamboat engine. It is to come into force on July 1, 1908.

Liability of Directors.

By Section 94 of the Companies Act of 1907 Directors are made jointly and severally liable to the laborers, servants and apprentices of the company for all debts not exceeding one year's wages due for services.

Child Labor.

On February 13, 1907, a special committee of the Ontario Legislature was appointed for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into the administration of the Ontario law with reference to child labor. The resolution adopted by the House was as follows:—"That in the opinion of the House some enquiry should be made as to the effect of the existing laws relating to and affecting the employment in manual and other physical labor of young persons of both sexes, and that therefore this subject be referred for

enquiry, and report to a special committee composed of the following members: Messrs. Monteith, Pyne, Patinson, McNaught, Dargavel, Preston (Durham), Studholme, Preston (Brant), Pease and Tudhope, with power to the said committee to send for persons, papers and records."

The committee held its first meeting on March 8, with the Minister of Agriculture in the chair. Among those who gave evidence were the factory inspectors of the Province, the superintendent of neglected children, the chief health officer, and several educational and health authorities. The report of the committee was presented to the House on March 27. It stated that the law in regard to the employment of children in factories and shops had been well enforced, and that with the co-operation of employers, conditions had been greatly improved. Though there was nothing in Ontario to be compared with the conditions which had given rise to agitation in England and the United States, nevertheless certain abuses had arisen because the laws were not sufficiently comprehensive, and because the compulsory education law had lacked adequate enforcement. When occasionally necessary for a child to find employment at an early age because dependent upon himself or having others dependent upon him, the labor should be regulated so as to do as little harm as possible and to lead to the development of the child's faculties. Another phase of the subject was that child labor tended to reduce the wages of adult labor. Legislation should aim at placing such restrictions on youthful labor that employers would give the preference to more mature help. The existing laws lacked uniformity, the limit under the Shops Act being 10 years, and under the Factories Act 14, and the Shops Act should be brought into conformity with the Factories and Truancy Acts. An extension of the Act was needed to include family work under sweat-shop conditions in dwelling houses. Provision should be made for the inspection of hotels, concert halls, amusement resorts, etc., where children were employed. The Acts respecting shops and factories should be revised and consolidated, and the staff of inspectors should be made adequate. The Truancy Act was in most parts inoperative, and rural municipalities ignored it. The law should be made more effective, and municipalities should be compelled to enforce it, or the Government should assume the duty. As to age and schooling certificates, parents frequently gave false certificates, and some employers did not scruple to employ those under age. Children between 14 and 16 should be compelled to present certificates of legal age on making application for employment, and the employment without them should be forbidden. The certificates should be signed by the superintendent or principal of the school, or some officer appointed for the purpose, and should certify that the applicant was 14, and could read and write English. For females the age limit in shops and factories should be raised to 16. As youthful labor was closely associated with adult labor, a sudden shortening of the hours of work might be difficult, but they should not be for more than 11 hours in one day, or 60 hours per week, and neither sex under 16 should be employed between 6.30 p.m. and 6.30 a.m. in the factory, or at piece work at home or elsewhere. In canning factories employment upder 12 should be forbidden, and under 14 should be restricted, being forbidden between 6.30 p.m. and 6.30 a.m., the working period being only from June 15 to October 1. Children under 16 should be forbidden to operate elevators or drive delivery wagons. Children under 18 should not be permitted to work in breweries, distilleries, liquor bottling works, etc., the provision of the Liquor License Act that children should not be employed in the sale of liquor to be made to cover the delivery of liquor, and the age limit made 16. News-

boys and others of 10 years and upwards working after school hours should be forbidden to work after 7 p.m.; boys who perform such work as a calling should come under the general regulation fixing the age limit at 14 for day and 16 for night work. The employment of children as acrobats, tumblers, etc., should be forbidden, also the attendance of children under 14 at theatrical performances, unless with parents or guardians. With regard to families in absolute need of the children's wages, it would be better to provide for them from the public funds, than that opportunities for the proper development of the children should be prevented. The co-operation of the other Provinces in securing more uniform enactments should be sought.

As the revision of the law would be impracticable in the season of 1907, the recommendations were submitted with a view to the enactment of a comprehensive measure dealing with child labor and factory and shop inspection at the next season of the Legislature.

CANADA.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

This measure is a natural sequence of the Conciliation Act of 1900 and the Railway Labor Disputes Act of 1903, both of which are now incorporated in the Conciliation and Labor Act, Cap. 96 of the R. S. C. 1906. The new Act requires that any dispute arising in connection with the class of industries commonly called public utilities, shall be submitted to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Section 5 provided:—"Whenever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the Minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which Board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act, provided, however, that in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labor Act." Section 56 provides:—"It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lock-out, or for any employee to go on strike on account of any dispute, prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this Act, or prior to or during a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labor Act."

The Act provides for the appointment of a Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, to whom shall be forwarded all applications for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and who shall receive and register and generally deal with all applications for reference of such disputes, and shall at once bring to the attention of the Minister of Labor every such application. The Governor-General-in-Council, in whose hands the appointment of the Registrar was vested under the Act, has appointed the Deputy Minister of Labor to the office.

The Minister of Labor shall, within 15 days from the date at which he receives an application for the appointment of a Board, if satisfied that the provisions of the Act apply, establish such Board under his hand and seal of office. The Board shall consist of three members, who shall be appointed by the Minister. One shall be appointed on the recommendation of the employer concerned in the dispute, one on the recommendation of the employees so concerned, and the third on the recommendation of these two.

The party making application for the Board may make his recommendation for a representative at the time his application is forwarded, but in any event both parties to the dispute must make their respective recommendations within five days after being required to do so by the Minister, and in the event of their failing to do so, the Minister is empowered to select and appoint a fit person to act. Similarly, if the two representatives of the parties to the dispute have not, at the end of five days after their appointment, recommended a third member of the Board, the Minister is authorized to select and appoint such third member. The third member of the Board is to be chairman. The applicant shall send a copy of the application to the other party to the dispute. Forms of application can be obtained from the Registrar.

Upon the appointment of the Board, the Registrar is to forward to the chairman a copy of the application for the appointment of the Board, and of the statement of the respective parties on the subject of a reference under the Act, where the number of employees affected is less than 10. In the course of the investigation that follows, "the Board may make all such suggestions and to all sch things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute," and if a settlement of a dispute is arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the Board, a memorandum of the settlement is to be drawn up by the Board and signed by the parties, and may be made binding if the parties agree, and a copy of the memorandum with a report of the proceedings is to be forwarded to the Minister. If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to theBoard, the Board is to make a full report thereon to the Minister, and make such recommendation as it sees fit for the settlement of the dispute; and when it is deemed expedient to do so, is also to state the period during which the proposed settlement shall continue in force and the date from which it shall commence. This report is to be sent to the Registrar, and similarly a minority report may be made by a dissenting member of the Board. The Board will have the right to investigate, and to allow those whom it may indicate to investigate, all books, documents, etc., brought before the board, but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except so far as the Board deems expedient, be made public. Provision is made for the payment of witnesses and for imposing penalties when the summons or order of the Court has been disobeyed, or where any person may be guilty of contempt of the Board. The Board is invested with power to enter, or to authorize others to enter, any premises associated with the dispute which has been referred to it, and may there pursue its investigation. Any party to the reference may be represented before the Board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor, where allowed, and such counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the Board only with the consent of the parties to the dispute, and notwithstanding such consent, the Board may decline to allow such appearance. Members of the Board must be British subjects, though not necessarily residents of Canada. The sittings of the Board are to be fixed as to time and place by the chairman, and the proceedings conducted in public, unless the Board of its own motion or by request of any of the parties to the dispute, directs that they be held in private. The Board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it deems frivolous or trivial, also it may with the consent of the Minister of Labor, employ competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports of either party, and to advise upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation.

The Act requires employers and employees coming within its scope to give at least 30 days' notice of any intended change affecting conditions of employment as to wages or hours.

Pending the proceedings before a Board, the relation to each other of the parties to the dispute shall remain unchanged, and neither party shall be concerned in doing directly or indirectly anything tending to promote a strike or lock-out. It is provided that it shall be an indictable offence for either party to a dispute to use this or any provision of the Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay.

Any employer declaring or causing a lock-out contrary to the provisions of the Act becomes liable to a fine not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 for each day or part of a day that such lock-out exists, while any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act becomes liable to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50 for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike. It is also provided that any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lock-out, or any employee to go on or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of the Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000.

Though the finding of the Board is not in itself binding, and when delivered leaves the parties to the dispute free to take such actions as they may respectively choose, yet either party to the dispute may agree to be bound by the award or recommendation of the Board, and if the other party agree in like manner then the recommendation shall be made a rule of a Court of Record on the application of either party as shall be binding on both parties, as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a Court of Record.

The Act does not contemplate that the Department of Labor or any other Department, shall institute proceedings when the provisions are believed to have been infringed. Any individual may lay the information necessary to such proceedings as in the case of any other infringement of the law in a procedure for enforcing penalties.

Section 63 allows for a reference under the Act of disputes occurring in industries other than those associated with public utilities; and provides for such variations in the machinery as may be necessary to cover the case, viz., an agreement to allow such references to be forwarded to the Registrar, who will communicate it to the other party to the dispute, and if the other party similarly agrees, the present Act applies as in the case of public utility industries and from the time the parties to such a dispute have been notified by the Registrar that in consequence of their mutual agreement, the dispute has been brought under the Act, and any lockout or strike that may exist in connection therewith shall forthwith cease.

ALBERTA.

In an Act respecting railways, the wages of the laborers employed on the construction of railway lines subsidized by the Province are protected by a clause guaranteeing the payment of the current or fair rate of wages in the district in which the work is being performed. By another clause in the same Act, no agreement is permitted between a railway company and its employees relieving the former from liability for personal injury to any workman, and contributions by the company to the funds of any insurance or provident Society, whereby conpensation is made to an employee sustaining injury, do not in any way release the company from liability for damages for personal injury.

In an Assignment Act, a clause is inserted giving to workmen's wages for a period not exceeding three months a privileged claim in assignments for the benefit of creditors.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By the Labor Regulation Act, it was provided that no person should be employed in or about a smelter for more than 8 hours in the 24, under heavy penalties for both employer and employee.

By an amendment to the Shop Regulation Act certain municipalities were empowered to close shops at 5 o'clock. Municipalities throughout the Province were given the right to pass by-laws providing for one or more half holidays in any week.

Curfew districts were empowered to be formed on the petition of four-fifths of the inhabitants when it would be unlawful for a child under 14 to be abroad without a parent or guardian. Children employed in industrial establishments are exempted.

MANITOBA.

Municipalities were empowered to erect and operate coal and wood sheds.

Extended powers were given to municipalities to operate telephone and telegraph systems.

A resolution was adopted by the Legislature that all Government contracts shall in future contain clauses for the securing of the payment of fair wages to workmen.

An amendment to the Execution Act provided greater protection for wages.

Municipalities were empowered to carry on local improvements by day labor, to purchase plant and materials and hire labor.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

By an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, it was provided that in work done by contract in the case of contirbutory liability by a fellow employee of the workman injured, the person for whom the work is done, is liable to pay compensation as if the workman had been directly employed by him.

QUEBEC.

The Industrial Establishment Act was amended raising the age limit for the employment of boys from 13 to 14. Children and girls under 16, employed in industrial establishments and not able to read and write are to attend night schools.

New provisions were established in regard to the inspection of steam boilers, motors and steam pipes.

A special commission was appointed to inquire into the means best adapted to afford protection against accidents to workmen and other employees, as well as to the general public, and to frame rules determining the remedies and legal relations resulting from accidents in connection with labor.

An Act was passed restricting the performance of industrial work on the Lord's day. Persons observing the seventh day are permitted to work on Sunday, provided they do not disturb other persons in the observance of the first day of the week as a holiday and the place of work is not open for business.

SASKATCHEWAN.

A Mechanics' Liens Act was passed making stringent provisions for the protection of wage-earners, and applying to chattels as well as real estate.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

In September, 1906, at an International Conference at Berne, the European powers, including the United Kingdom, signed a convention to prohibit night work by women, with a few exceptions.

At the same Conference a number of the powers signed a Convention to prohibit the use of white phosphorus for matches. The United Kingdom undertook to adhere when Japan, Austro-Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, etc. gave their adhesion. The Canadian authorities have been consulted as to adhesion to this convention.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Frauds on Emigrants.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom in an amendment to the Merchant Shipping Act enacted as follows:

"If any person by any false representation, fraud or false pretence, induces or attempts to induce any person to emigrate or to engage a steerage passage in any ship, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50 or to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a period not exceeding three months."

Workmen's Compensation Act.

On July 1, 1907, the Workmen's Compensation Act, passed in 1906 came into operation. The Act is made to apply practically to all workpeople, including seamen, clerks, shopmen, professional footballers and cricketers, organists and domestic servants. The only persons specifically excluded are persons employed otherwise than in manual labor, whose remuneration exceeds £250 a year, outworkers, members of a police force, members of the employer's family living in the employer's house, and persons casually employed for some purpose not connected with the employer's trade or business. The minimum period of incapacity entitling to a weekly period is reduced from a fortnight to one week, and where the incapacity lasts two weeks or more, the weekly payments are to commence from the date of the injury instead of from a fortnight after that date. Where an injured workman is under 21 years and his earnings are less than 20 shillings a week compensation may be awarded him up to the rate of 100 per cent. instead of 50 per cent. of his weekly earnings, provided that the weekly payment does not exceed 10 shillings.

The Act is also extended to include the contracting of certain diseases due to the nature of an employment among personal injuries arising out of the employment. These diseases are antrax, poisoning by lead, mercury, phosphorus or arsenic ankyloslomiasis, with power to the Home Secretary to extend the Act to other diseases.

To the list of "dependants entitled to compensation in the case of the death of a workman, are added an illegitmate child, or grand child of the deceased, when such child was dependent on his earnings, and the parent or grandparent of the workman, where the workman was illegitimate and the parent or grandparent was so dependent.

Notice of Accidents.

An Act came into force at the beginning of the year providing that notice must be given to the inspector of all accidents in factories or workshops, whether personal injury is caused or not, in all cases of (1) Bursting of a revolving vessel, wheel, emery wheel or grindstone moved by mechanical power; (2) Breaking of a rope, chain or other appliance used in raising or lowering persons or goods by aid of mechanical power; (3) Fire affecting any room in which persons are employed and causing complete suspension of ordinary work for not less than 24 hours. There are similar provisions in respect to appliances in mines, and in cases of ignition of gas or dust and of inrush of water from old workings.

Fair Wages in Government Contracts.

The Treasury has appointed a Committee to consider the working of the Fair Wages resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1891, as embodied in Government contracts and to report whether any administrative changes are desireable in order to enable the objects of the resolution to be more effectually attained.

AUSTRALIA.

Queensland.

An Act was passed extending Workmen's Liens.

South Australia.

Provision was made for buildings for shearers apart from the shearing sheds with proper accommodation for sleeping, cooking, and eating, and for other conveniences.

Victoria.

An Act was passed to prevent the use of dangerous lifts or elevators, and providing for inspection.

CAPE COLONY.

An Act was passed for regulating Registry or Employment Offices, and requiring that a license must be obtained for conducting one.

Municipal Councils were authorized within certain limits to fix the hours for opening and closing shops, those having druggists' licenses being excepted.

NEW ZEALAND.

An Act was passed providing for the appointment of scaffolding inspectors; requiring that before the erection of a scaffold twenty-four hours' notice in writing must be given to the inspector, except in case of lightning, explosion, fire or tempest, when construction may begin immediately after notice is given, and making the scaffolding and gear subject to the instructions of the inspector. Regulations for scaffolding, etc., may be made by order-in-council.

LIST OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

WITH NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GENERAL SECRETARIES, HAVING SUBORDINATE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, P. M. Draper. Box 1,017, Ottawa, Ont.

American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, 423 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Actors' National Protective Union, Lew Morton, 8 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

Allied Metal Mechanics' International Association, John E. Devlin, 421 Valentine Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Asbestos Workers of America, P. G. Jessen, 320 South Garrison Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Bakers' and Confectioners' International Journeymen, F. H. Harzbecker, 161 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen, Jacob Fischer, Box 517, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, W. J. Murray, Broadway Theatre Building, New York.

Brushmakers' International Union, J. M. McElroy, 1,822 Stiles Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of, G. J. Warner, Rooms 570-585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Blast Furnace Workers and Smelters of America, International Association, William J. Clarke, 128 Sandusky Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, W. J. Gilthorpe, Room 314 Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood. of, J. W. Dougherty, Room 210, 132 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, C. L. Baine, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workers, International Union of, Jos. Prœbstle, Rooms 109-110 Oddfellows' Temple, corner Elm and 7th Streets, Cincinati, O.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, International Alliance, George Hodge, Rooms 509-10 Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of, J. J. McNamara, 422 American Central Life Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Broommakers' International Union, Oliver A. Brower, 14 Swan Street, Box 536, Amsterdam, N.Y.

Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, William Dobson, Room 307, Unity Building, East Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Builders' Laborers' International Union, H. A. Stemburgh, 423 Waverly Street, Waverly, N.Y.

Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood, Frank Duffy, P.O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society, Thomas Atkinson, 332 East 93rd Street, New York, N.Y.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of, H. Ullner, 1,122 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, International, J. H. Brinkman, 520 Sixth Street, Washington, D.C.

Carvers' (Wood) Association of North America (International), John S. Henry, 1,220 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Carworkers, International Association of, G. W. Gibson, Rooms 1,205-6 Scar Building, 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Chainmakers' National Union of U. S. of America, C. C. Miller, 162 Winconsin Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Compressed Air Workers, International Union, Mat. Moriarty, 41 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Curtain (Lace) Amalgamated, Operators of America, W. Barland, 2,829 North Reese Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' International Union, J. J. Brady, 34 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America, George W. Perkins, Room 820 Monon Block, 320 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks' (Retail) International Protective Association, Max Morris, Box 1,581, Denver, Col.

Coopers' International Union of North America, James A. Cable, Meriwether Building, Kansas City, Kansas.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The, Wesley Russell, 520 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, Max Zuckerman, 62 E. Fourth Street, New York, N.Y,

Conductors, Order of Railroad, W. J. Maxwell, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of, Peter W. Collins, Pilick Buildings, Springfield, Ill.

Engineers, International Union of Steam, R. A. McKee, 606 Main St., Peoria, Ill.

Engineers, Locomotive, Brotherhood of, M. H. Shay, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elevator Constructors, International Union, W. Young, 1,906 South Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Firemen, Locomotive, Brotherhood of, F. W. Arnold, Peoria, Ill.

Firemen, Stationary, Int. Bro. of, C. L. Shamp, Room 2-4, 2,502 N. 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's Union of America, J. J. Flynn, 210 S. Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.

Fur Workers of the U. S. and Can., Int. Association, A. V. McCormack, P. O. Box, 124, Toronto, Canada.

Firemen and Engineers, Locomotive, Brotherhood of, W. S. Carter, Peoria, Ill.

Flour and Cereal Mill Employes' International Union, A. E. Kellington, 122 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fitters' (Steam and Hot Water) International Association, W. F. Costello, 188 Crown Street, Newhaven, Conn.

Foundry Employes, International Brotherhood of, G. Bechtold, 1,310 Franklyn Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Glass Workers (Window), Amalgamated, of America, A. L. Faulkner, Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Glove Workers' International Union of America, Agnes Nestor, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Jas. Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.

Gold Beaters' National Protective Union of America, Thos. Delaney, 88 Barrow Street, New York.

Grinders and Finishers' National Union (Pocket Knife), F. A. Didsbury, 508 Brook Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

Grinders' National Union (Table Knife), J. F. Gleason, 76 Chestnut St,. Bristol, Conn.

Garment Workers of America, B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York, N.Y.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies, John Alex. Dyche, 25-27 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada, William Launer, Room 930, Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass Snappers' National Protective Association of America (Window), L. L. Jacklin, Kane, Pa.

Glass Workers, Amalgamated Association, International, William Figolah 3,257 Union Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Glass Workers' (flint) International, John L. Dobbins, Room 316, Bissel Block, Pittsburg, Pa.

Hatters of North America (United), Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, Room 15, New York, N.Y.

Horseshoers, International Journeymen, Roady Kenehan, 1,548 Wazee Street, Denver, Col.

Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union of America, H. A. Stemburgh, Wilting Block, Syracuse, N.Y.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Bartenders' International Alliance, Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Moulders' International Union of North America, E. J. Denney, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Amalgamated Association, J. Williams, Water Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jewelry Workers' International Union, William F. Schade, 3,032 North, Box 141, Philadelphia, Pa.

Knights of Labor, I. D. Chamberlin, 43 B Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

Lathers' International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal, R. V. Brandt, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Laundry Workers' International Union, J. J. Manning, 602 Second Avenue, Troy, N.Y.

Lake District International Seamen's Union, 121 N. Desplaines Street, Chicago, Ill.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood, J. J. Pfeiffer, Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Leather Workers' Amalgamated International Union of America, John Roach, Box 414, Newark, N.J.

Lithographers' International P. & B. Association of U. S. and Canada, J. J. McCafferty, Germania Bank Building, Spring Street and Bowery, New York.

Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association, J. B. Webster, Vinal Haven, Me.

Longshoremen, International Association, J. J. Joyce, Elks Temple, Detroit, Mich.

Machine Printers and Color Mixers of U. S., C. McCrory, 352 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Machinists, International Association of, George Preston, 402 McGill Building, Washington, D.C.

Maintenance of Way Employes' International Brotherhood, C. Boyle, 604 Benoist Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Marble Workers' International Association, S. C. Hogan, 632 Eagle Avenue, New York.

Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Workmen, International Union, Homer D. Call, Lock Box 317, Syracuse, N.Y.

Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brassworkers' Union, C. R. Atherton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Metal Workers of America (United), International Union, C. O. Sherman, 148 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mine Workers of America (United), William B. Wilson, 1,106 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Musicians, American Federation of, Owen Miller, 3,535 Pine Street, Broadway and Markets Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Metal Workers' International Alliance of Amalgamated Sheet, J. E. Bray, 325 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Pavers and Rammermen, International Union of, J. E. Pritchard, 25 Third Avenue, New York.

Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. and Canada, J. Sheret, Lock Box, 116 Albion, N.Y.

Post Office Clerks, National Federation of, G. F. Pfeiffer, 377 Albion Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Potters, National Brotherhood of, E. Menge, Box 181, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, J. G. McCrindle, Gracedale, Pa.

Plasterers' International Association (Operative). W. A. O'Keefe 301-3-A Park Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Painters', Decorators' and Paperhangers' Brotherhood of America, J. C. Skemp, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Indiana.

Paper Makers' United Brotherhood of America. J. J. O'Connor, 22 Smith Building, Watertown, N.Y.

Patternmakers' League of North America, Jas. Wilson, 403 Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America, Chas. Dold, 40 Seminary Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Plate Printers' (Steel and Copper), International Union of America, T. L. Mahan, 319 S. Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.

Plumbers', Gasfitters', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers, United Association of United States and Canada, T. M. Dooley, 401-6 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Printing Pressmen, International Union, Patrick J. McMullen, Room 703 Lyric Theatre Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Photo Engravers' Union of N.A., H. E. Gudbrandson, 2,830 Fourteenth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Quarryworkers' International Union of North America, P. F. McCarthy, Scampini Building, Barre, Vermont.

Railway Employes (Street and Electric), Amalgamated Association, W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Block Detroit, Mich.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of, L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of, A. E. King, Cleveland, Ohio.

Railroad, Freight, and Baggagemen, Brotherhood of America, John T. Watzl, Lancaster, Pa.

Roofers (Composition), Damp and Fireproof Workers of U. S. and Canada, International Brotherhood, H. Sands, 236 Washington Street, Newark, N.J.

Rubber Workers' Amalgamated Union of America, Clarence E. Akerstrom, 25 Grant Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Sheet Metal Workers' Amalgamated International Alliance, John E. Bray, 313 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Sawsmiths' National Union, Charles G. Wertz, 351 South Illinois street Indianapolis, Ind.

Seamen's International Union of America. W. H. Frazer, Lewis St., Boston, Mass.

Shingle Workers' International Union of America, J. E. Campbell, 405 American National Bank Building, Everett, Wash.

Shipwrights' Joiners' and Caulkers' International Union of America, J. Durrett, 108 Marshal St., Elizabeth, N.J.

Slate and Tile Roofers' International Union of America, W. W. Clark, 1,460 St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

Stonecutters' (Journeymen) Association of North America, Jas. F. McHugh, Drawer 2,348, Washington, D.C.

Slate Workers International Union of, T. H. Palmer, Pen Argyle, P.A.

Spinners' International Union, S. Ross, Box 337, New Bedford, Mass.

Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America, F. D. Tichenor 530 Kosciwks St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Stage Employees' (Theatrical), International Alliance, Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, State and Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' International Union of North America, George W. Williams, 665 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

Switchmen's Union of North America, M. R. Welch, 326 Mooney Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

Stove Mounters' International Union, J. H. Kaefer, 166 Concord Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Tailors' (Journeymen) Union of America, John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.

Teamsters, International Brotherhood of, Thos. L. Hughes 147 Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Textile Workers, United, of America, Albert Hibbert, P.O. Box 742 Fall River, Mass.

Tile Layers' and Helpers' (Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic), International Union, James P. Reynolds 108 Corry street, Alleghany, Penn.

Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association of America, C. E. Lawyer, Reilly Block, Wheeling, W.Va.

Tip Printers' International Brotherhood, T. J. Carolan 70 Bruce St., Newark, N.J.

Tobacco Workers, International Union of, E. Lewis Evans, Room 56, American National Bank Building, 3rd and Main Streets, Louisville, Kentucky.

Typographical Union, International, J. W. Bramwood, Rooms 640-50 Newton-Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America, Charles J. Gille, 1,533 North Eighteenth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Upholsterers' International Union of America, Anton J. Engel, 28. Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

Weavers' Amalgamated Association Elastic Goring, Alf. Haughton, 50 Cherry St., Brockton, Mass.

Weavers' Protective Association, American, Wire, E. E. Desmond, 138 Skiliman Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Woodmen and Sawmill Workers' International Brotherhood, E. G. Pape, 1,609 Fifth St., Eureka, Cal.

Woodworkers' Amalgamated International Union of America, Jno. G. Meiler, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF LABOR BUREAUS AND WHEN ORGANIZED.

During the past thirty years labor's interests have become so important a factor with representative Governments throughout the world that they deemed it necessary to create Labor Bureaus for the purpose of collecting accurate statistics of the progress of a nation's prosperity arising from commercial, mechanical and agricultural pursuits. The success of these undertakings has proved most satisfactory, as is shown by the following list of Labor Bureaus compiled from official records:—

ONTARIO.—The Bureau of Labor was created by an Act passed by the Ontario Legislature, April 25th, 1900. The Department is under the directions of Hon. J. O. Reaume, Minister of Public Works. John Armstrong, Secretary of the Labor Bureau.

CANADA.—The Department of Labor was established in July, 1900, and practically supersedes the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Agriculture established in 1890, with Mr. George Johnson as chief clerk. The Department is under the direction of the Hon. Adolphe Lemieux. The Act establishing the Department provides for the monthly issuing of a Labor Gazette, the editor of which is W. L. Mackenzie King, B.A., Deputy Minister of Labor. The first number of the Gazette was issued in September, 1900.

Great Britain.—The Labor Bureau of the Board of Trade was established March 2nd, 1886. In 1893 the service was greatly enlarged, and given its present name, "Board of Trade Labor Department." A. Wilson Fox, Chief Secretary. It publishes monthly The Labor Gazette; also annual reports.

New Zealand Department of Labor.—The Right Hon. J. A. Millar, Minister of Labor. E. Tregear, Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

New South Wales.—Department of Labor and Industry. T. B. Clegg, Chief Clerk, Sydney, N.S.W.

Queensland.—Department of Immigration.—Government Labor Bureau and Relief. Chief Clerk, Brisbane, Queensland.

South Australia Labor Bureau.—Chief Clerk, A. C. H. Richardson, Adelaide, South Australia.

West Australia.—Government Statistician, Malcolm A. C. Fraser, Perth, West Australia.

United States Department of Labor.—Established as a Bureau of Labor, January 31st, 1885; made a Department of Labor, June 13th, 1888. Bimonthly Bulletins. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Chas. P. Neil, Washington, D.C.

United States Census Office, S. N. D. North, Director of Census, Washington, D.C.

Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.—Established June 23rd, 1869. Quarterly bulletins. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Ch. F. Gettemy, Boston, Mass.

Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics.—Established April 12th, 1872. Annual reports. Chief of Bureau of Industrial Statistics, John L. Rockey, Harrisburg, Pa.

Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established July 12th, 1873. Abolished July 23rd, 1875. Re-established April 23rd, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Wm. H. Scoville, Hartford, Conn.

Kentucky Bureau of Agiculture, Labor, and Statistics.—First established March 20th, 1876, as a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Statistics; the duties of the Bureau were enlarged and the present name adopted April 2nd, 1892. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, H. Vreeland, Frankfort, Ky.

Missouri Bureau of Labor, Statistics and Inspection—Established March 19th, 1879; enlarged March 23rd, 1883. Annual report. Commissioner of Labor, William Anderson, Jefferson City, Mo.

Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 5th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, M.D. Ratchford, Columbus, Ohio.

New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.—Established March 27th. 1878. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries, W. C. Garrison, Trenton, N.J.

Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 29th, 1879. Biennial reports. Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, David Ross, Springfield, Illinois.

Indiana Bureau of Statistics.—Established March 29th, 1879. Biennal reports. Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Jos. H. Stubbs, Indianapolis, Ind.

New York Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established May 4th, 1883; created a Department of Labor, 1902. Commissioner of Labor, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Albany, N.Y. Quarterly bulletins. Annual reports.

California Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 3rd, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. V. Stafford, San Francisco, Cal.

Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.—Established June 6th, 1883. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, M.J. McLeod, Lansing, Mich.

Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established April 3rd, 1883. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. D. Beck, Madison, Wis.

Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established April 3rd, 1884. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, E. D. Brigham, Des Moines, Iowa.

Maryland Bureau of Industrial Statistics.—Established March 27th, 1884. Annual reports. Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Chas. J. Fox, Baltimore, Md.

Kansas Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 5th, 1885. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.

Rhode Island Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 29th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Geo. H. Webb, Providence, R.I.

Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.—Established March 31st, 1887. Biennial reports. The Governor, *ex-officio* Commissioner. Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Statistics, Burrett Bush, Lincoln, Neb.

North Carolina Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established February 28th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Henry B. Varner, Raleigh, N.C.

Maine Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 7th, 1887. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, Thos. J. Lyons, Augusta, Me.

Minnesota Bureau of Labor.—Established as a Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 8th, 1887; enlarged and changed to the Bureau of Labor, April, 1893. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. H. Williams, St. Paul, Minn.

Colorado Bureau of Labor Statistics.—Established March 24th, 1887. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, E. V. Brake, Denver, Col.

West Virginia Bureau of Labor.—Established February 22nd, 1889. Annual reports Commissioner of Labor, I. V. Barton, Wheeling, W. Va.

North Dakota Department of Agriculture and Labor.—Established October 1st, 1890. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, W. C. Gilbreath, Bismarck, N.D.

Montana Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Industry.—Established February 17th, 1893. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, J. A. Ferguson, Helena, Mont.

New Hampshire Bureau of Labor.—Established March 30th, 1893. Biennial report. Commissioner of Labor, Lysander H. Carrol, Concord, N.H.

Washington Bureau of Labor.—Established June 11th, 1897. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, C. F. Hubbard, Olympia, Wash.

Idaho Bureau of Labor and Mining Statistics.—Established March 11th, 1895. Annual reports. Commissioner of Labor, T. C. Egleston, Boise City, Idaho.

Virginia Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.—Established March 3rd, 1898. Annual report. Commissioner of Labor, James B. Doherty, Richmond, Va.

Lousiana Bureau of Statistics of Labor.—Established July 9th, 1900. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor, Robt. E. Lee, New Orleans, La.

Oregon Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection of Factories and Workshops.—Established June 3rd, 1903. Biennial reports. Commissioner of Labor and Inspector of Factories and Workshops, O. P. Hoff, Salem, Ore.

Tennessee Bureau of Labor, Mines and Mineral Department.—Established, 1891. Commissioner of Labor, R. A. Shifflet, Nashville, Tenn.

Argentine Republic.—Francoise Latzina, Directeur General de la Statistique de la Republique Argentina (Minister de l'Interieur), Buenos Ayres.

Austria-Hungary.—Commission Central of Statistics (Minister of Public Instruction). Dr. Karl Theodor von Inama Sternegg, President, Vienna. Department of Municipal Statistics, Dr. Sedlatzek, Chief, Vienna.

Bavaria.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Department of Interior). Karl Rasp, Director, Munich.

Belgium.—Royal Bureau of General Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior and Public Instruction). Edmund Nicoali, Chief, Brussels.

Brazil.—Dr. R. Pompeia, Directeur de Bureau de Statistique des Estats Unis du Bresil (Ministere de l'Interieur), Rio Janeiro.

Bulgaria.—Bureau of Statistics of Bulgaria (Minister of Public Instrution). F. Ivanchoff, Director, Sophia.

Chili.—Don Francisco S. Asta Burnaga, Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique du Chili, Santiago.

Denmark.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of Finance). Marius de Gad, Director, Copenhagen.

France.—Office du Travail (Ministere du Commerce et de l'Industrie). C. Moron, Directeur, Paris.

Victor Furquan, Chef du Bureau de la Statistique General de France (Ministere du Commerce et de l'Industrie—Office du Travail, Paris.

Germany.—Imperial Office of Statistics (Department of Interior). Dr. F. W. Hans Von Schell, Director, Berlin.

Herzegovina.—Bureau of Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Dr. Ferdinald Schmidt, Director, Sarajevo.

Italy.—Directeur General de la Statistique du Royaume, G. Montemartini, Director dell' Offices del Lavoro (Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie, et du Commerce), Rome.

Japan.—S. Ishibashi, Chef du Bureau General de la Statistique (Cabinet Imperial), Tokio.

Mexico.—Antonio Penafiel, Directeur General de la Statistique de la Republiqué (Mexicaine du Fomento), Mexico.

Paraguay.—I. Jasquet, Directeur General de la Statistique du Paraguay, Assumption.

Portugal.—Ernesto Madeira Pinto, Director General of Statistics of Commerce (Minister of Public Works or Commerce and Industries), Lisbon.

Prussia.—Royal Bureau of Statistics (Minister of the Department of the Interior). Karl Julius Emil Blenck, Director, Berlin.

Office of the Statistics of the City of Berlin. Dr. Richard Bockh, Director, Berlin.

Roumania. C. E. Cupenski, Directeur de la Statistique General du Royaume (Ministere de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie, du Commerce, et des Domaines), Bucharest.

Russia.—Bureau, Directeur du Comite Central de Statistique (Ministere de l'Interieur), St. Petersburg.

B. Grigoreff, Chef du Bureau de la Statistique Municipale, Moscow.

Saxony.—Bureau of Statistics of the Minister of State. Dr. Victor Bohmert, Director, Dresden.

Spain.—Ing. Francisco de Paulo de Arrillaga, Director General of the Geographic Institute and Bureau of Statistics of Spain, Madrid.

Styria.—Bureau of Statistics of Styria. Dr. Ernest Michler, Director, Gratz.

Sweden.—Dr. Elis Sidenbladh, Directeur en Chef du Bureau Central de Statistique de Royaume (Ministere de l'Interieur), Stockholm.

Norway.—Anders Nicolaikiser, Directeur du Bureau Central de Statistique du Royaume (Ministere de l'Interieur), Christiana.

Switzenland. Dr. Louis Guillaume, Directeur du Bureau Federal de Statistique (Ministere de l'Interieur), Berne.

Stephen Bauer, Office International du Travail, Basle, Switzerland.

Uruguay.—Honore Roustan, Directeur du Bureau de la Statistique General, Montevideo.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOR IN ONTARIO.

Labor Gazette, February, 1907.

The Law of Picketing

R. F., S. G. and A. B. were recently tried at the Session at Toronto on charges of picketing and intimidation. The accused were formerly in the employment of the Lowndes Clothing Co., but went out on strike. It was alleged that they had stopped two of the present employees of the firm while on their way to work and endeavoured to compel or persuade them not to go to work for the firm. The jury acquitted the accused after a short deliberation. In his charge to the jury the judge said: "Pickets have the right to ask men to abstain from work, and find out what is going on in the building, or to give information. There is nothing in the law to prevent that. If they go beyond that and threaten men with a view of compelling men from working it is against the law."

(Rex *v.* Fraser *et al.*, 14th Dec., 1906, Winchester, County Judge.)

Damages Caused by Collapse of Scaffold

At Hamilton, in an action brought by the mother of a man employed by defendant on the construction of the Savoy Theatre, who was so badly injured by a fall occasioned by the collapse of a scaffold on which he was working that he died shortly afterwards, the jury found in favor of plaintiff with $1,200 damages.

(Elliott *v.* Mills, 9th Jan., 1907.)

Labor Gazette, March, 1907.

Conviction under Alien Labor Act Quashed

An appeal was taken to the High Court against a conviction under the Alien Labor Act, made by the Police Magistrate at Toronto, with the result that the conviction was quashed without costs. The court held that the meaning of the Alien Labor Act was that it was necessary in order to support the conviction that the plaintiff had knowingly assisted in importing labor from a foreign country. In this case it appeared that defendant had not knowingly imported the man complained of from Chicago, but had applied to the Thiel Detective Agency in Toronto, who had supplied the man.

(Rex *v.* Heintzman, 12th Feb., 1907, Divisional Court.)

Defective Machinery

Plaintiff was employed as a pressman by defendants and while employed on a machine punching pieces of metal he lost one of his fingers owing, it was alleged, to the defective condition of the machine, and brought suit to recover damages. Defendants alleged that by reasonable care on the part of plaintiff the accident could have been avoided. At the trial in the County Court plaintiff was awarded $200 damages. Defendants appealed to the Divisional Court, which affirmed the judgment.

(Whately *v.* Petrie, 22nd Feb., 1907, Divisional Court.)

Plaintiff, a workman in the employ of defendants, was operating a surface planing machine in defendants' factory, when his hand got caught in the saw, and portions of the first, second and third fingers of the left hand were cut off. He claimed that the machine was defective, and that the saw was not properly guarded. Defendants, who are manufacturers of windmills, contended that the plaintiff, prior to his employment by them represented to them that he was perfectly capable of operating the machine, which they claimed was properly protected under the Factories Act. The jury awarded plaintiff $500 damages.

(Cockcroft *v.* Monteith, Nixon Co., Ltd., 8th Feb., 1907, Mabee, J.)

Plaintiff, a machinist, was employed by defendants to operate a machine called a "'router." While operating the machine the belt broke and struck plaintiff in the eye, destroying the sight. Plaintiff sued for $5,000 damages, alleging negligence on the part of defendants in not keeping the machinery in a safe condition. Defendants set up that the accident was owing to plaintiff's own carelesness and negligence. At the trial the jury found in favor of plaintiff and assessed the damages at $1,000, and judgment was entered accordingly. An appeal to a Divisional Court was dismissed with costs.

(Hurst *v.* Dominion Toilet Brush Co., 26 Feb., 1907.)

Defective System of Accomplishing Work

Plaintiff was employed upon a boat of defendants' working in the hold on a chain-bucket for taking up coal out of the hold. He alleged that the bucket was lowered without warning and that it struck and injured him. The claim made under the Workmen's Compensation Act was abandoned at the trial, plaintiff relying on his claim at Common Law, and the jury found that the system of performing the work was defective and awarded $1,500 damages. An appeal from the judgment at the trial was dismissed by a Divisional Court.

(Houryluk *v.* C.P.R. Co., 4th Feb., 1907.)

Labor Gazette, April, 1907.

Illegal Trade Combination

The Court of Appeal for Ontario has recently dismissed an appeal taken by defendants, the Central Supply Association, from the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Clute at the trial whereby the appellants and the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters Co-operative Association, Limited, were found guilty upon an indictment for conspiracy or unlawful trade combination under Section 520 of the Criminal Code, and were fined $5,000 each. The defendant, the Plumbers Association, paid the fine imposed, but their co-defendants appealed.

(Rex *v.* Master Plumbers' Association *et al.*, 14th March, 1907, Court of Appeal.)

Refusal of Damages to Party to Illegal Employment

The Court of Appeal for Ontario, recently disposed of an appeal from the judgment at the trial in favor of plaintiff in an action for damages for personal injuries sustained in the employment of one of the defendants. The action was brought by Herbert Jones, an infant under 14 years of age, and his father against the Morton Co., the boy's employers, and the

Toronto General Trusts Corporation, the executors of the deceased owner of the premises where the accident happened and was laid (1.) at Common Law; (2.) under the Workmen's Compensation Act; and (3.) under the Ontario Factories Act. The negligence alleged against defendants was the defective condition of an elevator in the building, which was used by the employees, and which fell when the plaintiff was in it, dropping a distance of 35 feet, breaking his jawbone and crushing the bones of his nose and face. The jury found that the cause of the injury was the dropping of the elevator, due to leakage in the cylinder; that there was negligence in not keeping the elevator in proper repair when informed that it was out of order; that the negligence was that of both defendants; that the infant was under 14 when injured; that he was employed by defendants, the Morton Co., in contravention of Section 3 of the Ontario Factories Act; that he was injured in the course of such employment; that his employment was the cause of his being injured; and that the elevator was at the time being used as a freight elevator. They assessed the damages at $4,000 for the boy, and $600 for his father. The trial Judge, Anglin, J., gave judgment in favor of the boy for $4,000 against both defendants but refused to give judgment for the father on the ground that the employment of the infant plaintiff in contravention of the Factories Act was something for which by that Act he was penalized, as well as those who employed the child, and therefore, he could not, from injuries arising out of that employment, become entitled to damages. The Court of Appeal held that there was no evidence or finding to support a recovery at Common Law or under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and allowed the appeal of the executors of the owner of the building and dismissed the action as against them and reduced the damages to infant plaintiff to the sum of $1,500, the limit under the Factory Act, it being in this respect similar to the Workmen's Compensation Act, for which damages judgment was ordered to be entered against the Morton Co. alone.

(Jones *v.* Morton Co., 14th March, 1907, Court of Appeal.)

Breaches of Lord's Day Act

Joseph Golbold was fined $1 without costs for breaking the Sabbath Day by working in a laundry connected with the King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

(Rex *v.* Goldbold, 11th March, 1907, Kingsford, P.M.)

Louis Birk was fined $30 at the Hamilton Police Court for selling American papers on Sunday. The defendant endeavoured to evade the law by claiming that he leased the papers and did not sell them, but the Magistrate held that there was a breach of the Act.

(Rex *v.* Birks, 9th March, 1907.)

Railway Engineer Recovers Damages

At the Goderich Spring Assizes an action brought by plaintiff to recover damages for personal injuries sustained, as was alleged, owing to the negligence of defendants, a firm of railway contractors, was tried resulting in the jury bringing in a verdict for plaintiff for $6,500. Plaintiff sustained his injuries while engaged in construction work as an engineer by his engine being thrown into a cut owing to a defective track, whereby he lost his right arm and sustained other severe injuries.

(Williams *v.* Pigott & Co., 21st March, 1907.)

Labor Gazette, May, 1907.

Alien Labor Law Convictions

In the case resulting in the fining of the Corby Distillery Co., under the Alien Labor Act appeals were taken from the convicting Magistrate to the County Court Judge to quash the convictions, and judgment has recently been given quashing ten out of the eleven convictions. The conviction which was sustained was that as to the hiring of one Hiett, a mill-wright. Defendants procured one of their employees, Cohen, to secure the services of Hiett, who lived at Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A., and as the result of telegrams passing between Cohen and Hiett, the latter came to Corbyville and went to work for defendants. He was paid the wages he asked and his expenses. The County Court Judge held that this was plainly a violation of the Act and that the appeal must be dismissed. With regard to two other cases it was found by the Magistrate that of the workmen concerned, both were engaged in Canada. After they had been engaged, and some time after they had commenced work, they represented to the defendants that it was customary in such cases for employers in this business to pay travelling expenses. The defendants did so, not as an obligation but simply as a gratuity. The Judge found that the two men, who were aliens, did not come into Canada with an understanding or promise that their travelling expenses should be paid, and consequently that the payment of these expenses did not constitute an offence within the meaning of the Act, and the convictions, so far as they were concerned should be quashed. With regard to the remaining convictions appealed against, the facts concerning the employment of the men concerned were as follows: The Ansonia Copper and Brass Co., whose headquarters is at Cincinnati, Ohio, had entered into a contract with the defendants to instal a new plant for them, the work consisting of expensive and intricate coppersmiths' work of a new kind. The Ansonia Company was to furnish all the materials and perform all the work. There was no provision as to where this company was to secure workmen. In fact the matter was not mentioned. The Ansonia Company at different times sent on men who were in their general employ to do the coppersmith work. At the request and for the accommodation of the Copper Co., the defendants, after these men had arrived and commenced work, paid their travelling expenses and also their board while working on the job, but such sums of money so paid out by the defendants were charged against the Ansonia Co., upon their contract. The Police Magistrate held that the Ansonia Co. were the agents of the defendants to employ these men to do their work. The County Judge held that there was nothing in the evidence to justify such a finding, the men being employed by the Ansonia Co. and paid by them. He also held that there was no legal restriction against entering into a contract with a foreign company, and that it was no concern of the parties here as to where such foreign contractor obtains his workmen. If the foreign contractor violates the Act, the remedy is to bring such men before a Magistrate, and, if a breach of the law is proved, to deport them. The learned Judge further founded himself on the fact that the skilled labor necessary to carry out the work being done by the Ansonia Co. could not, for various reasons, have been obtained anywhere in Canada, and so the cases where on that ground outside the Act. He therefore quashed the eight convictions of the defendants so far as the coppersmiths were concerned.

(Rex *v.* Corby Distillery Co., 30th March, 1907, Fralick, Co. J.)

Conspiracy by Trade Union to Injure Trade of Employer

In the case of the Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada vs. Local Union No. 30, of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, relating to the funds of the incorporated union, the Court of Appeal for Ontario has confirmed the judgment of the Divisional Court, which held that the withdrawal of the men in the midst of their work by the combined action of the defendants was oppressive and unfair to plaintiffs, and that there was in effect a boycotting of plaintiffs' goods, and that the loss which resulted to plaintiffs was not overestimated at $7,500.

(Metallic Roofing Co. *v.* Jose, 22nd April, 1907, Court of Appeal.)

Accident Due to Want of a Guard

A Divisional Court recently affirmed a judgment at the trial whereby plaintiff was awarded $900 damages. The action was for damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff while in the employ of the defendant at their works in Hamilton in September, 1906. The plaintiff while making boxes had three fingers of his left hand taken off by a rip saw, which he alleged was not properly guarded.

(Deeley *v.* Canadian Westinghouse Co., 16th April, 1907, Divisional Court.)

Mechanics' Lien Act does not apply to Dominion Railways

The Court of Appeal has affirmed the judgment of a Divisional Court whereby it was held that Provincial Legislation of the nature of a Mechanics' Lien Act could not affect a railway created by Federal Statute and which had been thereby declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada.

(Crawford *v.* Tilden, 22nd April, 1907, Court of Appeal.)

Striker Fined for Calling Non-striker a "Scab."

Sanford Blake, a striking cabman, was fined at Toronto $10 and costs for shouting "scab" at Robert Hurst, a licensed cab driver in the employ of Patrick Maher, as he was driving in a funeral.

(Rex *v.* Blake, 23rd April, Denison, P.M.)

Labor Gazette, June, 1907.

Railway Servant Severely Punished

As a result of a collision on the Grand Trunk Railway, at Gourock, near Guelph, last September, between a fruit special and a passenger train, in which three lives were lost, Conductor Joseph Thompson, who was in charge of the fruit special was put upon his trial for doing grievous bodily harm to the victims of the accident. In the result the defendant was convicted of the charge upon which he was tried. The sentence was imprisonment in the provincial penitentiary for 3 years.

In the course of his address the judge said: "To my mind the persons who even permitted you to work 19 to 20 hours per day, day after day, five days in the week, were guilty of a gross wrong, the persons who made rules and regulations under which this was done are themselves almost or quite as guilty morally, perhaps legally, as yourself of the death of these three poor victims. And I shall cause to be sent to the Crown authorities a copy of

the proceedings at this trial, with a recommendation that all proper investigations be made and that the persons responsible, no matter what their position may be, be proceeded against so far, as the criminal law permits. It were wrong to punish an employee and allow the employer to go scot free, where both are at fault."

(Rex *v.* Thompson, 11th May, 1907, Riddell, J.)

Labor Gazette, July, 1907.

Conspiracy in Restraint of Trade

As a result of the prosecution during 1905 and 1906, of the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters Association and the Central Supply Association of Toronto, a decision has recently been given by Chief Justice Sir William Mulock upon the trial of certain members of the Central Supply Association. Defendant Peter McMichael and others were indicted for a conspiracy under section 520 of the Criminal Code. A. A. McMichael, one of the defendants, has died since the trial, and defendant Bush was not proceeded against. The case against Peter McMichael alone is dealt with.

It was held by the Court that the agreement in May, 1903, between the Master Plumbers Association and the defendants and other supply firms contravened the provisions of section 520 of the Criminal Code, as did that also of 1904. The goods, the subject of each agreement were articles or commodities which were properly the subject of trade and commerce. The agreement of 1904 was also one to unduly limit the facilities for supplying or dealing in them, restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation thereto, to unreasonably enhance their price and to unduly prevent or lessen competition in their purchase, sale and supply. Defendant Peter McMichael, as Manager of the Dominion Radiator Co., conducted the negotiations with representatives of the Plumbers' Association, which culminated in the agreement of May, 1903. On behalf of that Company he personally signed the agreement. Thereafter, as manager of the company, he endeavored to have his company live up to the terms of the agreement. As representative of the company he took part in negotiations which led to the making of the agreement of October, 1904, and the issuing of the lists or directions with a view to his company carrying out the terms of this latter agreement and endeavoring to cause his company to live up to the terms of this latter agreement. His conduct was not merely that of acquiescence, but of personally promoting the agreements in question, and of causing his company to carry out their terms. Having thus actually aided in the bringing about of these illegal conspiracies or agreements, he was held to be, under the Code, liable as a principal. He was accordingly found guilty of the offence charged against him under Section 520 of the Criminal Code and a fine of $250 was imposed upon him, together with the costs incurred in and about his prosecution and conviction, and with, in default of payment within one month, imprisonment for three months.

(Rex *v.* McMichael, 26th June, 1907, Mulock, C.J.)

False Representations to Intending Immigrants

At Brantford, Ont., the secretary-treasurer of the William Buck Stove Company was charged with inserting in a Scottish newspaper an advertisement for stove-mounters and moulders, in which it was stated that there was no strike or labor unrest at the Buck establishment. The charge was preferred by a stove mounter previously employed by the company, but at

the time on strike. The members of the firm and two stenographers testified that they had no knowledge of the advertisement, and that no communication had been had with the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association or the secretary of the Employers' Association with reference to the matter. The case was dismissed.

(Mathers *v.* Parker, Woodyatt, P.M., Brantford.)

Conviction under Alien Labor Act

A conviction under the alien labor law occurred on June 26th at Blind River, before Mr. T. E. Williams, of Thessalon, Police Magistrate, in the case of the Spanish Mills Co. Proceedings had been instituted by Mr. B. M. Wylie, of Echo Bay, and an investigation showed that a breach of the law had been committed on April 21st, 1906, when the company had prepaid transportation to an alien under contract to work at Spanish Mills. Owing to the length of time since the breach of the law had occurred, and its being the first charge of an infringement of the Act in the district, Mr. Williams imposed the minimum penalty of $50 with costs. Mr. Wylie, the informant, having made application for a proportion of the penalty imposed in accordance with section 11 of the Act, the Minister of Labor has recommended to the Receiver-General that the maximum proportion of 50 per cent. payable under such circumstances be paid to Mr. Wylie.

(Rex *v.* Spanish Mills Co., 26th June, 1907, T. E. Williams, P.M., Thessalon.)

Judgment in Damage Action Confirmed

The Divisional Court has confirmed a verdict and judgment at the trial in favor of plaintiff for $800 damages for personal injuries. Plaintiff was engaged as a sawyer in the defendants' broom manufactory at St. Thomas. On 12th January, 1907, plaintiff, in order to replace a belt upon a pulley, stood upon a ladder, supplied for that purpose, which broke beneath him, precipitating him to the ground and resulting in very serious injuries. The defendants denied negligence on their part and pleaded contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

(Swanton *v.* Thomas Bros., Ltd., 19th June, 1907, Divisional Court.)

Judgment of Interest to Express Drivers

The responsibility of the drivers of an express company to make delivery of goods entrusted to their care was affirmed by a decision given by Judge Gunn in the Division Court at Ottawa recently. In April last Joseph Butler, who was a driver for the Canadian Express Co., was given three cases of eggs to deliver to an Ottawa firm. He stated that he went around early in the morning, before the consignee's store was open, and in order to have the firm get the goods as soon as possible, left them in the doorway. He called around in the afternoon to get the receipt for the delivery of the goods signed and was informed that the eggs had not been received. The Express Co. had to pay the consignor $17, the value of the eggs, and deducted the amount from Butler's wages. The latter brought suit against the company to recover this amount, but the judge held that as the company had to make good the amount to the consignor it was entitled to keep it out of Butler's wages.

(Butler *v.* Canadian Express Co., 26th June, 1907, Divisional Court.)

Labor Gazette, August, 1907.

Trial of Union Labor Leader for Assault

In connection with the strike of miners at Cobalt, James McGuire, president of the Cobalt Miners' Union, No. 116, Western Federation of Miners, was tried before Magistrate Brown on the charge of assaulting Detective McMullen, a police constable sworn in by the Nipissing Co. On July 17th McGuire was found trespassing on the Nipissing mine property, and when ordered off by McMullen refused to go. It developed in the evidence that McGuire struck the detective, but in giving his testimony accused claimed that McMullen should have shown his authority before ordering him off the property. There were five witnesses who saw the encounter, among whom was another police officer, who assisted McMullen in endeavoring to get McGuire to leave. The manager of the mine swore that he had previously ordered McGuire off the property and warned him not to come on it again. The latter in his evidence claimed that his purpose in visiting the property was to induce the men employed on the Nipissing to join the union. In his summary of the evidence the Magistrate pointed out that the penalty for the offence might be ten years' imprisonment. He regretted very much that an officer of the union should be brought before him on such a serious charge. He took into consideration, however, the good behaviour of the union men since the strike was declared, and believing that the accused had exerted influence over the strikers in preserving the peace, he allowed him to go on suspended sentence.

(Rex *v.* McGuire, 20th July, 1907, Brown, P.M.)

Railway Servant Pardoned

In the case of the G. T. R. conductor who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for violation of the railway rules, resulting in the wrecking of his train and the loss of three lives, he has been pardoned and released by order of the Minister of Justice.

Appeal to Privy Council without Giving Security Refused

In the case of the Metallic Roofing Co. *vs.* Jose, an attempt was made to obtain leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council *in forma pauperis* by the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union. The application was, however, refused, and the union will have to give security for the costs of the appeal before the latter will be entertained.

(13th July, 1907, Privy Council.)

Fined for Quitting Post

In connection with a strike of workmen at the plant of the Imperial Paper Mills Co. at Sturgeon Falls, William Murray, a dynamo tender, who went out on strike with the others, has been fined $10 and costs for deserting his post and endangering the property of employers.

(Rex *v.* Murray, 15th Aug., 1907, Police Magistrate.)

Damages for Loss of an Eye

At the Spring Assizes at London, John Miles, who sued on behalf of his 16 year old son, was awarded $600 damages against the defendants for the loss of an eye. The boy was running a planer in the defendants' factory when a small piece of wood was thrown from it, striking him in the eye and destroying the sight.

(Miles *v.* Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., 5th May, 1907.)

Employee not Liable to Dismissal for Mistakes

In the course of a decision delivered in a case in the Division Court at Toronto, in which Robert Forbes claimed a week's pay from the Russel Hardware Co. for summary dismissal, the Judge held that "a man may be dismissed without notice for disobeying orders but not for making mistakes." Forbes was employed as a shipper and the company claimed they dismissed him on account of mistakes he made in connection with his duties.

(Forbes *v.* Russell Hardware Co., 29th May, 1907, Morson, J.)

Labor Gazette, October, 1907.

Workmen's Compensation

The plaintiffs' husband was killed while performing his duties as night watchman in defendant's factory at Yarker. His duties were to clean up the factory and keep up steam in the boiler to supply a dry kiln and have the required pressure to operate the factory at 7 o'clock in the morning. The pump for supplying the boiler was usually operated by electric power, but this became inoperative, hence the necessity to put the engine in operation in order to supply water for the boiler. By starting the engine the whole shafting and machinery directly connected was put in motion. Among the different machines directly connected with the shafting was an auger, projecting about 8 inches from frame of machine, operating in a horizontal position and used for boring out hubs. It was at this place that plaintiff's husband met his death. When found the evidence indicated that he had stooped to pick up a bar, which he had used for the purpose of throwing off the belts which were directly connected. The auger caught in the back of his smock or overshirt and wound him up, either causing strangulation or breaking his neck, the latter not being fully proven. The case was taken under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which provides for an allowance of $1,500. After hearing the addresses of counsel, the Judge explained to the jury the meaning of the law as to what might be considered the duty of employers in guarding dangerous parts, also the duty of employees in taking proper precautions to protect themselves, and clearly explained what might be termed ordinary care and extraordinary care, and how it applied. The jury returned a verdict holding that the machine was not sufficiently protected. The Judge awarded plaintiff $1,200 and costs.

(Carl *v.* Benjamin Manufacturing Co., of Yarker, High Court of Justice, Napanee, April 3, 1907, Clute, J.)

Violation of Bake Shops Act

On Feb. 25, 1907, a complaint was laid by a Provincial Factories Inspector against six Jewish bakers in the city of Toronto for employing and suffering their employees to work more than 12 hours out of 24 hours or

more than 60 hours per week, contrary to the provision of section 39 of the Bake Shops Act. The case came before Magistrate Kingsford at Toronto, on Feb. 28, and was remanded to March 6, again to 11, and again to 18, when one offender was fined $50 and costs, and a fine of $20 and costs was ordered in each of the other cases.

Sunday Labor

At Niagara Falls a number of proprietors of souvenir stores were convicted of employing labor, and their clerks of selling goods on Sunday contrary to the provisions of the Lord's Day Act, and all were fined by the Police Magistrate.

Sanitary Condition of Shops

At Port Perry, June 14, before Magistrate Ingram, a Provincial Factory Inspector laid a complaint against the owner and tenant of premises occupied as a store and tailor shop, the former for not providing separate lavatories as provided by section 13 of the Shops Act and section 15 of the Factories Act, and the latter for not keeping the same in sanitary condition as provided by section 13 of the Shops Act and section 16 of the Factories Act. The magistrate gave the defendants 10 days in which to comply with the law and ordered them to pay the costs incurred.

Injury by Elevator

An action of Arthur Bates, 15 years of age, by Effie Bates his next friend, against the Jas. Smart Mfg. Co., Ltd. for damages sustained while in the employ of the defendant company owing to the fall of an elevator was settled by the company paying the plaintiff $750 in full of his claim.

Action for Damages Dismissed

Action was brought to recover damages for shock and severe burns occasioned to plaintiff by accidentally touching an iron spike drove into an electric light pole belonging to defendants about 6 feet from the ground, which spike was used to attach a chain for lowering and raising the lamp. Held upon the evidence that the defendants were not guilty of any negligence. The defendants constructed and are operating the municipal lighting system under the authority of legislative enactment and in the absence of negligence are not insurers against accidents. Not only did plaintiff fail to prove default, but the evidence offered by defendants shows that they complied with the law. Action dismissed with costs, if costs are insisted upon by defendants.

(Prue *v.* Town of Brockville, Trial Court, Toronto, Teetzel, J.)

Mining Strike Cases

On Sept. 6 and 7, James McGuire, President of the Cobalt Miners' Union was brought before the Police Magistrate at Cobalt on a charge of inciting the employees of the Nipissing Mining Co. to go on strike, contrary to section 60 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The case was heard before Mr. R. H. C. Browne, Police Magistrate at Cobalt, who has furnished a statement of the proceedings to the Department of Labor in accordance with section 67 of the Act. Mr. Browne in his communication says: "McGuire was found guilty and fined $500 and in default of payment,

of payment, 6 months with hard labor. The proceedings before me were conducted by Crown Attorney Browning of North Bay. There was another charge against McGuire for inciting the employees of the Cobalt Lake Mining Co. to go on strike; 11 charges against Robert Roadhouse for inciting employees of the different mines to go on strike, and two charges against William Hewett for going on strike. In all these cases I have reserved decision pending the appeal to the High Court in the McGuire case."

Sunday Work on Railways

With the first prosecution of a railway under the new Lord's Day Act, the presiding magistrate has left it to the Dominion Railway Commission to decide what is necessary Sunday work. The case arose out of the prosecution by the Attorney-General of Ontario, of the G. T. R. Co. for alleged breach of the Act in moving trains at its York yards on Sunday, April 21. The ralway company broke up some through trains there, and sent out some cars of cinders for road repair purposes, and also, some empty cattle cars to Stratford. Evidence was taken before the Magistrate at East Toronto, and argument was heard upon it. On behalf of the defence it was contended that the work done was necessary work under the provisions of Section 12 of the Act, and that under clause (x) of that section the province of determining what was necessary Sunday work lay, not with the Magistrate, but with the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada. The Crown Attorney for the prosecution, while not agreeing that the interpretation of the defence as to necessary work was correct, agreed that it might be advisable to refer the matter to the Railway Commission. The Magistrate said that in his opinion the defendants had committed a breach of the Act, but he considered the Act too stringent. He agreed to reserve his decision until the matter had been brought before the Railway Board.

(Rex *v.* G.T.R. Co., Sept. 19, 1907, Ellis, P.M.)

Picket Guilty of Intimidation

Edward Metcalf was convicted by a jury at the General Sessions for the County of York, last month of having intimidated Eugene Guthrie, a non-union machinist employed by the Fairbanks-Morse Co. Guthrie's evidence was as follows:—"He (defendant) followed me from the works, up and down and along several streets to my home. He called me a scab and a rat, and said if it was after dark he would kill me." Metcalf admitted that he was a picket that day under the direction of his Union, and that he followed Guthrie, but argued that as a picket he had that right. In charging the jury Judge Winchester said:—"The question is whether Metcalf did persistently follow Guthrie. If he did so he did wrong. No man has the right to follow another from place to place for the purpose of getting that man to abstain from work. If this were allowed, you can understand how seriously it would result. The opprobious name of scab is something disgraceful to apply to any honest workman. These things, if you believe they were done, show a motive. One of the jurors very properly asked if the picket had the right to watch the Fairbanks-Morse factory. They have no right to beset or watch any place, but they have the right to ask information of people going in and coming out and to attempt to persuade them to help in the strike."

(Rex *v.* Metcalf, Sept. 28, 1907.)

Alien Labor Case Dismissed

In an alien labor law case which came up in the Toronto Police Court recently, Mr. Fred. Armstrong was charged with a breach of the law in that he brought B. M. Johnson, of Philadelphia, to Toronto, to work for W. J. McGuire, Limited, who required men on account of the plumbers' strike. The young man was secured by an agent in the United States and had his fare paid to Canada. At the trial counsel for the defence pointed out that the Act made it illegal to make a contract bringing men to Canada, but produced the documents signed by Johnson, who agreed to come to Toronto without having any employment guaranteed. Upon the production of this document and it appearing that no contract for employment had been made prior to the alien leaving the United States, the Police Magistrate dismissed the case, holding that there was neither an express nor implied contract for employment to bring the case within the Act.

(Rex *v.* Armstrong, Sept. 27, 1907, Denison, P.M.)

Injuries in Paper Mill

At the recent assizes at Cornwall, Edward Garlough was awarded $900 damages for injuries sustained by his 18-year-old son, William, while at work in the defendants' mill at Cornwall. The young man was sent to turn on water and the alleged premature shooting of a digester caused him to be scalded by the pulp and acids. His arm was injured and it was claimed that his speech was affected.

(Garlough *v.* Toronto Paper Mfg. Co., Oct. 10, 1907, Britton, J.)

Machinist Awarded Damages

Geo. Capelle, a young machinist, was awarded $500 damages by a jury at the Toronto Assizes recently for the loss of an eye while working for the defendants at their factory at Toronto Junction. Plaintiff was hammering a steel die into a metal box with a steel hammer when a piece of steel flew up from the hammer and hit him in the eye. He claimed that had defendants provided him with a proper hammer the accident would not have occurred.

(Capelle *v.* Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Oct. 11, 1907.)

Charge against Striker Dismissed

At the recent Sessions for the County of York, held at Toronto, Fred. Dickson, a union plumber, was put upon his trial upon a charge of having attempted to intimidate James Jones, who was employed by one Patterson. Jones said he did not hear the threats which Patterson swore had been made to him. The presiding judge directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, as the offence upon which the prisoner was charged was not indictable under the Criminal Code.

(Rex *v.* Dickson, Oct. 11, 1907, Winchester, Co. J.)

Damages for Loss of Eye

At the Hamilton Fall Assizes Joseph McLaughlin was awarded $500 damages for the loss of an eye while at work in the employ of defendants, owing to the negligence of the latter.

(McLaughlin *v.* Double Use Mitten Co., Oct. 15, 1907.)

Damages for Maiming of Hand

Andrew H. Green was awarded $2,000 damages by a jury at the Toronto Assizes against defendants, paper box manufacturers, for the maiming of his right hand. Plaintiff was operating a paper-cutting machine when the knife fell and severed two of his fingers. The defence claimed that the plaintiff had been negligent and failed to oil the machine.

(Green *v.* Kilgour Bros., Oct. 17, 1907.)

Striker Fined for Trespass

Edward Buckley, a striking plumber, was fined $10 and costs or 30 days, in the Police Court in Toronto recently for trespass. Defendant went to a house where a number of plumbers employed by Fiddes & Hogarth were working. The firm had been warned that the striking plumbers intended to send representatives to get their men to go out. The foreman of the employers went out and found defendant interviewing the plumbers and endeavoring to get them to go out on strike.

Union Label Improperly Used

David Pearlstein, a Hamilton tobacconist, was recently ordered to spend 24 hours in jail and to pay the costs of the motion to commit him for contempt of court in disobeying an injunction. On July 11 Pearlstein called upon Thos. Murphy, tobacconist, and endeavored to sell him certain boxes of cigars, but Murphy declined to purchase because they did not bear the union label. Subsequently Pearlstein returned with the union label stamp affixed to the cigars and sold them. This was in violation of an injunction of May 15 restraining Pearlstein from using these labels.

(Todd *v.* Pearlstein, Sept. 13, 1907, Mulock, C.J.)

Forgery by Fraudulent Labor Agent

One William Blood was recently charged at Hamilton with obtaining money under false pretences from Thos. Beecroft. Blood represented himself as the agent of the Nipissing Lumber Co., and on the strength of this secured 50 cents from Beecroft and 13 others as a fee for securing them positions with this company. It was learned later that no person had authority to engage them and a complaint was lodged with the police. During the hearing of this charge it transpired that Blood had signed the name of T. F. Best, secretary of the local Y.M.C.A., to a certificate of character, which he showed to applicants for jobs as evidence that he was all right. This developed a further charge of forgery, upon which Blood was subsequently tried and convicted. The result was that Blood was sentenced to 18 months in the Central Prison for his misdeeds.

(Rex *v.* Blood, Sept. 10, 1907, Jelfs, P.M.)

Damages for Loss of Fingers

At the last Berlin Assizes, Wm. Spohr was awarded $250 as damages against the New Hamburg Metal and Stamping Co. for the loss of some of his fingers while working at a press in defendants' factory. The jury based their verdict upon the ground that the plaintiff, an inexperienced man, was set to work at the press without having been given sufficient instructions.

(Spohr *v.* New Hamburg M. & S. Co., Sept. 26, 1907, Anglin, J.)

Duty to Warn of Dangerous Machines

Plaintiff, a lad between 14 and 15, entered the employment of defendants in May, and on June 19 met with an accident while attempting to take a tin plate out of a stamping machine. He lost the ends of three fingers. Plaintiff had no knowledge of machinery of any kind and was engaged as a helper to any of the other workmen needing help. He was given no instructions how to operate any of the machines, nor was he given any warning as to any of them being dangerous. On the occasion of the accident he was helping one Geo. Hill to put the plates through the stamping machine in question; they were carried to the machine by plaintiff and Hill; the latter was to operate the press; after they were stamped the plaintiff was to carry them away. Hill had left the machine for a few minutes, and the foreman called out and asked in effect if the two were going to be all day in getting the plates through, whereupon the plaintiff, in the absence of Hill, took hold of the press and endeavored to get a plate out, when the die came down upon his hand. The press is tripped by a foot-press and this the plaintiff must have inadvertently touched, as it appears it had never been known to fall without pressure upon that part. Hill had been accustomed to use a stick to take the plates out, but this had been misplaced. It was held by the trial judge that the accident plainly occurred by reason of the plaintiff's endeavor to get the plates put through without delay, and his attemping to remove one from a machine about which he had never been instructed or warned as to its dangerous nature. It was further held that there was negligence on the part of defendant's foreman in directing plaintiff to assist at the working of a dangerous machine without himself giving some instruction or seeing that the operator of the machine did so. Damages were assessed at the sum of $600, for which amount and costs judgment was entered in plaintiff's favor.

(Lawson *v.* Packard Electric Co., Oct. 1, 1907, Mabee, J.)

Damages for Death

At the recent Assizes held at North Bay, plaintiff brought suit to recover damages for the death of an employee of defendant, a railway contractor engaged in the construction of part of the Temiscaming and N. O. Railway. The work of deceased was that of repairing cars placed upon a switch. An engine accidentally turned into the switch and jarred the car under which deceased was working, and he sustained injuries resulting in his death. The jury found negligence against defendant, and the court held that there was evidence to support the findings. Judgment was ordered to be entered in favor of plaintiff for $1,400 and costs.

(Warren *v.* Macdonnell, Oct. 1907, Riddell, J.)

Jury could not Specify Negligence

At the recent Assizes at Goderich two suits for damages arising out of the accident a year ago in the erection of the C.P.R. bridge across the Maitland River, when Emmanuel Maddeford was killed and others injured, were tried before a jury. A derrick, car and men fell 65 feet from the bridge into the river. The jury's finding was: "We believe there was some neglect of someone in connection with the work, or the car could not have fallen off, and we would award to plaintiff Ede $2,700 and to plaintiff Lynn

$5,000.'' After reserving judgment the court dismissed the actions without costs, the finding of the jury failing to specify what or whose neglect was responsible for the accident.

(Ede *v.* Canada Foundry Co.; Lynn *v.* the same, Oct. 22, 1907, Boyd, C.)

Leaving Service without Notice

During the month of August, Wm. Cook, superintendent of the Dominion Textile Co., appeared in the Police Court at Kingston to answer a charge of non-payment of wages, amounting to $3.25, to Stuart Farrell, a 14-year-old lad. Mr. Cook told the court that the boy had only worked a few days and then left without giving any notice whatever, although he had signed an agreement to give two weeks' notice in case he desired to leave. The agreement was produced. To the court the lad had said he had worked at the cotton mill for 8 days and left because he did not like the work. The court told the lad that he would be given a chance to return a d work out the balance of his two weeks, so that he could receive the money. To this the plaintiff replied that he did not want to go back, and in consequence the court had no alternative but to dismiss the case.

(Aug. 8, 1907, Toye, J.P.)

Damages for Loss of an Eye

At the London Assizes recently, plaintiff, a workman in the employment of defendants, sued the latter for damages for personal injuries received in the course of his employment. While he was working at a machine a splinter flew up and put out one of his eyes. He was awarded $1,350 damages.

(Osborne *v.* Rolling Mills, Oct. 11, 1907, Teetzel, J.)

Labor Gazette, December, 1907.

Judgment in Damage Action

Action was brought by Stephen Burley, administrator of the estate of Alonzo Burley, deceased, for damages for death of deceased, owing, as alleged to defendants' negligence. Deceased was a conductor on defendants' railway and left Sarnia on April 24, in charge of a train for Mimico by way of London. The train reached London East about 11 o'clock at night, and it was then found that the engine must be run into the repair shop for repairs. The order for this purpose was given by the conductor to the engine driver while standing on the station platform, London East. The driver went off to obey the order, leaving the conductor on the platform, and that was the last time he was seen alive. Immediately after a car from another train was run by a flying shunt into the repair shop yard, the body of the conductor was found by the night watchman at Rectory street between the rails of the first track south of the station. No one saw the accident. Plaintiff's theory was that the deceased had entered upon the track in crossing to his train after the engine had passed, and was run over by the shunting car. The jury found that the defendants were guilty of negligence in not having the car protected by a light according to the rules, and made other findings, and assessed the damages at $1,080, for which amount judgment was ordered to be entered.

(Burley *v.* G.T.R. Co., Nov. 18, 1907, Clute, J.)

Damage Caused by Defective Floor

Plaintiff was a gardener and choreman in the employment of defendant, a married woman, at Belleville. Part of his duty was to feed a calf and a colt, and to do so he had to go up into a loft or hay mow and pitch hay down. There was a hole in the floor of the loft 6 or 8 inches wide and 6 feet long, which was at first covered with hay, but as the hay decreased became exposed. Plaintiff in the course of his employment put his leg through the hole and was injured. On conflicting evidence as to plaintiff's knowledge of the existence of the hole, a jury in an action for damages against defendant for negligence awarded plaintiff $800 damages, and this verdict was upheld on appeal.

(Cobb *v.* Lingham, Nov. 13, 1907, Divisional Court.)

Strikers Fined for Intimidation

George Leader and W. J. Robinson, of Kingston, two striking tailors, have been fined $100 each or one month in jail for intimidating John Martin, a non-union strike-breaker. The accused called Martin a "scab," and threatened to kill him if he did not get out of town.

(Rex *v.* Leader and Robinson, Nov. 28, 1907, Farrell, P.M.)

Obtaining Money by False Pretences

In the Toronto Police Court the following case was dealt with: The Universal Knitting Co. some time ago brought over two girls, Sarah Waldron and Nellie Alexander, from England to work for them, the company advancing their fares and making other advances. The girls signed a contract under which they were to work for the company at wages not to be less than $6 per week until they had paid back their passage money and certain other advances. They worked for the company for a time, but soon left for better positions, still owing the company about $50 each. The company had them arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The defence was that no proceeding could be taken under the Criminal Code, the remedy, if any, being by proceeding in a civil court as for breach of contract. The Magistrate took this view, and dismissed the case, while remarking on the dishonesty of such action on the part of the accused.

(Rex *v.* Waldron and Alexander, Nov. 20, 1907, Denison, P.M.)

Enticing Away of Employees

An action was brought in the High Court in Toronto by the Gale Manufacturing Co. against the Colonial Manufacturing Co. of Guelph, and Maggie Blair, Cassie McCormack, and Fannie Gorman, recently of Belfast, Ireland. The Gale Co. brought the girls out, paying their passage, and they afterwards left the employment of plaintiffs and entered the employ of the Colonial Co. An injunction was applied for to prevent the Colonial Co. from enticing away and harboring the girls from the employment of plaintiffs, and against the girls, restraining them from being enticed. Plaintiffs sought also to recover $151 advanced to the girls to bring them out. The injunction against the girls was refused, and the motion against the Colonial Co. enlarged. Subsequently the plaintiffs decided to go no further with their action and it was dismissed.

Non-forfeiture of Wages

In the St. Thomas Police Court in a wages case complainant had commenced work for defendant on July 8, 1907, and continued in his employment until Saturday night, October 19, under a contract for a weekly hiring at $10 a week, wages payable at the end of each week. Defendant paid complainant all the wages due to him except the last week's wages, which he refused to pay upon the ground that the complainant had not given him a week's previous notice of leaving his employment. The Magistrate held it was not necessary to decide the point whether the defendant was entitled to a week's notice or a reasonable notice for the purpose of terminating the contract, because the last week's wages were due and payable, and the want of notice did not operate a forfeiture of the wages, for which proposition there was abundance of authority. In consequence defendant was ordered to pay complainant the sum of $10, being the wages due him for the week ending October 19, and the costs of the proceedings.

(Stewart *v.* Hutchison, Nov. 14, 1907, Glenn, P.M.)

Verdict in Damage Suit

At the Jury Sittings of the High Court at Hamilton, plaintiff, as mother and administratrix of the estate of Chas. W. Allan, deceased, brought suit to recover damages for the death of her son, caused, as alleged by the defective machinery of defendants. Deceased was killed at the blast furnace of defendants on Feb. 3rd by falling from an ore buggy that toppled over and being run over by the wheels. Plaintiff was a widow and her son was her only support. He was earning $3.50 a day at the time of his death. His duty was to accompany the ore tram as it ran back and forth from the wharf to the furnace, taking slag away. The box on one of the cars, called the buggy, was overloaded and warped, the plaintiff claimed, and negligence was urged because there was no safe place provided for deceased to ride on. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for $1,500 damages, for which sum and costs judgment was given in her favor.

(Allan *v.* Hamilton Steel & Iron Co., Nov. 2, Falconbridge, C.J.)

Fraud by Employment Agent

A conviction for obtaining money under false pretences was made against Joseph Sageese in the Toronto Police Court on Dec. 24. The accused, who keeps an employment agency, obtained $6 from J. H. Miller and $5 from G. W. Shine for procuring them positions as camp cooks, but made excuses for not doing so, and would not return the money. The defence was that, if dishonest, it was not contrary to the Criminal Code. The Magistrate said that obtaining money by any dishonest means was fraud, and it was only because accused was a foreigner and might not understand our laws that he did not sentence him. Accused was ordered to return the money and was remanded till called on for sentence.

(Rex *v.* Sageese, Dec. 24, 1907, Denison, P.M.)

Labor Gazette, January, 1908.

Damages for Negligence

At the Fall Assizes at Hamilton an action was brought to recover $5,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by plaintiff in the course of her employment with defendants, owing to alleged negligence of the latter.

On Jan. 8 plaintiff, a girl, was working at defendants' factory, sharpening tools at a grindstone. Her hand was caught in the revolving grindstone and the little finger was so crushed that it had to be amputated at the knuckle, and the cords of two other fingers had to be removed. Negligence was alleged on the ground that the grindstone should have been properly guarded and that the flooring underneath was uneven, causing the plaintiff to slip at the wrong moment. The jury found that the defendants were not to blame for the accident, and that it was due to the plaintiff's own negligence, consequently the action was dismissed.

(Murphy *v.* Canada Screw Co., Oct., 1907, Falconbridge, C.J.)

Liable for Servant's Negligence

An appeal from the verdict and judgment at the trial in an action for damages for personal injuries has been dismissed. Plaintiff, who was a passenger on a street railway car, while standing on the step, was jolted off by a collision with a wagon driven by a servant of defendants, or by the car suddenly stopping to avoid a collision, and was injured. The negligence alleged was the want of care of the driver in turning into the highway out of a lane with a heavily laden wagon. At the trial plaintiff recovered a verdict of $700 damages. Defendants appealed from this, but the court held that there was evidence upon which the jury could properly find as they did, and that the verdict could not be interfered with, and dismissed the appeal.

(McIlvoy *v* Miles, Dec. 12, 1907, Divisional Court.)

TRADE DISPUTES IN ONTARIO

Labor Gazette, February, 1907.

Strike in Building Trades in Hamilton

On January 23, about 25 carpenters employed on a new building for the Bank of Hamilton by the William Grace Co. went on strike at Hamilton. It was alleged by the men that the carpenters objected to cabinet-makers who were non-unionists doing work as carpenters. A number of plasterers and painters joined the carpenters on strike, bringing the number affected to about 40. The employer claimed that the cause of the strike was that when some work was let to another firm the subcontractor employed non-union labor for cabinet work, and that, further, no cabinet-makers' union existed in the city. The dispute was terminated on Jan. 25, an agreement having been reached whereby the cabinet-makers were to depart and the carpenters to finish the work.

Strike of Telephone Operators in Toronto

On January 31, at 1 p.m., about 400 telephone operators at the Bell Telephone Co. went on strike at Toronto on account of a proposal of the company to change the schedule of working hours.

After attempts at a settlement by the intervention of the Dominion, Provincial and civic authorities a Royal Commission was appointed on Feb. 2nd to enquire into the matter. The operators were informed of this action and on the Monday morning following presented themselves individually at the offices of the company in pursuance of the undertaking passed at a mass meeting that in the event of the Government causing an enquiry to be made into the matters in dispute between themselves and the company they would return immediately to work. A large number of the operators were immediately re-engaged.

On the 18th of February, after the enquiry by the Royal Commission had extended over a period of two weeks, the counsel for the company stated that thereafter the company would agree to a working period of 7 hours per day, arranged so that work would not continue at any time for a longer period than two hours at a stretch without an intermission of at least half an hour. The work during this period should be not at the high pressure which had been customary under the five-hour work-day period, but was not to exceed a moderate pressure. The rates of wages to be paid to operators under these conditions to be the rates fixed in the advanced scale which the company had put into effect on Feb. 1st.

Labor Gazette, March, 1907.

Strike of Garment Workers in Ottawa

On Jan. 24th about 15 men employed by the Universal Skirt Manufacturing Co., Ottawa, ceased work because of their personal objection to a foreman brought by the firm from Montreal in consequence of the opening of the new flat. The company expressed its willingness to have the matter in dispute arbitrated by outsiders and presented as its representative the President of the Ottawa Allied Trades Association. The men, after a few days' delay, accepted arbitration with the result that the foreman was dis-

charged and a new one engaged. The men resumed work on Feb. 4, at the same time signing an agreement for the settlement of future disputes by arbitration. Besides the actual number of those engaged in this strike, there were about 25 other employees whose work was rendered more or less irregular pending the strike because of the interference with the system.

Strike of Garment Workers in Toronto

On February 7, 25 employees of the Andrew Darling Co., Toronto, all women over 21 years, struck for an increase of pay on certain lines of work, amounting to 15 per cent., the work being done on the piece-work system. The strike lasted only half a day, the company agreeing to meet their employees half way and granting a number of the increases asked for, a compromise which was accepted by the workers. According to the information furnished by the firm, the earnings of the operators ranged from $8.50 to $10.50 per week, according to skill and experience, and the increases given will approximate $1 per week to each employee concerned. The operators resumed work on Feb. 8.

Labor Gazette, April, 1907.

Strike of Painters at Sarnia

A strike of painters at Sarnia commenced on Feb. 18 because of the alleged breaking of an agreement which the employer, James Yard, had signed with local Union No. 422, of Sarnia, of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, was formally called off on March 13, by the local union. The employer was alleged to have employed a man not a tradesman to do certain work pertaining under the agreement to a qualified mechanic. On his part the employer considered himself justified in his course, because the man was in his service for two years on other work. Two of the men went back to work in Mr. Yard's shop and the remainder of the men on strike obtained employment in other shops.

Strike of Garment Workers in Toronto

The strike which commenced on Nov. 15, 1906, among the employees of the Lowndes Clothing Co. remained unsettled. The cause of the dispute was the alleged breaking of an agreement by the company in refusing to discharge a non-union man who had been employed by them for three weeks and who would not join the union. The number that originally went out is placed at 145, of which 45 were women. The first department to strike was that of the pressers, comprising 21 hands, and according to the statement of the men the firm thereupon posted "open shop" notices in all departments, whereupon its cutters and tailors went out in sympathy. The men reported that all the strikers were employed elsewhere, some of the best of them having gone to the United States.

Strike of Photo-Engravers in Toronto

A strike occurred on the part of nine photo-engravers of Toronto on March 4, the employees of the Toronto Engraving Co. alleging violation by the firm of the agreement with the Photo-Engravers' Union, Local No. 35. The agreement, it is stated, provided for the employment of union men only so long as union men were available. Latterly, the men claim, the firm had

imported a number of non-union men and had intimated to some of the old hands that they must leave the union or lose their employment. The firm claims to have lived strictly to the agreement, and that it did not employ non-union men while union men could be obtained. The firm further reports that the strike did not interfere with the output of their establishment, the places of the strikers having been filled immediately. It is claimed by the men that the firm refused to arbitrate or confer on the point in dispute.

Strike of Tailors at Ottawa

About 25 tailors went out on strike on March 25, because the employers had refused a demand for an increase of wages amounting to 14 per cent. The increase was asked at the conclusion of an agreement that had existed for a fixed period. The demand was made on six firms, two of which conceded it and four refused. The latter were willing to concede practically all asked for the male employees, but would not grant the increase to the women workers. Work was partially continued in the shops by non-union labor. The two firms granting the increases employed each six men, and the four firms refusing 22 men and 23 women. The women did not go out on strike and only one of the number belonged to the union. The men were endeavoring also to compel the employers to have the women belong to the union. The firms signing the agreement employed 13 women who are members of the union. The original demand was for an increase of 15 per cent., but this was somewhat modified in negotiation. The demands of the strikers were eventually conceded and the men returned to work on April 2.

Strike of Harness Makers at Gananoque

A number of harness makers employed by W. R. Acton, of Gananoque, went on strike on March 4. The employees state that the employer refused to sign a new pay list with increased wages; the employer states that the men endeavored to make his establishment a union shop, which he would not allow. Sixteen men in all went out. They returned to work on May 7, and on May 13 the firm granted the demand of the strikers for an increase of wages amounting to 15 per cent.

Strike of Laborers at Windsor

About 100 laborers employed at the construction of the tunnel at Windsor went on strike on March 4. The men had been receiving $3 per day for mining with an average of eight hours' work per day, but the mining being finished for the present, the company wanted the men to work at other work for $2.50 per day of ten hours. The men thereupon struck. The strikers were chiefly Belgians and Poles, and most of them went back to work on March 6 at $2.50 per day of ten hours.

Labor Gazette, May, 1907.

Metal Polishers, &c., in Toronto.

A strike of metal polishers which began on Nov. 23rd, 1906, has practically terminated, as only 6 strikers out of a total of 50 remain out of work and the employers claim that they are no longer affected. The cause of the dispute was a demand for a minimum wage of 27½ cents for polishers, an increase of 2½ cts. per hour. About 7 firms were originally affected by the

dispute, but settlements had been reached with 3 of them, leaving only 4 involved. The following particulars of this dispute were received from the Secretary of the Metal Polishers' Union. The strike at first involved about 35 polishers, buffers and platers. A few weeks later they were joined by 15 or 20 chandelier workers, who refused to work with non-unionists. On Dec. 21, a settlement was reached with the Keith & Fitzsimmons Co. which reduced the number of strikers about 10 or 12 men. In the first half of January a settlement was reached with the firm of Orr & Creswell, and on Jan. 23, with the Toronto Brass Co. The rest of the chandelier workers secured employment at about the same time with a new company. Most of the other strikers were gradually placed in other situations where they were receiving the desired rate of wages. The four shops where the strike was still on had secured a few non-unionists to replace those who had gone out.

Strike of Laborers at Hamilton.

On April 12 labourers employed by the Hamilton Steel and Iron Co. Ltd., declared a strike and remained out for 4 days. According to a report received from the company the men had asked for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages, which was granted them. Then they further demanded 15 per cent, increase which was refused. The men returned to work, at the increase of 10 per cent. withdrawing their second demand. The original pay was 15 cts. per hour which was increased to 16½ cts. About 200 men were directly affected by the dispute, and according to the company, 1,200 were indirectly affected.

Dispute of Cab Drivers in Toronto.

During the month of April, a draft agreement was submitted to all the livery keepers of Toronto by the local union of the Carriage and Cab Drivers with a request that the employers should give an answer to the Union by April 27. The agreement provided for a minimum $12 per week of 6 days of 11 to 12 hours, with an hour off for meals, and 25 cts. an hour for over time; that none but union members should be employed; that disputes should be settled by arbitrators, pending whose decision there should be no strike or lockout; the agreement to be for a year. Upon the receipt of this request the employers held a meeting, as the result of which the men were locked out on April 20, about 250 drivers employed by about 36 firms being affected.

Strike of Harness Makers in Toronto.

A strike of harness makers employed by Messrs. Geo. A. Rudd & Co., took place at Toronto, according to a report received from the secretary of the Leather Workers' Union, when 32 men were directly and 5 indirectly affected. It was stated that during April a demand was made upon the firm for an increase in wages amounting to 15 per cent. The firm refused to meet a committee of the men and on Saturday, April 13, discharged the chairman of this committee. A second committee was then appointed for the purpose of demanding the reinstatement of the discharged employee. The firm still refusing to meet the committee, the men were called out on Monday, April 15. On the following day the employers agreed to re-instate the chairman of the first committee, and to confer with the men on the subject of an increase of wages. Work was resumed on Wednesday, April 17, pending the settlement of the demand for higher wages.

Strike of Harness Makers in Peterborough.

On April 22 a strike of 19 harness makers employed by B. F. Ackerman, Son & Co., took place at Peterborough. The men demanded an increase of 2 cts. per hour per week of 59 hours instead of 60. The employers offered the decreased time and an increase of about $1 per week, but refused to acknowledge the union. In May the strikers were joined by 8 collar makers.

Strike of Builders' Laborers at Hamilton.

On April 11, a strike of builders' loborers took place at Hamilton. According to a report received from the secretary of the Trade Union, about 15 firms were directly affected and 10 indirectly. Sixty employees were directly affected and 100 indirectly. The cause of the dispute was the demand of the men for an increase in wages from 25 to 30 cts. per hour. The strike began on April 11, and was terminated on the 13th, when a compromise was reached and the rate of wages was fixed at 28½ cts. per hour.

Strike of Gilders and Picture Framers in Toronto.

On April 25, a strike of gilders and picture framers took place at Toronto, involving 5 firms and about 200 employees. The cause of the dispute was a demand for a day of 9 instead of 10 hours and an increase of 15 per cent. in wages. On May 29, some men, but not all, were given an increase of about $1 per week, and a half holiday on Saturady without reduction of wages was granted.

Strike of Laborers at Hamilton.

On April 23, about 300 laborers employed in the construction of the Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway took place in the township of Ancaster, near Hamilton. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the contractor to grant a demand for an increase in wages from $1.75 to $2 per day of 10 hours. On April 25, the men returned to work at the former rate of wages with the exception of 40 who were discharged. About 100 men were indirectly affected.

Strike of Machinists at Belleville.

A strike of machinists employed by Messrs. Marsh & Henthorne took place at Belleville during the month. According to a report received from the company 17 men were directly affected by the dispute. No trade union was involved. On April 10, the employees presented demands to the firm through a committee of three, asking that the working time be 59 hours between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m.; that time and a half be paid for time over 10 hours, Sundays and holidays; that journeymen should get 25 per cent. increase in wages; that apprentices out of their time should receive no less than 22 cts. per hour; and that handy men should not be hired to do the work of machinists or apprentices; that the hiring of apprentices should be discontinued till the number was down to one to every five machinists. An answer was demanded by April 13, when an increase of about 7 per cent. was offered. On April 15, a general meeting was held and an advance of nearly 10 per cent. or 2 cts. per hour was agreed on. The other demands not being granted, the men stopped work, but returned on April 22, when an agreement was reached by which the wages were advanced 2 cts. per hour.

A week of 59 hours was granted and overtime was to be paid at the rate of time and a half. The other matters were left as they were before the dispute took place. A report received from the men simply stated that the strike began on April 16, and that on April 22, an amicable arrangement was made, no further particulars being given by them.

Strike of Painters at London.

On April 1, 35 painters employed by 6 firms declared a strike on account of the refusal of the employers to grant an increase of wages from 25 to 30 cts. per hour. Three-fourths of the strikers almost immediately secured work on other jobs.

Strike of Carpenters at Kingston.

On April 1, a strike of carpenters took place at Kingston. According to a report from the Carpenters' Union, 71 men and 16 firms were affected. The cause of the dispute was a refusal by the employers to grant a demand for an 8 hour day, and a minimum rate of wages of 35 cts. per hour. On April 4, a compromise was reached by which the men received 31¼ cts. per hour or $2.50 for a day of 8 hours. Last year they had been receiving $2.50 for a 9 hour day. An agreement was signed on these terms to last for two years from April 1, 1907, to April 1, 1909.

Strike of Marble Workers in Toronto.

On April 25, a strike of marble workers employed by the J. G. Gibson Marble and Granite Co. took place in Toronto. According to a report received from the company, 16 men were involved in the dispute. The cause of the strike was the employment of a man to cut inscriptions on monuments in the cemetery, without obtaining the consent of the Union. The men alleged that the firm had violated an agreement with their Union in employing a non-unionist. The employers claim that the man to whom objection was taken was employed only on outside work, and that they did not know whether he was a Union man or not. The strikers subsequently obtained work elsewhere and the firm employed immigrants in their place.

Labor Gazette, June, 1907.

Strike of Stove Mounters at Brantford.

On April 27, a strike of 20 stove mounters took place at Brantford. The dispute arose from the discharge by the foreman of several employees whose reinstatement was demanded by the Stove Mounters' Union. The firm stated that the men were discharged for refusing to obey the orders of the foreman, while the strikers alleged that the real reason was because they were members of the union, and that they were discharged without being given an opportunity to state their case. On May 28, the company claimed that so far as they were concerned the trouble was at an end, some of the men having returned to their old positions, and the places of most of the others having been filled.

Strike of Plumbers in Toronto.

On May 15, a strike of plumbers took place in Toronto in which about 500 men and 104 firms were affected. The cause of the dispute was the

refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase of wages and employment of Union labor only. The strikers demanded 45 cts. an hour for journeymen instead of 37½ cts. and $8.50 per week for apprentices during their first four years in place of $6.50 per week, and $12 for apprentices in their fifth year in place of $8.50. It was reported that by the end of July about half the strikers had left Toronto to seek work elsewhere, about 250 men being still out of work at the close of that month.

Strike of Lathers in Toronto.

On May 1, about 125 lathers declared a strike in Toronto on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase of wages from 37¼ to 47 cts. per hour. On May 14 an agreement was reached by which the wages were to be from $3 to $3.50 for an 8 hour day.

Strike of Bricklayers and Masons at Ottawa.

On May 1, a strike of bricklayers and masons took place at Ottawa, on account of the refusal of 10 Contractors to grant a demand for an increase of wages from 45 to 50 cts. per hour. On May 27, an agreement for two years was signed by which the men were to receive 47 cts. per hour. A report from the Bricklayers' Union stated that about 400 men were affected by the dispute, and that on the declaration of the strike 13 contractors complied with the demand of the Union. About 150 builders' labourers were indirectly affected.

Strike of Stonecutters at Ottawa.

On May 1, about 150 stonecutters employed by 40 firms at Ottawa, declared a strike on account of the refusal of contractors to grant an increase in wages from 43 to 50 cts. per hour. Some of the smaller firms granted the demand. The strikers subsequently reduced this claim to 45 cts. and work was resumed on May 14, an increase of one cent an hour being finally agreed upon.

Strike of Plumbers at Hamilton.

On May 4, a strike of plumbers took place at Hamilton, affecting about 18 establishments and 65 employees. According to one report received, 45 strikers were journeymen plumbers, while the remaining 20, who were under 21 years of age were indirectly affected by the dispute. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the employers to grant an increase in the minimum rate of wages from 35 to 40 cts. an hour and to sign an agreement. The employers offered to pay 37½ cts. per hour to the better workmen, but this was refused. On May 27, an agreement was signed for the present season and next year according to which the minimum rate of 37½ cts. an hour was established.

Strike of Plumbers at London.

On May 1, a strike of 10 plumbers employed in three shops took place in London. According to a report received from the Plumbers' Union, the dispute arose from the demand for an increase of wages amounting to 5cts. per hour to take place on May 1. All the firms in London, except 3, granted

the demand. On May 6, two of these firms agreed to give the increase, and on May 9, the third firm agreed, when the strike was declared off. A report from one of the employers stated that the cause of the dispute was a demand for an increase from 30 to 35 cts., and the employment of none but unionists. On May 4, they agreed to give the best men 35 cents, but would maintain an "open shop."

Strike of Iron Moulders at Guelph.

On May 23, a strike of iron moulders took place at Guelph, which affected two firms and about 32 employees. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant an increase in wages of 5 per cent. One of the firms involved claimed that they were paying 20 per cent. above regular board prices and that the average wages earned by the men was $20.50 per week, some receiving as much as $24, and others as little as $16. On May 27, one company employing ten men and two boys signed an agreement granting the increase. The other firm granted the demand on June 17, and work was resumed by them.

Strike of Grain Elevator Men at Fort William.

On May 4, the employees in the grain elevators at Fort William stopped work on account of the refusal of their employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages. They had been receiving 20 cts. an hour but on the first of the month the C.P.R. posted a notice that an increase of 2½ cts. an hour had been granted. The men however, demanded 25 cts. an hour. It was reported that 3 of the elevators were practically stopped, but one elevator was kept running by the superintendent of the company, his son, a foreman and one other man. Two days later the dispute was settled and work was resumed on May 6. Laborers, skilled and unskilled, received an advance of 2½ cts. an hour, and weighmen, winchmen and millwrights of $10 per month. There was also an increase for overtime.

Strike of Teamsters at Ottawa.

On May 9, about 21 teamsters employed by the Dominion Transport Co. at Ottawa declared a strike on account of the refusal of the company to grant a demand for an increase in wages from $41 to $45 per month and payment for overtime. The company had a contract for removing freight from the sheds of the C.P.R. and in consequence of the dispute there was some delay in taking it away. On May 21, the strikers returned to work with the expectation that the company would grant their demand. While the strike was in progress a number of the merchants to whom the freight was consigned, sent their own employees to remove it.

Strike of Marble Workers in Toronto.

On May 29, a strike was declared by 20 marble workers in Toronto, on account of the employment of non-unionists. After the strike had taken place, an independent union was organized by the non-unionists who had remained at work, but the strikers, who were members of the International Union, refused to recognize it. They subsequently affiliated with the International Union.

Strike of Stonecutters at Thorold and Hamilton.

On May 25, a strike of 16 stonecutters employed by the firm of Messrs. Walker Bros. of Thorold, took place. At the time of the dispute thirteen of the strikers were employed at Hamilton and three in the quarry at Thorold. The men demanded the reinstatement of an employee, who was alleged to have been discharged because he had been a member of a committee of the Union, which had dealt with a previous dispute. The strikers also demanded the dismissal of the foreman, who had discharged their fellow employee. It was alleged that the real cause of the trouble was a member of the Union telling secrets of the Union to the foreman. The strike was terminated on June 1, the foreman being dismissed.

Strike in Knitting Mill at Hamilton.

On May 17, about fifteen mill hands declared a strike at Hamilton, on account of the refusal of their employers to grant a demand for an increase of 20 per cent. in their wages. On May 19, a compromise was reached and work was resumed, the company having promised to grant an increase in wages of 15 per cent.

Strike of Carpenters at St. Catharines.

On May 1 about 100 carpenters employed by ten firms declared a strike at St. Catharines on account of the refusal of the contractors to grant an increase in wages from 27½ to 35 cents per hour. In the course of the month half the firms affected granted the demand, and on May 31 a compromise was reached with the remaining five firms by which 33 cents per hour became the minimum rate till May 1, 1908. It was reported by the Carpenters' Union that just before the end of the dispute all the men, except ten, were working at 35 cents an hour.

Strike of Carpenters at Brantford.

On May 1 about 120 carpenters employed by five firms declared a strike at Brantford. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase of wages from 20 to 30 cents an hour. The strikers claimed that a minimum rate of 20 cents per hour had been in force for four years. It was reported that in the course of the month 62 men secured work at the rate of wages demanded, several of the smaller contractors having signed the new scale and some foremen among the strikers having taken contracts and engaged men at the new rate. A number of the strikers sought employment elsewhere, till only about ten men remained out of work.

Strike of Teamsters at Peterborough.

On May 7, 30 teamsters employed by the municipal corporation of Peterborough declared a strike with the object of securing an increase in wages from $3.25 to $3.75 per day. The City Council offered them $3.50 per day, but this was refused, and finally a settlement was reached on the basis of $3.65 per day.

Strike of Civic Laborers at Hamilton.

On May 7, about 75 civic laborers declared a strike at Hamilton, having made a demand for an advance in wages from 20 to 25 cents an hour. On May 9 they returned to work on the request of the aldermen, who promised to take up the subject of the increase at an early date.

Strike of Carpenters, &c., in Toronto.

On May 23 about 30 men employed on the Horticultural Building at Exhibition Park, Toronto, stopped work on account of the employment of non-union plumbers and carpenters. About 20 of the strikers were carpenters, and the others were iron and sheet metal workers. On June 4 the dispute was settled, the contractor agreeing to advise his men to join their respective unions. As a result practically all the non-unionists became union men. The contractor also promised that as far as he was concerned there would be no cause for any future trouble on this job.

Strike of Painters at Hamilton.

On May 1 a strike of painters took place at Hamilton affecting about 22 firms and 148 employees. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the contractors to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 30 to 40 cents an hour. The dispute was terminated on June 24, when a minimum rate of 30 and 32 cents an hour was agreed on.

Labor Gazette, July, 1907.

Strike of Machinists in Toronto.

On June 8 about 750 machinists employed in about 50 establishments declared a strike in Toronto on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for a reduction in working hours from 10 to 9 a day without a corresponding reduction in wages. A number of the employers agreed without their men leaving work, and others conceded after the strike began.

Strike of Freight Handlers at Port Arthur and Fort William

On June 8 a strike of 250 freight handlers employed by the C.N.R. took place at Port Arthur on account of the refusal of the company to grant a demand for wages amounting to 25 cents per hour for day work, 30 cents per hour for night work, and double time for Sunday. The men had been receiving 19 cents per hour for day work and 21½ cents per hour for night work, with a bonus of one cent per hour for every hour worked, to be paid in a lump sum at the end of the season to every man who stays till the end. On June 15 the strike was declared off and work was resumed at the old rate, the company having about that time secured about 200 men to carry on the work. On June 8, at the time when the strike occurred at Port Arthur, about 500 freight handlers stopped work at Fort William for a similar cause, but returned on June 15 at the old rate. It was reported that they had gone back to work and again stopped several times before the strike was definitely declared at an end.

Strike of Plasterers' Laborers in Toronto.

On June 1 about 120 plasterers' laborers employed by ten firms declared a strike in Toronto on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 30 to 35 cents an hour for an 8-hour day. On June 18 a settlement was effected by which the rate of wages was increased from 30 to 30½ cents an hour. Payment of time and a half for work on Saturday afternoons and for all overtime was granted.

Strike of Carpenters at Hamilton.

On June 10, carpenters employed by the Canadian White Co. declared a strike at Hamilton. The cause of the dispute was the employment of laborers in putting up and taking down false work for concrete beams and floors, or, according to the company, in removing centres from reinforced concrete floors, the strikers claiming that this was carpenters' work. The company alleged that so far as they knew no similar demand had ever been made before by carpenters to do this work. The firm continued to employ the laborers and the carpenters remained idle. The strike terminated on July 23, the work on which the laborers were engaged having been completed in the meantime. The company agreed to take back all the strikers and according to the Carpenters' Union the non-unionists were to be discharged as soon as union carpenters could be procured.

Strike of Plasterers at Peterborough.

On June 17 a strike of 13 plasterers employed by four firms took place at Peterborough. According to a report received from one of the strikers, the plasterers had notified the employers on Jan. 1 that they desired an increase in wages from $3 to $3.25 per day to take place on May 1. The increase in wages not being granted, the plasterers waited six weeks and then stopped work. The employers made an offer of $3.15 per day to the strikers, and some of them returned to work. The employers claimed that they were unable to offer any more, because the builders were only willing to give them one cent a yard more instead of two cents, for which they had asked. No trade union was involved in the dispute.

Strike of Teamsters at Hamilton.

On June 6 about 50 teamsters employed by the Hendrie Cartage Co. at Hamilton declared a strike on account of the refusal of the company to grant a demand for an increase in wages from $42 to $45 per month. On June 11 most of the strikers returned to work on the promise of the company to investigate their claims for an increase of wages, but some of them sought other employment.

Strike of Cloak Workers in Toronto.

On June 3 about 15 cloak workers employed by the Novi Modi Cloak Co. of Toronto declared a strike on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in piece-work prices amounting to from 10 to 20 cents per garment. After the strikers had been out nearly a fortnight a settlement was reached and work was resumed. The dispute did not affect the whole establishment.

Strike of Builders' Laborers at Ottawa.

On June 1 about 400 builders' laborers declared a strike at Ottawa on account of a refusal of the contractors to grant a demand for an increase in wages from 22 to 25 cents an hour, and to recognize a committee of the union. The dispute only lasted five hours, when the employers agreed to confer with a committee of the Builders' Laborers' Union and granted the demand for a minimum scale of 25 cents an hour.

Strike of Civic Laborers at Kingston.

On June 17 a strike of 7 civic laborers employed by the Board of Works of Kingston on concrete work for sidewalks, took place, arising from a demand for an increase of wages. On June 24 work was resumed, an increase having been granted from 18 1-3 to 19 2-9 cents per hour.

Labor Gazette, August, 1907.

Strike of Pulp and Paper Makers at Sturgeon Falls.

On June 10 a strike of pulp and paper makers was declared at Sturgeon Falls, affecting the Imperial Paper Mills of Canada. According to the strikers, 141 workpeople were affected by the dispute, but the company placed the number at 216. Two local branches of the International Brotherhood of paper makers were involved. It was stated by the employees that the primary cause of the dispute was their refusal to work on Sundays. The management of the paper mills claimed that the paper makers went out in spite of a clause in an agreement between the company and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers that there should be no strikes or lock-outs. The pulp mills continued to operate until the management endeavored to start the paper machines with non-union men, whereupon the man in charge of the generator shut down the mill. It was further alleged that the strikers gave out a document setting forth the following demands:

1. We must be recognized as a body of union men and treated as such.
2. That we will not furnish stock for non-union paper makers.
3. Men on tours must be paid by the hour.
4. If there is any settlement between the management and workers we must be represented by one of the International Board.

In regard to these demands, the management stated that the local union, the name of which was appended to these demands, had not been recognized, and that prior to the strike its existence had never been brought officially to their knowledge. With regard to the employment of non-unionists, it was stated that last year they made arrangements with the International Paper Makers as a result of a strike, but reserved to themselves the right to employ non-union help if union help could not be obtained. With regard to demand No. 3, it was claimed that men on tours have always been paid by the hour, that is, that a man engaged at the rate of $2 for a 12 hours day who works 14 hours gets two hours' pay credited to him. With regard to No. 4, the management stated that while repeatedly agreeing to receive a committee of those working in the mill, and who went on strike, they have always declined to enter into any negotiations with outsiders, alleging that the arrangements made with the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers last year, through their President, had been consistently broken. It was reported that the sulphite plant was re-opened on Monday, July 29, and was kept running continuously, though not at its full capacity, and that on August 2 the finishing room was re-opened and was running partially.

Strike of Stonecutters in Toronto.

On July 3 about 40 stonecutters, employed in the shop where 20 marble workers struck on May 29, declared a strike on the refusal of their demand for an increase in wages from 40 to 50 cents an hour, the men alleging that

the latter rate was promised in an agreement made a year ago between the employers and the Stonecutters' Union.

Strike of Silver Miners at Cobalt.

On July 8 a strike of silver miners took place at Cobalt, the dispute arising on account of a disagreement between the mining companies and their men with regard to wages and general conditions of employment. It was stated that about 30 companies and 3,000 men were directly affected by the dispute. In the course of the month a large number of strikers sought employment in other parts of the country. Work, however, was resumed in a number of the mines. In some cases the demands of the strikers were conceded, and in others new men were procured to take their places. In three mines work was resumed under a contract system, the contractors that took the work employing the men on the terms of the union. In connection with this dispute an injunction was issued on Aug. 15, on behalf of the Buffalo Mines, Limited, restraining the Cobalt Miners' Union from molesting the company or their employees.

Strikes in Building Trades at Galt.

On July 20 a strike of masons and carpenters took place at Galt on account of the employment of a non-union laborer by a mason contractor. Two firms and about 20 men were affected by this dispute. According to the majority of the reports received, work was resumed on July 24 under the old conditions. The mason contractor concerned claimed that the non-unionist against whom the objection had been raised was still working for him and sometimes with the masons, having been in his employ as quarryman for some time. In a report received from the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, dated July 29, it was claimed that the strike was still unsettled. On July 29 about 7 carpenters, plumbers and others employed on another building refused to work on account of the foundation being built by non-unionists.

Strike of Electrical Workers in Toronto.

On July 18 a strike of electrical workers took place in Toronto in which about five firms and 16 men were involved. According to reports received from employers the strike was declared in sympathy with the striking plumbers. One of the firms claimed that the strike of the electrical workers was in violation of an agreement which had been entered into about two years ago and which had not yet expired, providing that in case of differences arising they should be referred to a committee of six, three members to be chosen by each of the parties. On the other hand, it was claimed by the union that the agreement had not veen violated, as they had never forfeited their right to declare a sympathetic strike, and further, that the men had quit work rather than work in a shop with non-union plumbers, without receiving any orders from the union.

Strike of Brass Moulders at London

On July 10, a strike of 16 brass moulders took place at London. The cause of the dispute was an objection by the men to the employment of a non-union moulder in the foundry of the Labatt Manufacturing Co. According

to a report received from the company, immediate steps were taken by the management to start an "open shop" with non-union moulders and machinery. It was further claimed that some of their men had signed an agreement not to strike again without giving six days' notice, and also declaring in writing that they were not now members of any labor organization, and would not join any while in their employ. On the other hand it was reported by the Brass Moulders' Union that the strike was terminated on July 22, when the non-union man was told to leave.

Labor Gazette, September, 1907.

Strike of Barbers at London

A strike of journeymen barbers, which took place at London, of July 29, on account of the refusal of the employers to grant a demand for an increase in wages was terminated on Aug. 17, a compromise being effected. Before the strike the men had been receiving $10 a week, and 50 per cent. on all over $16 taken at the chair. They demanded $12 per week and 50 per cent. on all over $18. By the terms of settlement they were conceded $11 per week and 50 per cent. of the receipts over $17. According to a report received from the Journeymen Barbers' Union 10 shops and 20 men were affected.

Strikes in Building Trades at Galt

On Aug. 23, a strike of 12 stonemasons working on the construction to the addition to the C. Turnbull Company's Knitting Mill took place at Galt. It was stated by the contractor that his men were ordered to stop work by the walking delegate of a local organization of the building trades, not the Masons' Union, because he refused to discharge some laborers, who did not belong to the Laborers' Union. After waiting till Aug. 28, for his men to return the contractor declared his intention to fill their places with non-unionists.

On Aug. 26, about 12 bricklayers and laborers working on the same job stopped work on account of the employment of non-union carpenters.

Strike of Telegraphers in Toronto, Etc.

A general strike of commercial telegraphers, which commenced in the United States spread to Canada on Aug. 13, when telegraphers employed by the Great North Western Telegraph Co., in Toronto, Quebec, Montreal and Winnipeg refused to take messages from points in the United States where the strike was in progress. About 38 male and 37 female operators were involved in the dispute at these cities. The places of the strikers were filled.

Strike of Granite Cutters In Toronto

A strike of 14 granite cutters took place in Toronto on Aug. 22. The strikers alleged that they went out because they had been brought to work under misrepresentations.

Strike of Canoe Makers at Peterborough

A strike of 9 canoe makers took place at Peterborough, on Aug. 13. According to the company the men objected to the appointment of a fore-

man without their being consulted. Some of the strikers returned to work after being out for two or three days, and the others returned in the course of the month.

Labor Gazette, October, 1907.

Strike of Woollen Mill Hands at Almonte

On Sept. 13, the warpers employed by the Rosamond Woollen Co. stopped work on account of the refusal of their employers to grant a demand for an increase of wages from $1.65 and $1.75 to $2 a day. Although only 5 men were directly affected by the dispute about 200 other factory hands were thrown out of work by it. Those employed in the worsted department of the mill, to the number of about 100, were the only ones who continued at work. On Oct. 1, three of the warpers withdrew their demand and work was resumed.

Strike of Tunnel Men at Windsor

On Sept. 5 about 50 tunnel men employed in digging a tunnel under the Detroit River at Windsor in connection with the Michigan Central Railway went on strke. It was reported that the men had been getting $3.37 for an 8 hour day but their wages were reduced to $3. The men then asked for $3.50 for an 8 hour day, and on being refused they stopped work. Their places were filled the following day and work was resumed.

Strike of Tailors at Kingston

On Sept. 23 about 25 men and 50 women workers employed in 7 tailoring establishments declared a strike at Kingston. On Sept. 16 a committee representing the local union of Journeymen Tailors, to which the strikers belonged had presented to their employers a new bill of prices, involving an increase in wages averaging about 15 per cent. An arrangement was then made for a joint meeting of committees representing both parties, but before taking up the new bill of prices at this meeting, the employers produced a signed document, that hereafter their workrooms would be open shops, and that they would reserve the right to employ whom they pleased. The employees' committee then reported this document to their union and a strike was declared against the open shop. In the course of the month 2 out of the 7 firms conceded the demands of the strikers.

Labor Gazette, November, 1907.

Strike of Boilermakers at Ottawa

On Sept. 5 a strike of boiler makers to the number of 11 took place at Ottawa, through a dispute as to the discharge of an employee. On Sept. 24, the strikers returned to work, the discharged man not being re-instated.

Strike of Boot and Shoe Workers in Toronto

On Oct. 23 a strike of 92 boot and shoe workers, of whom 30 were females, took place in Toronto. The dispute arose from a readjustment of piece work prices by the Victoria Shoe Co. incident to the instalment of some new machinery. Work was resumed on Oct. 28, the company having restored the wages to their former basis.

Labor Gazette, December, 1907.

Strike of Barbers at Hamilton

On Nov. 2 a strike of 8 barbers employed in 6 shops took place at Hamilton. The cause of the dispute was a demand for earlier closing on Saturdays, so that all work would be over by midnight. In the course of the month 2 employers granted the demand of the Barbers' Union, and all the strikers except two secured work in these shops and elsewhere.

Labor Gazette, Jan. 1908.

Strike of Carpenters, Etc., at Toronto

On Dec. 9 about 16 carpenters and 26 laborers employed on the construction of a gum factory in Toronto, stopped work on account of the failure of the contractors to pay them their wages, the arrears amounting to the aggregate sum of $850. The men entered a mechanics' lien against the building for the recovery of their wages. The owners of the property then took the job out of the hands of the contractors and paid all the overdue wages. Work was resumed on Dec. 14, under the supervision of the owners.

BRITISH LABOR NEWS

Changes in Wages and Hours

The changes in wages in January, 1907, all advances with an insignificant exception, affected nearly 445,400 people including 410,500 miners, 5,500 blastfurnace men, 5,000 iron and steel workers and 6,700 textile workers. The total computed effect was an advance of over £20,200 a week. The changes in hours of labor affected 773 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by 923 hours per week. One change, affecting 80 workpeople was settled by arbitration, 6 affecting about 335,800 were arranged by Conciliation Boards or by mediation, 15 affecting 18,000 took effect under sliding scales and the remainder affecting 91,400 were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In 3 cases, affecting 750 workpeople the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Trade Disputes

Forty-one new disputes began in January, affecting 11,667 workpeople directly, and 1,153 indirectly. The most important affected miners, metal workers, textile workers, boot and shoe makers and dock laborers. Of these cases 9 arose on demands for increased wages, 19 on other wage questions, 4 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons, 5 on questions of Trade Union principles, 3 on details of working arrangements and 1 against proposed increase of hours of labor. The results in 37 cases new and old, were 14 in favor of the workpeople, 8 in favor of the employers and 15 compromised.

Co-operative Societies

Returns from Workmen's Co-operative Societies show 2,091 of such societies at work in 1905. They had a membership of 2,259,468 or 9.1 per cent. of the estimated total population of the United Kingdom of 20 years of age. Their total capital was £40,947,302 consisting of £28,834,732 shares, £9,113,703 loans, and £2,998,867 insurance and reserve funds. Their trade was, production £17,085,631, wholesale distribution £27,945,582, retail distribution £61,457,964 being a total trade of £106,489,177. They employed 104,839 persons. There was a decrease of 11 societies, an increase in membership of 3.4 per cent. and an increase in capital of 5.5 per cent.

Unemployed

In the 272 Trade Unions with a membership 617,911, making returns, 25,990, or 4.2 per cent, were reported as unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 4.7 per cent. last year.

Changes in Wages and Hours

The changes in wages in February affected 482,300 workpeople, 481,500 by increases and 800 by decreases. The total effect was an increase of over £21,000 per week. The principal industries affected were mining, iron working and textiles. Five changes affecting 353,800 were arranged by

Conciliation Boards, 9, affecting 27,264, took effect under sliding scales and the remainder, affecting 101,197, were arranged between employers and workpeople or their representatives. One change affecting 890 was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work.

Trade Disputes

Thirty-seven new disputes began in February, affecting 5,234 directly and 2,485 indirectly. The most important affected building, mining, engineering works, textiles and boot and shoemaking. Twelve arose on a demand for increased wages, one against reduction of wages, 11 on other wage questions, 7 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on question of Trade Union principles, one on details of working arrangements and one on a demand for reduction of hours of labor. The results in 39 cases, new and old, affecting 5,552, were 20 in favor of workpeople, 13 in favor of employers and 6 compromised.

Co-operative Credit Societies

Two hundred and twenty-one Co-operative Credit Societies were at work in the United Kingdom in 1905, 200 being in Ireland. They are a combination of small farmers, laborers and artisans formed for the purpose of raising capital to be advanced at a reasonable rate of interest to members requiring loans for the purpose of reproductive undertakings only. Their operations are confined to small areas in order that the personal character and needs of applicants for loans may be known to the members and committee. The capital is raised by entrance fees, subscriptions and deposits and loans bearing a fixed rate of interest. The loans are usually advanced to enable the borrowers to purchase a few pigs or poultry or a cow, increasing the laborers income and incurring no bad debts. The number of members was 16,545, capital £131,764; loans advanced £66,668, repaid £55,734, working expenses and interest £5,550; profit £954.

Unemployed

In the 273 Trade Unions with a membership of 618,574, making returns, 23,932, or 3.9 per cent was reported at unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 4.4 per cent. last year.

Changes in Wages and Hours

The changes of wages in March affected 506,800 workpeople, 501,300 receiving advances, and 5,500 sustaining reductions. The total effect was an increase of over £25,600. The principal increases were to coal miners and iron puddlers and millmen. The changes in hours affected 530 of whom 30 had their working time increased by 120 hours per week and 500 decreased by 4,500 hours per week. Six changes affecting 388,038 were arranged by Conciliation Boards or mediation, 4 changes affecting 27,227, under sliding scales, and the remainder affecting 91,534, by direct arrangement between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In 4 cases, affecting 248, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. For the first quarter of the year the changes in wages gave 942,741 workpeople a net increase of £67,113 per week and 827 a net decrease of £96 per week. The total number affected by changes in the hours of labor for this quarter was 1,325, the net decrease in their working hours being 5,391 per week.

Trade Disputes

Thirty-two trade disputes began in March, affecting 5,311, directly and 4,045 indirectly. They were principally in mining and the textile trades. Thirteen arose on demands for increased wages, 1 against reduction of wages 8 on other wage questions, 6 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 2 on details of working arrangements and 2 on questions of Trade Union principles. The results in 30 cases, new and old, were 12 in favor of the workpeople, 11 in favor of the employers, 7 by compromise, and 2 by resumption of work pending further negotiations. During the first quarter of 1907, there were 137 trade disputes, affecting 37,388 persons and having an aggregate duration of 426,500 working days.

Profit Sharing

The Board of Trade has particulars of 66 firms that have adopted profit sharing, 61 firms in the United Kingdom employing 47,717, and 5 in British possessions employing 1,390, besides which 17 other firms are known to have adopted the system, but information has not been procurable. Of 56 firms giving returns—52 in the United Kingdom and 4 in British Colonies—11 firms with 2,289 employers paid no bonus; 4 with 684 employees and 609 participants, 1 to 2 per cent. bonus; 6 firms with 22,512 employees and 3,049 participants, 2 to 3 per cent. bonus; 6 firms with 758 employees and 656 participants, 3 to 4 per cent. bonus; 11 firms with 4,585 employees and 2,926 participants, 4 to 6 per cent. bonus; 5 firms 1,777 employees and 1,771 participants, 6 to 8 per cent. bonus; 4 firms with 5,836 employees and 5,065 participants, 8 to 10 per cent. bonus; 5 firms with 3,625 employees and 2,812 participants, 10 to 12 per cent. bonus; 3 firms with 546 employees and 206 participants, 12 to 16 per cent. bonus; 1 firm with 106 employees and 53 participants, 50 to 51 per cent. bonus. The figures show a mean bonus of 5.5 per cent. on wages, or excluding the 11 cases in which no bonus was earned, the mean bonus was 7.1 per cent. on wages.

The Labor Market

Employment on the whole continued good in March, and as compared with a year ago most of the principal industries showed an improvement. In the 273 Trade Unions with a membership of 618,230, making return 22,058, or 3.6 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 3.9 per cent. last year.

Changes in Wages and Hours

The changes in wages in April affected 221,800 persons, of whom 211,700 received advances and 10,100 sustained reductions. The total effect was an advance of over £12,000 per week. It chiefly affected miners, engineers, blastfurnace men and painters. One change affecting 1,010 was settled by arbitration, 5 changes, affecting 132,807, were arranged by Conciliation Boards or arbitration, 24 changes affecting 24,314 took effect under sliding scales, the remainder, affecting 63,658 were arranged between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In 4 cases affecting 1,249, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. The changes in hours of labor affected 653, of whom 16 had their working time increased by 5 hours per week, and 637 had their working time decreased by 431 hours per week.

Trade Disputes

Thirty-nine disputes began in April, affecting 8,024 directly and 1,706 indirectly. The most important were in building, mining, engineering and textile work. Nine arose on demands for increased wages, five in opposition to reduction in wages, 10 on other wage questions, 7 on questions of Trade Union principles, 5 on details of working arrangements, 2 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons and 4 on other questions. The results in 32 cases, new and old, 12 affecting 977, were in favor of the workpeople, 9 affecting 790 in favor of the employers; 11 affecting 2,107 were compromise and in one affecting 3,000 work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Unemployed

In the 273 Trade Unions with a membership of 619,591, making returns 20,310, or 3.3 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 3.7 a year ago.

Changes in Wages and Hours

The changes in wages in May, affected 282,500 workpeople, of whom 282,250 received advances and 250 sustained decreases. The total effect was a net advance of £20,400 per week. The chief industries affected were mining, iron and steel manufacturing, textile work and building. Three changes affecting 264,100 coal miners were arranged by Conciliation Boards, 7 affecting 5,289, took effect under sliding scales, the remainder affecting 13,114, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. Three cases affecting 203 workpeople, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of works. The changes in hours of labor affected 2,820 workpeople, of whom 420 had their working time increased by 1,680 hours per week, and 2,400 had it decreased by 3,695 hours per week. This reduction principally affected the building and textile trades.

Trade Disputes

Twenty-nine disputes began in May, affecting 4,511 directly and 1,274 indirectly. The most important were in the mining, clothing and pottery trades. Ten arose on demands for increased wages, 3 in opposition to reduction of wages, 4 on other wage questions, 3 on questions of Trade Union principles, 3 on details of working arrangements, 4 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons and 2 on other questions. The result in 31 disputes, new and old, was that 11 affecting 1,621 were decided in favor of the workpeople, 9 affecting 1,290 in favor of the employers, 11 affecting 1,771 were compromised. In 3 cases affecting 242 persons work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Co-operative Wholesale Societies

The Co-operative Wholesale Societies show by their returns for the first quarter of 1907, total sales in the distributive departments amounting to £7,440,412, an increase of 8.2 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1906, and of 26.2 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1902, five years ago.

Unemployed

In the 273 Trade Unions with a membership of 624,993 making returns, 21,081, or 3.4 per cent, were reported as unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 3.06 per cent. a year ago.

Changes in Wages and Hours

The changes in wages in June affected 157,400, all of whom received advances, the total effect being an advance of £7,700 per week. The chief changes were in favor of textile workers, printers and street railway men. One change affecting 125 was settled by arbitration, one affecting 620 people took place under a sliding scale the remainder affecting 156,660 were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. One change affecting 25 was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work. The changes in hours of labor affected 804, chiefly engineers and boiler makers whose time was reduced by 831 hours per week.

Trade Disputes

Twenty-two disputes began in May affecting 7,184 directly and 4,257 indirectly. The most important were of miners, engineers and dock laborers. Fourteen arose on demands for increased wages, one in opposition to reduction of wages, 2 on other wage questions, 2 on questions of Trade Union principles, 2 on details of working arrangements and one on a question of the employment of apprentices. The results in 30 cases, new and old, 12 affecting 2,939, were in favor of workpeople, 7 affecting 667 in favor of employers, 11 affecting 3,889 were compromised. In 3 affecting 231 work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Increased Wages in First Half of 1907

Changes of wages in the first half of 1907, gave 1,149,822 workpeople a net increase of £107,843 per week, and 207 a net decrease of £25 per week. The net effect of the changes was an increase of £107,818 per week, as compared with an increase of £26,588 per week in the first half of 1906.

Reduced Hours in Half Year

The changes in hours of labor for the half year affected 6,572, the net decrease being 14,479 hours per week.

Trade Disputes in Half Year

The trade disputes in the first half of 1907, numbered 276. They affected 68,213 workpeople, and the aggregate duration was 984,100 working days.

Lead and Other Poisoning

During the half year there were reported 261 cases and 20 deaths from lead and other poisoning and anthrax in factories and workshops as compared with 342 cases and 28 deaths in the first half of 1906. There were also 74 cases and 22 deaths from lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 82 cases and 21 deaths in 1906.

Factories and Workshops

The Chief Inspector of Factories reports that at the beginning of the year there were under inspection 106,337, factories, 141,912 workshops and 6,940 laundries, a total of 255,189, showing an increase of 1,671 factories and 1,737 workshops over the previous year. The number employed in factories was approximately 4,150,000, in workshops 700,000 and in laundries 100,000.

Textiles and Child Labor

In the textile industries 1,026,378 persons were employed, 382,835 males and 643,543 females. Of these there were 31,744 children, 14,568 males and 17,176 females, and 208,003 young persons, 70,965 males and 137,038 females. The employment of children as half timers was becoming more and more rare.

Labor Market

Employment in June continued good except in the building trades. The lace trade showed some falling off and the clothing trades generally declined. As compared with a year ago most of the principal industries showed an improvement. There was some decline in the engineering trade. In the 273 Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 622,584 making returns, 22,189, or 3.6 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 3.7 per cent. last year.

Changes in Wages and Hours

The changes in wages reported in July affected 199,900 work people, of whom 199,600 received advances, and 300 sustained decreases. The total effect was a net advance of £12,500 per week. Miners and iron workers were chiefly affected. One change affecting 84, was settled by arbitration, 2 affecting 128,000 by conciliation boards, and 14 affecting 42,365 took effect under sliding scales. The remainder affecting 29,489 were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. One change affecting 450, was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work. The changes in hours of labor affected 1,430, whose aggregate working time was reduced by 2,919 hours per week.

Trade Disputes

Twenty-seven disputes began in July affecting, 9,939 directly and 7,100 indirectly. The most important were of miners, iron workers and transport trades at Belfast. Nine arose on demands for increase wages, one in opposition to a reduction of wages, 5 on other wage questions, 6 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on question of Trade Union principle and 3 on other questions. The results in 26 cases new and old, were 11 affecting 5,397 in favor of workpeople, 6 involving 961 in favor of employers, and 9 affecting 2,970 compromised.

Unemployed

In the 273 Trade Unions with a membership of 631,158 making returns, 23,291, or 3.7 per cent, were reported as unemployed at the end of July as compared with 3.6 a year ago.

Changes in Wages and Hours

The changes in wages reported in August affected 749,000 workpeople, all of whom received advances. The total effect was an advance of £48,200 per week. Mining and iron trades were chiefly affected. Two changes affecting 630 were settled by arbitration, 8 changes affecting 643,397 were arranged by Conciliation Boards, 15 affecting 11,644 took effect under sliding scales, the remainder affecting 93,325 were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. Three, affecting 548, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. The changes in hours of labor affecting 3,436, chiefly in the building trades caused a reduction of 1,529 hours per week.

Trade Disputes

Twenty-seven disputes began in August affecting 4,829 directly and 3,587 indirectly. The most important affected miners and the iron, textile and clothing trades. Eleven arose on demands for increased wages, 3 on opposition to the reduction of wages, 2 on other wage question 5 on question of the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on questions of Trade Union principle and 2 on details of working arrangements. The results in 32 cases new and old, were 13 affecting 2,223 in favour of workpeople, 12 affecting 3,038 in favor of employers, and 7 affecting 1,911 were compromised. In four affecting 1,824 work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Unemployed

In the 273 Trade Unions with a membership of 632,068 making returns, 25,458, or 4 per cent., were reported as unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 3.8 per cent. the previous year.

Trades Union Congress

The fortieth annual Congress of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom was held at Bath in September. It was presided over by Mr. A. H. Gell, M.P., Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee and Secretary of the Bolton Provincial Operative Cotton Spinners' Association. 173 organizations with a membership of 1,627,958, sent 521 delegates, but allowing for the number of distinct societies included in federations, members of about 236 separate Trade Unions attended Congress as delegates this year, out of a total of 1,136 unions in existence. The membership represented, however, comprised over 80 per cent of the total membership of all Trade Unions. Most of the groups of trade showed an increase in membership especially the textile group, the mining group, the railway and other transport group and the miscellaneous group. Among the principal industrial subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were:—Restriction of the hours of labor to 8 per day for miners and workpeople generally; old age pensions; amendment of the Mines Regulation Act, the Factory and Workshops' Act, the Shop Hours Act and the Cheap Trains Act; certificates of competency for persons in charge of steam engines and boilers; improved housing of the working classes; the wages and general conditions of labor of Government workers and of workers employed by contractors for the government; representation of Trade Unions at Boards of Trade and Coroners' Inquests; the estab-

lishment of a legal minimum wage in selected trades; State help for blind workpeople; abolition of the premium bonus system; abolition of night work in bakeries; and free secondary education. A resolution in favor of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes was rejected by a majority of 660,000 and a resolution in favor of the introduction of a Bill to secure the reference of all disputes to a Conciliation Board with power to arrange settlements subject to the consent of both parties, was rejected by a majority of 85,000. Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M.P., of the Northern Counties Weavers, was appointed by the Parliamentary Committee as its Chairman for the ensuing year. It was decided that the next annual Congress should be held at Nottingham.

Accidents to Railway Servants

The annual report of Railway Accidents for 1906 shows that 469 railway servants were killed and 16,094 injured in railways in the United Kingdom last year. The total number of railway servants employed on all the railways of the United Kingdom in 1904, the last year for which the particulars are available, was 581,664, of whom 325,868 were exposed to danger from the movement of railway vehicles. The number of fatal accidents was absolutely greatest among permanent way men, but greatest in proposition to the number employed among goods guards and brakesmen and shunters among whom it was one in every 435, and the proportion injured one in every 18. About half of these injuries caused absence from duty of only 14 days or less.

Changes in Wages and Hours

The changes in wages reported in September affected 29,000, principally miners and iron workers, all of whom received an advance. The total effect was an advance of £2,500 per week. Two changes affecting 4,100 were arranged by Conciliation Boards, 5 affecting 10,576 took effect under sliding scales, the remainder affecting 14,236 were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In 2 cases affecting 80 there were disputes causing stoppage of work. Changes in hours of labor affected 103, whose working time was reduced by 206 hours per week.

Trade Disputes

Twenty-nine disputes began in September affecting 8,425 directly and 797 indirectly. They chiefly affected textile workers and dock labor. Eleven arose on demands for increased wages, 2 in opposition to reduction of wages, 3 on other wage questions, 7 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on questions of Trade Union principle and 2 on details of working arrangements. The results in 24 cases, new and old, were 10 affecting 1,189 in favor of work people, 7 affecting 1,210 in favor of employers, and 7 affecting 761 compromised. In two cases affecting 4,646 work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Increased Wages in Nine Months

Changes of wages in the first three quarters of 1907 gave 1,180,075 workpeople a net increase of £171,901 per week and 563 a net decrease of £75. The net effect of the changes in the 9 months was an increase of £171,826 per week.

Reduced Hours in Nine Months

The changes in hours of labor for the nine months affected 12,776, the net decrease being 20,815 hours per week.

Trade Disputes in Nine Months

The trade disputes in the first nine months of 1907 numbered 419. They affected 110,818 workpeople and the aggregate duration was 1,596,000 working days.

Lead and Other Poisoning

During the nine months there were reported 432 cases and 33 deaths from lead and other poisoning and anthrax in factories and workshops, as compared with 531 and 44 deaths in the corresponding period of 1906. In addition there were 122 cases of lead poisoning including 30 deaths among house painters and plumbers as compared with 131 cases and 28 death in 1906.

Co-operative Wholesale Societies

The Co-operative Wholesale Societies show by their returns for the second quarter of 1907, total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £7,834,722, an increase of 5.9 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1906 and of 32.2 per cent on the corresponding period of 1902, five years ago.

Labor Market

The employment in September was on the whole worse than in August. The shipbuilding and engineering trades continued to decline and there was some falling off in the building and furnishing trades. The coal mining and tin plate industries continued very brisk. As compared with a year ago there was some improvement in coal mining and in all the textile industries and a decline in the engineering, ship building, printing and bookbinding trades. In the 273 Trade Unions with a membership of 631,000 making returns, 28,914 or 4.6 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 3.8 per cent. a year ago.

Conciliation and Arbitration Boards

A volume has been published giving an account of the strikes and lockouts in 1906 and the work of the various conciliatory agencies for preventing and settling disputes. The number of disputes recorded was 486 affecting 217,773 workpeople, with an aggregate duration of 3,028,816 working days. The results of disputes on questions of wages were in favor of the employers, only 17 per cent of the workpeople affected obtained the whole of their demands, while 35 per cent. were unsuccessful and 46 per cent. arranged compromises. In disputes as to hours of labor most of the workpeople effected compromises. Disputes on questions of Trade Union principle, the majority of which were between unionists and non-unionists, were mainly settled in favor of the strikers. On all other questions the balance of success lay with the employers. Of the 488 disputes which began in 1906, 39 affecting 7,885, or 5 per cent. of the total affected by all disputes were settled by conciliation or

arbitration. Taking only those disputes which were settled during the year, irrespective of date of commencement, it is found that 46 disputes, affecting 10,777 were settled by conciliation or arbitration. Of the 46 disputes, 6 were settled under the Conciliation Act, as were also 10 disputes not involving a stoppage of work. Twelve cases were settled by permanent Boards of Conciliation and 26 by individuals. The principal agencies for conciliation and arbitration are, however, mainly concerned with the prevention rather than the settlement of disputes. The total number of cases known to have been considered by 93 permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration was 1,561. Of these 473 were settled by the boards or their committee and 224 by arbitrators or umpires appointed by them. Only 12 of the 697 cases thus settled involved a stoppage of work. In 807 cases the questions in dispute were either withdrawn or settled independently of the boards, and 57 cases were still under consideration at the end of the year. During 1906 a national scheme of conciliation in the building trades, which was inaugurated in the previous year, considerably extended its operations and local Boards of Conciliation were formed in the building trades in a large number of towns

Changes in Wages and Hours

The changes in wages reported in October affected 68,700, of whom 68,200 received advances, and 500 sustained decreases. The total effect was a net advance of about £5,000 per week. The industries chiefly affected were building, mining, iron manufacturing and boot and shoe making. Two changes, affecting 2,550 were settled by arbitration, 4 affecting 42,550 were arranged by conciliation boards, and 15 affecting 10,381 were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives; two of these affecting 619, being preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. Changes in hours of labor affected 7,000, whose working time was reduced by 7,700 hours per week. It was the building trades that were affected.

Trade Disputes

Thirty-one disputes began in October affecting 3,889 directly and 3,075 indirectly. They chiefly affected mining and the metal and textile industries. Eight arose on demands for increased wages, 3 on objections to reduction in wages, 9 on other wage questions, 6 on questions of Trade Union principle, 3 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons and 2 from other causes. The results in 27 cases, new and old, were 10 affecting 1,098 in favor of workpeople, 10 affecting 1,160 in favor of employers and 7 affecting 717 were compromised. In 4 cases affecting 549 work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Unemployed

In the 272 Trade Unions, with a membership of 638,788 making returns, 30,079 or 4.7 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of October as compared with 4.4 a year ago.

Changes in Wages and Hours

The changes in wages reported in November affected 284,258 persons of whom 280,758 received advances amounting to £10,769 per week and 3,500 sustained decreases amounting to £104 per week. The industries chiefly affected were mining, metal and printing; the decrease pursuant to sliding

scale, was in the pig iron trade in Scotland. Three changes, affecting 275,300, were arranged by Conciliation Boards, 5 changes affecting 4,618 took effect under sliding scales; the remainder affecting 4,340 were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives; one change affecting 35 was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work, No changes in hours of labour were reported.

Trade Disputes

Twenty-three new disputes began in November, affecting 8,080 directly and 904 indirectly. The most important was the strike and lockout in the felt hat trade. Of the 18 disputes, new and old, having definite results, 4 affecting 813 were decided in favour of workpeople; 8 involving 1,172 in favour of the employers, and 6 involving 915 were compromises. In two cases work was resumed pending negotiations.

Unemployed

In the 272 Trade Unions with a net membership of 639,678 making returns, 32,012, or 5 per cent. were reported as unemployed at the end of November as compared with 4.5 the previous year.

Changes in Wages and Hours

The changes in wages in December, 1907 had a net effect of an increase of £26,281 per week affecting 492,875 persons. Changes in hours of labour affected 2,155 persons, making an aggregate reduction of 2,557 hours per week. Three changes affecting 382,000 persons were arranged by Conciliation Boards, three changes affecting 6,870 persons took effect under sliding scales and one change affecting 30 was settled by arbitration. The remaining changes affecting 103,975 persons were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. One change affecting 40 persons was preceded by a dispute causing the stoppage of work.

Trade Disputes

Seventeen disputes began in December affecting 3,824 persons directly and 399 indirectly. Of these cases 4 arose on demands for increased wages 4 on objection to reduction in wages, 3 on other wage questions, 3 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons, 2 on questions of working arrangements and 1 on a question of Trade Union principle. The results in 15 cases, new and old, were 4 in favor of the workpeople, 2 in favor of the employers and nine were compromised.

Unemployed

In 272 Trade Unions with a membership of 644,209, making returns, 39,343 or 6.1 per cent., were reported as unemployed at the end of December, 1907, as compared with 4.9 per cent. the previous year.

Lead and Other Poisoning

During the twelve months of 1907, the total number of cases of poisoning and anthrax was 653 as compared with 708 in 1906. The deaths were 40 in 1907, and 55 in 1906. In addition there were 174 cases of lead poisoning, including 39 deaths among house painters and plumbers during 1907, as compared with 181 cases including 36 deaths in 1906.

Increased Wages in Twelve Months

The number of workpeople affected by changes in wages in 1907 was 1,240,000, of whom 1,239,000 received advances amounting to £199,700 per week, while about 1,000 sustained decreases amounting to £100 per week.

Reduced Hours in Twelve Months

The changes in hours of labor reported in 1907 affected only 34,000 persons, and resulted in a net reduction in the working time of 71,000 hours per week.

Trade Disputes in Twelve Months

The number of disputes causing stoppage of work recorded in 1907 was 550, involving 143,784 workpeople, with an aggregate duration of 2,160 working days.

NEW ZEALAND

New Factories

In the year 1906-7 there were 907 more factories, and 4,907 more workers employed than in the preceding year. In the last 13 years the factories had increased from 4,109 to 10,788, and the factory workers from 29,879 to 75,310. There had been overtime amounting to 107,565 hours in the year.

Strikes

There had only been two strikes in New Zealand in the year. One originated from the dismissal of two men by a tramway company. The company was fined by the Arbitration Court for dismissing men without notice, and the men were fined for taking part in a strike. The other was a strike of slaughtermen which spread to several districts. As there was an industrial agreement some of the men were fined individually £5 each for aiding and abetting a strike.

FOREIGN LABOR NEWS

Austria

The Department of Labor Statistics has made enquiry into the hours of labor in factories and workshops. They found the hours vary between 9 and 11. Of the printers, 95 per cent., engineers, 25 per cent., and paper makers, 12 per cent. had the 9 hour day. Of the textile workers only .04 per cent. had the 9 hours. The metal and engineering workers, the clothing and the leather workers had sixty per cent. or over working 10 hours. The other trades were pretty evenly divided between 10 and 11 hours. About a quarter of the number worked a shorter time on Saturday.

The number of Central Unions was 49 in 1906, and the number of Local Unions was 4,062, as compared with 2,964 in 1905, an increase of 37 per cent. The total membership was 448,270 in 1906, as compared with 323,099 in 1905, and 119,050 in 1901. Of the 448,270 members, 406,080 or 90.6 per cent. were males, and 42,190 or 9.4 per cent. were females. Of the total membership 15.9 per cent were in the metal and engineering trades, 15.5 per cent. in the building trades, 12.5 per cent. in the transport trades and 9.9 per cent. in the textile trades.

Germany

The Central Federation of Trade Unions of Masons and Bricklayers of Germany has published a report as to the wages and hours of labor of these trades in 1905. The statistics relate to 218,660 adults, out of a total of 223,803. Of these, 1,532 or 0.7 per cent. were paid at a rate less than 3d. per hour, while at the other extremity of the scale there were 27,254, or 12.5 per cent. paid over 7¼d. per hour. The largest number paid at one rate was 17,144, paid 6d. per hour, but nearly as many, 16,370, received 4¾d. For the whole Empire the average rate was 5½d., as compared with 5d. in 1900, and 4d. in 1885. The hours range from 9 to over 11, nearly the exact half 114,798 working 10 hours.

On January 1, 1907, there were 25,714 co-operative societies in Germany, with a membership of 3,860,143, being an increase of 1,062 societies and 201,706, members during the year. The majority were credit associations, others being for distribution, for production, for purchase of raw materials or instruments of production, for sale of members' products, for erection of dwellings, for cattle breeding and other purposes.

The aggregate membership of Trade Unions in Germany in 1906 was nearly two and a quarter millions. This represents an increase of 22 per cent. as compared with the year 1905, or in the case of the Federated Social Democratic Unions, an increase of 26 per cent. The total income of the Unions in 1906 was approximately £2,330,000, while their funds amounted to £1,577,000.

Italy

A report from Milan gives the number of strikes in 1906 in that city as 47, affecting 11,054 workpeople. Of these 23 were settled in favor of the workpeople, 12 in favor of employers, 9 were compromised and 3 were unfinished.

The seventh International Co-operative Congress was opened in September at Cremona under the Presidency of Signor Luigi Luzzatti, who was supported by the Prime Minister of Italy, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. Official representatives were present from the Governments of Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. There were also present 250 delegates from co-operative societies representing 16 nationalities, together with nearly 700 individual co-operators who attended as visitors. Addresses were delivered, papers were read, resolutions were passed and co-operative institutions were visited, including the railway construction works at Reggio Emilia, undertaken by the co-operative navvies of that district.

Sweden

A report by the Swedish Labor Department gives 277 labor disputes for the year, affecting 18,612 workpeople, and causing a loss of 484,000 working days. Questions of wages were the main cause of 173 disputes, being 63 per cent. of the whole, while only six arose from disagreement as to hours of labor. In 259 cases which were terminated, 111 or 43 per cent. were in favor of the workpeople, 64 or 25 per cent. in favor of the employers, and 84 or 32 per cent. were compromised.

Uuited States

Consequent upon the introduction of a new sliding scale, some 30,000 workpeople employed in the cotton mills of Fall River received an increase of 10 per cent. in wages on May 27. On the same day the wages of 25,000 employed in the cotton mills at New Bedford, and nearly 30,000 employed in other towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut were advanced 10 per cent., the total number of workpeople thus receiving an increase of 10 per cent. on May 27 being nearly 85,000. In the northern part of New England the wages of the majority of workpeople in the cotton mills were advanced by 5 per cent. early in the month.

CITIES IN ONTARIO.

Names of Mayors from Date of Incorporation to the Year 1908.

BELLEVILLE, INCORPORATED 1878.

Alexander Robertson 1878-9
R. S. Patterson.....1880-1
Nelson Lingham.....1882-3
Jas. W. Dunnett 1884-5
H. McInnch.....1886
W. H. Biggar.....1887
Dr. B. S. Wilson.....1888
W. J. Diamond 1889
George S. Tickell.....1890
E. Guss Porter 1891
C. Bogart.....1892
F. S. Wallbridge.....1893
J. E. Walmsley 1894-5-6
J. W. Johnson.....1897-8-9-0
R. J. Graham.....1901-2-3
W. W. Chown 1904
Chas. N. Sulman.....1905-6-7
A. McFee.....1908

BRANTFORD, INCORPORATED, 1877.

James W. Digby, M.D.....1877
Robert Henry.....1878-9
Reginald Henwood, M.D.....1880-1
William Watt 1882-3
W. J. Scarfe.....1884-5
C. B. Heyd.....1886
Robert Henry.....1887
C. B. Heyd 1888-9
S. G. Read.....1890-1
Levi Secord, M.D 1892-3
George Watt.....1894-5
Thomas Elliott 1896-7
W. G. Reymond 1898-9
H. Cockshutt .....1899-'0
D. B. Wood.....1901-2
M. K. Halloran.....1903-4
C. H. Waterous 1905-6
J. W. Bowlby, K.C.....1907-8

CHATHAM, INCORPORATBD 1895.

Manson Campbell 1895-6
Henry Smyth 1897
H. A. Patterson.....1898
T. A. Smith 1899-0
G. W. Sulman.....1901-2
W. E. McKeough 1903-4
George W. Cowan 1905
W. S. Marshall 1906
Wm. Stone 1907
Thos. Scullard 1908

FORT WILLIAM, INCORPORATED 1907.

James Murphy 1907-8

GUELPH, INCORPORATED 1879.

George Howard 1879
George Sleeman 1880-1-2
Caleb Chase.....1883-4
Wm. Stevenson 1885-6
A. H. Macdonald 1887-8
Thomas Gowdy 1889-90
Thomas Goldie 1891
Thomas Goldie.... } 1892
George Sleeman... }
W. G. Smith 1893-4
John A. Lamprey 1895-6
James Hewer 1897-8
R. E. Nelson.....1899-0
John Kennedy 1901-2
John H. Hamilton 1903-4
George Sleeman 1905-6
John Newstead.....1907-8

HAMILTON, INCORPORATED 1847.

Colin C. Ferrie 1847
Geo. C. Tiffany.....1848
W. L. Diston 1849
John Fisher.....1850
John R. Holden 1851
Nehemiah Ford 1852
W. G. Kerr 1853
James Cummings, 3 months.....1854
Chas. Magill, 9 months 1854-5
Jas. Cummings.....1856
John F. Moore.....1857
Geo H. Mills.....1858
Henry McKinstry 1859-60-1
Robt. McIlroy 1862-3-4
Chas. Magill 1865-6
Benjamin E. Charlton 1867
Hutchinson Clark 1868
Jas. E. O'Reilly.....1869
George Murison 1870
D. B. Chisholm.....1871-2
Benjamin E. Charlton.....1873-4
George E. Roach.....1875-6
F. E. Kilvert 1877-8
Jas. E. O'Reilly.....1879-80-1
Chas. Magill 1882-3
J. J. Mason.....1884-5
Alex. McKay 1886-7
Wm. Doran.....1888-9
David McLellan 1890-1
Peter C. Blaicher.....1892-3
A. D. Stewart.....1894-5
Geo. E. Tuckett 1896
Ed. A. Colquhoun 1897-8
J. V. Teetzel 1899-0
John S. Hendrie 1901-2
W. J. Morden 1903-4
S. D. Biggar.....1905-6
T. J. Stewart 1907-8

KINGSTON, INCORPORATED 1846.

John Counter 1846
Thomas Kirkpatrick.....1847
William Fore, Jr.....1848
Francis Manning Hill.....1849
John Counter 1850
Francis Manning Hill.....1851
John Counter 1852-3
John Flannigan. 1854
John Counter 1855
O. S. Gildersleeve.....1856

Names of Mayors.—*Continued.*

KINGSTON.—*Continued.*

George Davidson 1857
John Flannigan 1858
O. S. Strange.....1859-0
O. S. Gildersleeve 1861-2
John Creighton 1863-4-5
John Breden.....1866-7-8
William Robinson.....1869-0
Arch Livingston 1871
S. T. Drennan.....1872
H. Cunningham. 1873
Michael Sullivan 1874-5
Byron M. Britton.....1876
John McKelvey.....1877
John McIntyre 1878
C. F. Gildersleeve.....1879
Robert J. Carson.....1880
E. J. B. Pense.....1881
John Gaskin 1882
Chas. Livingston 1883
Jas. McCammon.....1884
Edw. H. Smythe.....1885
John L. Whiting.....1886
John Carson 1887
Jas. D. Thompson 1888-9
W. M. Drennan 1890-1
D. M. McIntyre 1892
N. C. Polson 1893
John Herald, M.D.....1894
Clark W. Wright.....1895
Robert F. Elliott 1896
J. S. Skinner..... 1897
C. Livingston 1898
E. Ryan, M.D.....1899
J. A. Minnes 1900
R. E. Kent.....1901
J. M. Shaw.....1902
J. H. Bell.....1903-4
R. N. F. McFarlane 1905
J. McDonald Mowat.....1906-7
A. E. Ross, M.D.....1908

LONDON, INCORPORATED 1855.

Murray Anderson 1855
William Barker 1856
Elijah Leonard.....1857
David Glass.....1858
William McBride.....1859
James Moffat 1860
F. E. Cornish.....1861-2-3-4
David Glass.....1865-6
Frank Smith.....1867
Wm. S. Smith.....1868
John Christie..... } 1869
S. H. Graydon... }
S. H. Graydon.....1870
J. M. Cousins.....1871
John Campbell.....1872
A. McCormick 1873
Benjamin Cronyn 1874-5
D. C. McDonald.....1876
Robert Pritchard.....1877
Robert Lewis 1878-9
John Campbell.....1880-1
E. Meredith 1882-3
C. S. Hyman.....1884
Henry Beecher.....1885
T. D. Hodgins.....1886
James Cowan 1887-8
George Taylor.....1889-90-1
W. M. Spencer 1892
E. T. Essery 1893-4
John W. Little.....1895-6-7
John D. Wilson, M.D.....1898-9
Frederick G. Rumball 1900-1
Adam Beck.....1902-3-4
Cl. T. Campbell, M.D.....1905
J. C. Judd 1906-7
Sam. Stevley.....1908

NIAGARA FALLS, INCORPORATED 1903.

George Hannan.....1903-4
William Phemister 1905
Robert P. Slater.....1906-7
R. F. Carter 1908

OTTAWA, INCORPORATED 1854

J. B. Lewis.....1855-6-7
Edward McGillivray.....1858-9
Alexander Workman 1860-1-2
Henry J. Friel.....1863
M. K. Dickinson.....1864-5-6
Robt. Lyon.....1867
Henry J. Friel 1868-9
John Rochester 1870-1
E. Martineau.....1872-3
J. P. Featherston 1874-5
G. B. L. Fellows 1876
W. H. Waller.... 1877
C. W. Bangs.....1878
C. H. Mackintosh.....1879-80-1
P. St. Jean.....1882-3
C. T. Bate..... 1884
Francis McDougal 1885-6
McLeod Stewart.....1887-8
Jacob Erratt 1889-90
Thos. Birkett 1891
Olivier Durocher 1892-3
George Cox 1894
Wm. Borthwick.....1895-6
Samuel Bingham 1897-8
Thos. Payment 1899-0
W. D. Morris.. } 1901
Jas. Davidson.. }
Fred Cook 1902-3
J. A. Ellis 1904-5-6
D'Arcy Scott.....1907-8

PETERBOROUGH, INCORPORATED 1905.

Henry Best 1905-6
R. F. McWilliams 1907
Harry Rush.....1908

PORT ARTHUR, INCORPORATED 1907.

G. O. P. Clavet.....1907
J. J. Carrick.....1908

STRATFORD, INCORPORATED 1885.

William Jordan 1885
Chas. J. McGregor.....1886-7
Henry S. Butler 1888-9
John Brown 1890-1
Elijah Hodgins.....1892
John C. Monteith.....1893-4
Wm. Davidson.....1895-6
John O'Donoghue.....1897-8
James Hodd 1899-0

Names of Mayors.—*Continued.*

STRATFORD.—*Continued.*

James Stamp.....1901-2
William Hepburn.....1903-4
W. J Furguson.....1905-6
Wm. Gordon.....1907-8

ST. CATHARINES, INCORPORATED 1876.

Calvin Brown.....1876
Luceus S. Oille.....1878
Henry Carlisle.....1879
Patrick Larkin.....1882
R. H. Smith.....1884
Henry A. King.....1885
John E Cuffe.....1887
John B. McIntyre.....1889
Edwin Goodman.....1891
Donald Robertson.....1893
John C. Rykert.....1895
Wm B. Gilleland.....1897
M. Y. Keating.....1899
John B. McIntyre.....1901
Wm. B. Burgoyne.....1903
A. W. Marquis.....1904
Theo. Sweet.....1905
Andrew Riddell.....1906-7
John S. Campbell, Col.....1908

ST. THOMAS, INCORPORATED 1881.

W. C. VanBuskirk.....1881-2
E. W. Custin.....1883
E. Horton.....1884-5
J. E. Smith.....1886
John Midgely.....1887-8
Israel Morse.....1889-90
Robert McCully.....1891-2
George L. Oill.....1893-4
W. E. Idsardi.....1895-6
F. W. Wright.....1897-8
P. Meehan.....1899-0
S. Chant.....1901-2
C. F. Maxwell.....1903-4
Thomas Meek.....1905
Calvin Lawrence.....1906-7
Geo. Geddes.....1908

TORONTO, INCORPORATED 1834.

William Lyon Mackenzie.....1834
Robt. Baldwin Sullivan.....1835
Thos. D. Morrison.....1836
George Gurnett.....1837
John Powell.....1838-9-'0
George Monro.....1841
Hon. Henry Sherwood, Q.C.....1842-3-4
Wm. H. Boulton.....1845-6-7
George Gurnett.....1848-9-'0
John G. Bowes.....1851-2-3
J. G. Beard, J. B. Robinson.....1854
G. W. Allan.....1855
J. B. Robinson.....1856
John Hutchinson.....1857
W. H. Boulton, D. B. Read, Q.C.....1858
Adam Wilson, Q.C.....1859
Adam Wilson, Q.C., John Carr, Pres.....1860
J. G. Bowes.....1861-2-3
F. H. Medcalf.....1864-5-6
James E. Smith.....1867-8
S. B. Harmen.....1869
S. B. Harmen, G. D'Arcy Boulton, Pres.....1870
Joseph Sheard.....1871-2
Alexander Manning.....1873
F. H. Medcalf, John Baxter, Pres.....1875
Angus Morrison, Q.C.....1876
Angus Morrison, Q.C., P. G. Close, Pres.....1877
Angus Morrison, Q.C.....1878
James Beaty, Jr., Q.C.....1879-80
W. B. McMurrich.....1881-2
A. R. Boswell.....1883-4
Alexander Manning.....1885
W. H. Howland.....1886-7
E. F. Clarke.....1888
E. F. Clarke, John McMillan, Pres.....1889
E. F. Clarke.....1890-1
R. J. Fleming.....1892-3
Warring Kennedy.....1894-5
R. J. Fleming.....1896
R. J. Fleming, John Shaw.....1897
John Shaw.....1898-9
E. A. Macdonald.....1900
O. A. Howland.....1901-2
Thos. Urquhart.....1903-4-5
Emerson Coatsworth.....1906-7
Joseph Oliver.....1908

WINDSOR, INCORPORATED 1892.

O. E. Fleming.....1892-3
J. H. Beattie.....1894
D. Willis Mason.....1895-6
John Davis.....1897-8-9-0-1
J. F. Smythe.....1902
J. W. Drake.....1903-4-5
Ernest S. Wigle.....1906-7-8

WOODSTOCK, INCORPORATED 1901.

John Mearns.....1901-2
John White.....1903-4
James S. Scarff.....1905
John Butler.....1906-7
R. G. Sawtell.....1908

Concrete Arch at Massey, Ontario, 104 feet from centre to centre of skew-backs and 94 feet clear span—154 feet over all—built in 1907. See page 60

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

Highway Improvement

Ontario

1908

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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1908.

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To His Honour Sir W. Mortimer Clark,

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:—

I herewith beg to present for your consideration the twelfth annual report of A. W. Campbell, relating to Road Improvement in the Province of Ontario.

Respectfully submitted,

J. O. Reaume,

Minister of Public Works.

To the Honourable J. O. Reaume,

Minister of Public Works.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you, the twelfth annual report on Highway Improvement in Ontario.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. Campbell,

Deputy Minister of Public Works.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
February 1st, 1908.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

Good roads are essentially a business proposition. They represent an investment which will bring handsome returns by increased property values, and facilities for transacting farm business at a greater profit. When a loan company is asked to advance money on farm property, the class of roads leading to the farm is one of the prominent considerations in appraising its value. A farm with good highways approaching it will sell more readily than will one which has to be reached over neglected and badly constructed roads. Quoting a recent statement by the President of a leading Canadian bank, "Our counties and townships in the older parts of the Province are, as municipalities go, comparatively rich, and there is no obvious excuse for roads which in the spring and autumn, for many weeks together, are of very little use."

Good roads are of vastly more importance to the development of any country, than is commonly attributed to them. A vague impression prevails that railways have superseded them, and that so far as industrial,

A clay road kept in excellent condition during the summer of 1907, by John Young, Esq., Reeve of Caistor Township. A clay road can be kept at its best during the summer by using a split-log drag, but in the spring and fall, mud is inevitable. The roadside has also been neatly levelled. See page 69.

commercial and social progress is concerned the condition of the common road is of little consequence. A more indefensible position could not be taken. Railways mean above all, further development, and that development demands the improvement of country roads as feeders to the railway, and for communication with the adjacent country. Every nation that has achieved supremacy has been a been a builder of roads. Good roads are not merely an index of, but a means towards national greatness.

The country roads of Ontario are now costing for maintenance more than $2,000,000 a year in money and statute labor. That is the actual expenditure, but there is, in addition, a tremendous toll of time and energy wasted in travelling over bad roads. Were means available of directing to road improvement, this tribute of time, energy and inconvenience now paid to bad roads, a miraculous improvement would result. Damage to horses, vehicles and harness, the half-loads that are drawn in wet seasons, the business trips that cannot be taken, loss by inability to reach market when prices are favorable, the injury or total loss of fruit, dairy and garden produce—these and the many other inconveniences of bad roads, handicap Ontario farming to an extent the sum of which is seldom realized.

County Roads.

The progress being made in highway improvement is, however, substantial and encouraging. The work is of a cumulative rather than revolutionary nature, and results from both educative and practical measures. Of the latter, the most prominent has been the work performed under the Highway Improvement Act, whereby county road systems, toward which one-third of the cost of construction is granted by the Provincial Government, have now been established in fourteen counties, viz.:—Wentworth, Simcoe, Lincoln, Oxford, Middlesex, Perth, Wellington, Halton, Peel, Hastings, Frontenac, Lanark, Prince Edward, and Lennox and Addington. Over forty per cent. of the Province to which the Highway Improvement Act is applicable, has thus established, and is constructing improved systems of leading roads. A number of other counties are actively considering the matter, and additional county systems will undoubtedly be added during the year. The county road system of Wentworth toward which the Government has granted $96,000, and the system of Simcoe, to which $112,000 has been granted by the Province, are nearing completion. The total expenditure on county systems has to date amounted to $1,137,664.19, of which the Provincial Government has contributed $365,218.74. The systems established comprise 2,550 miles of road. Were county systems established throughout the Province on the same ratio, there would be about 6,000 miles to be permanently constructed. The counties operating under this Act, have assumed an average of about 12 per cent. of the total road mileage in each county. These roads are being constructed in a permanent manner, with due attention to drainage, grading, a covering of broken stone and gravel, and the use of modern roadmaking machinery such as grading machines, rock crushers, and steam rollers.

County Road Expenditure.

A well-kept, not a long county system, is desirable. The aim is to secure uniform and systematic work, to employ and properly operate modern and economical implements, to provide careful, constant, and methodical supervision and maintenance, to provide object lessons in the care and treatment of roads, and set examples for those having charge of the remainder. The following schedule shows details of county systems established, but returns for 1907 are not complete with respect to Prince Edward, Halton, Peel, Lincoln and Oxford.

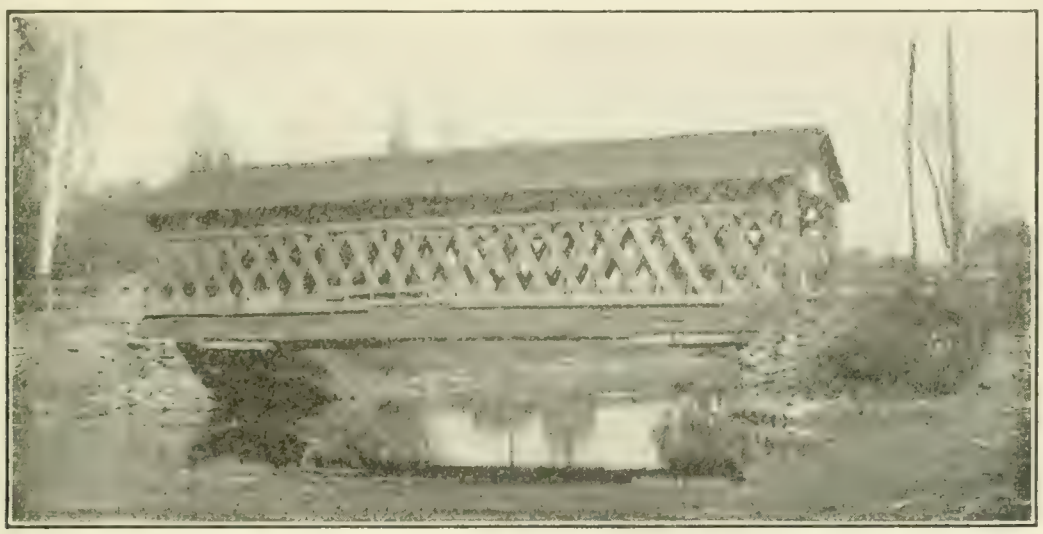
County.	Year of commencement under Highway Act.	Total mileage of county system.	Expenditure to end of 1906.	Expenditure in 1907.	Total Expenditure to end of 1907.	Government aid to date.
			$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c
Prince Edward	1907	54	.....	2,809 39	2,809 39	.....
Halton	1907	189	.....	26,799 60	26,799 60	.....
Perth	1907	210	.....	37,093 02	37,093 02	12,364 34
Frontenac	1907	16	.....	22,570 82	22,570 82	7,523 61
Lennox and Addington	1906	160	18,999 53	20,586 63	39,586 16	13,196 39
Middlesex	1906	220	21,424 07	.....	21,427 07	7,141 36
Peel	1906	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	1904	36	27,380 91	12,399 09	39,780 00	9,126 97
Oxford	1904	256	53,034 71	.....	53,034 71	17,678 27
Wellington	1903	170	53,531 12	18,956 42	72,487 54	24,162 51
Hastings	1904	472	67,316 26	18,348 96	85,665 22	28,555 07
Lanark	1903	98	91,378 56	15,547 44	106,926 00	35,642 00
Wentworth	1902	140	260,400 74	30,495 29	290,896 03	96,965 34
Simcoe	1903	427	293,816 74	44,771 89	338,588 63	112,862 88
Totals		2,550	887,282 64	250,378 55	1,137,664 19	365,218 74

Township Roads.

In addition to county road construction, townships throughout the Province have materially changed their methods since the good roads propaganda was commenced. Many of them have dispensed with statute labor. In every case where statute labor is retained, it has been placed on a more workable basis. In all cases the principles of construction are being followed more carefully. There is better drainage, better grading, a better quality of road material is being used, and a large amount of labor-saving machinery is employed.

Road Superintendents a Necessity.

Wherever roadmaking throughout the municipalities, whether county or township, has been placed on a businesslike basis, the first step has been to appoint a permanent road superintendent. This applies to counties and also to townships, whether statute labor is abolished by them or retained. The necessity for a road superintendent grows out of the fact that road construction is a work requiring careful study, experience and natural



Old covered bridge at Napanee, erected in 1840. Timber of the quality originally put into this bridge cannot now be had for general use.

qualifications such as few possess. Just as contractors have difficulty in finding capable and efficient foremen, so there is always difficulty in every township and municipality in finding a thoroughly qualified man to take charge of road construction.

The science of road construction is not simply a minor qualification of farming, as the old methods of constructing roads in Canada has led so many to suppose. The statute labor and pathmaster system of roadmaking commenced in Ontario over one hundred years ago had a tendency to create a belief that roadmaking consisted simply of digging ditches, throwing up an earth grade, and sprinkling a little gravel along the top. Wherever good roads have been built, the best of engineering qualifications have been brought to bear upon their construction. In France, the Department of Roads and Bridges is one of the most important of the national administration. In the United States, colleges and universities are establishing chairs and courses in highway engineering. In England highway construction is drawing upon the best of engineering talent. This is required not because of the great technical ability involved, but because the work is so great and the opportunity for a wasteful expenditure so

apparent, that a skilful application of all physical science must be brought to bear upon the question in order to effect an economy that will permit the construction and maintenance of a complete system of good roads. Passing from the construction of roads to that of steel and concrete bridges, there is an abundant opportunity for every engineering qualification. Added to this, there must be an ability for administration adapted to the service controlled. One of the great necessities for road construction in Ontario is, therefore, expert supervision. Every county and township should have a road superintendent, with term of office as permanent as that of a municipal clerk or treasurer.

The Highways Branch.

During the year 1907 a feature of work of the Highways Branch has been the distribution of twelve thousand reports and pamphlets among municipal councillors, and others actively interested in highway construction. A number of municipalities have been visited at the request of councils, and direct advice given as to the improvement of their streets and roads. Plans and specifications have been provided in other cases for streets, roads and bridges. A macadam road at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Jordan Harbor, with an ornamental concrete arch was constructed; also a 100-foot concrete arch at Massey, Ontario, the longest clear span in Canada. A careful study was made of the use of the split-log drag for earth roads, detailed reference to which will be found elsewhere in this report. The work on county road systems under the Highway Improvement Act has been given special attention to secure the best results at a reasonable outlay. Assistance has been given in the preparation of by-laws relating to improved methods of municipal road management.

Modern Roadmaking.

Since the days when Rome built the Appian Way, and the many magnificent highways over which the commerce of her colonies passed, the art of roadmaking has been materially changed. These old roads were,—and many of them still remain—masses of rock and masonry several feet in thickness. The necessity of this great depth of material has been done away with by the very simple discovery, yet one which is still but tardily accepted, that the natural soil, if kept dry by drainage will support any load. As contrasted with ancient methods, the keynote of modern roadmaking is "Drainage," both surface and deep drainage.

A good country road must have,—

(1) A foundation of natural soil on which the covering rests, and which foundation must be kept strong enough by drainage to support not only the weight of vehicles but the road covering as well.

(2) The surface covering or crust of broken stone or gravel, to resist wear, and distribute the concentrated wheel load over a greater area of sub-soil.

If one of these is of more importance than the other it is the former—the natural base or sub-soil—the proper treatment of which is most frequently neglected. The right way to make a good gravel or broken stone road is to first make of the natural soil on which the gravel or stone is to be laid, the best earth road that the soil is capable of producing. This is a matter of drainage and grading, and if possible, rolling. The grading and drainage are largely the same thing and have to be considered together. That is, the grading should be such as to give good surface drainage.

The first step that naturally presents itself in opening an entirely new road, is to throw up in the centre of the road allowance, a smooth and level waggon track. This work is most cheaply and effectively done with a grading machine. In throwing up this grade, the excavation of earth at the sides forms the open drains.

The completed earth grade should, for the average country road have:—

(1) A circular rise or camber of at least one inch to the foot from the edge of the side drains to the centre of the road. This "crown" will carry water from the roadway to the side drains.

(2) A slope following the axis of the road such that the open drains at the side will have a constant fall to a free outlet. That is, the side drains should carry water away—not hold it in pockets and depressions. Drains which hold water instead of carrying it away are as useless in draining roads, as they would be in draining farm land.

Almost any soil when kept dry is strong enough to support the traffic

Crushed stone road on the Peel County Roads System near Port Credit. The illustration indicates how water-tables should be made on a road used by an electric railway.

of loaded vehicles. Good drainage is the only means of keeping the soil of a road dry and consequently strong. If the open drains are not sufficient, then deep tile drainage can be adopted.

The effect of deep drainage is that, whereas the raised grade, and the open drains beside it, may keep the natural soil dry for a foot or so in depth, the tile will greatly increase this thickness of dry soil, and will thus give proportionate strength of foundation.

The round shape of the roadway is particularly important. It sheds water quickly to the side drains. Whereas if flat or hollow or rutted in the centre, the rain falling on the road does not run off, but is held on the surface to soften it and turn it into mud.

The perfect drainage of the earth sub-soil in this way, by means of a crowned roadway, open drains, and deep tile drains, will do all that can be done to make a good earth road, and thus provide a firm, dry sub-soil on which to lay the gravel or broken stone. If the soil is newly thrown up, however, a roller should be used to compact it, before spreading the road metal.

On clay soil, a standard thickness of consolidated road metal is six inches. On sandy loam, the thickness should ordinarily be greater, particularly at any point where the soil is noticeably weak. On a sand or gravel sub-grade, the thickness of road metal (broken stone) may be reduced to four inches. On low ground between hills, or an a flat road, a greater thickness of road metal is required than on a slope or on the top of a knoll.

Having made a good earth road, and over this having spread gravel or broken stone, the next point is to see that the metal is compacted into a closely knit layer. Loose gravel or stone on a road is an abomination. A roller should be used to consolidate the metal in order that it may perform its office of making a smooth hard surface for traffic, which will distribute over the sub-soil the concentrated wheel loads, and which will form a water-proof coating such as will shed water quickly to the open drains at the side of the road. If a roller cannot be procured, the wheel tracks made in the loose metal should be raked full from time to time until they are thoroughly consolidated by traffic, and flush with the rest of the road.

The materials commonly used for the surface of country roads are gravel and broken stone. Broken (or crushed) stone is as a rule much the better of the two. Roughly estimated, for average qualities of each, six inches of stone will make as durable a roadbed as will a foot of gravel. Gravel is a natural broken stone but is rounded and waterworn, and contains a considerable proportion of sand, clay and earthy material. Crushed stone, on the other hand, is made up of stones of a more suitable size, that are angular and so bind together with a firm mechanical clasp; nor is there an objectionable amount of earthy material.

Whether gravel or stone should be used in any instance will depend on local circumstances. In some districts there is no gravel; in others there is no stone suitable for crushing; while in others there is little or none of either. This is a matter to be determined by the relative cost under the conditions of travel to be served. There are, however, some municipalities using inferior gravel at a cost of haulage almost equal to the cost of procuring a good quality of crushed stone by rail.

Gravel for roads should be clean. Dirty gravel binds quickly after being put on the road, but dissolves readily in the wet weather of spring and fall, becomes rutted, and is not durable. The best quality for a road has a good proportion of stones the size of walnuts, with enough finer pebbles to fill the voids. If there is a quantity of large stones, these can be raked forward when each load of gravel is being spread on the road, so as to be under the next load dropped, and in the bottom of the roadbed. Certain qualities of gravel should be screened to remove earthy material; and others should be put through a stone crusher. Screening can be economically done by means of a rotary screen, operated by steam, either separately or attached to a crusher.

Broken stone is now invariably produced by means of crushing machines operated by steam, these turning out from 50 to 100 cubic yeards a day. The stone is obtained from quarries or is collected from the fields, care being taken in the latter case to discard such boulders as are badly weathered. Limestone is largely used in Western Ontario, and in Eastern Ontario, limestone, gneiss and granite.

Stone crushers are essential in municipalities having no gravel, but a plentiful local supply of stone. Formerly stone was broken by hand, but the process is too expensive and slow. By means of the stone crusher broken stone roads have become practicable throughout the Province, as large quarries with extensive plants are now crushing stone and shipping it by

rail for this purpose. Railway companies are disposed to give special rates on broken stone for macadam roads, especially when it is to be used in the improvement of roads leading to stations.

One of the most commonly used roadmaking machines is the grader. Graders reduce largely the cost of earth work; but unfortunately their misuse in repairing old gravel and stone roads has done very much harm. These old roads are commonly wide and flat, with square earth shoulders at the sides. With a view to crowning the road, the earth shoulders have been cut off and instead of being turned outward, the material composing them, earth and sod, has been drawn to the centre of the road. This soft material lying on top of the old impervious stone or gravel roadbed, in fall and spring becomes a river of mud. Miles of road have been almost ruined in this way.

Road rollers are steadily coming into more common use. A large number of towns, cities and counties use heavy rollers operated by steam, for their macadam roads. These weigh from ten to fifteen tons. Rollers drawn by horses, and weighing from five to eight tons are also used. A roller should first be used on the earth grade of a new road to compact the loose earth, so that the gravel or stone when applied, will form a distinct coating. When the roller is used on the metal, the road is at once made fit for service instead of undergoing a period of settlement under traffic. By the use of a roller, a more durable road can be made, and a considerable saving of broken stone (or gravel) is effected.

In the foregoing brief survey of road construction a number of principles have been briefly suggested. Each, however, is capable of extended discussion. If their application were intended for only a mile of road, the subject would be of little consequence. But in Ontario with 60,000 miles of road to build and maintain, the reference is to a great public work costing not thousands but millions of dollars. To finance and direct this undertaking is another problem. That much is being attempted is evidenced by the fact that, in the ten years 1896—1905, there has been spent on the country roads of Ontario, the equivalent of Twenty Million Dollars. The Manual of Roadmaking in the latter part of this report describes more fully the details of construction.

System in Roadmaking.

A carefully framed system is required for roadmaking as with other undertakings, if the best and most economical results are to be reached. Too many townships are proceeding in a haphazard manner, doing work in a series of disjointed patches and repairs, with little that will be found of a reasonably permanent nature.

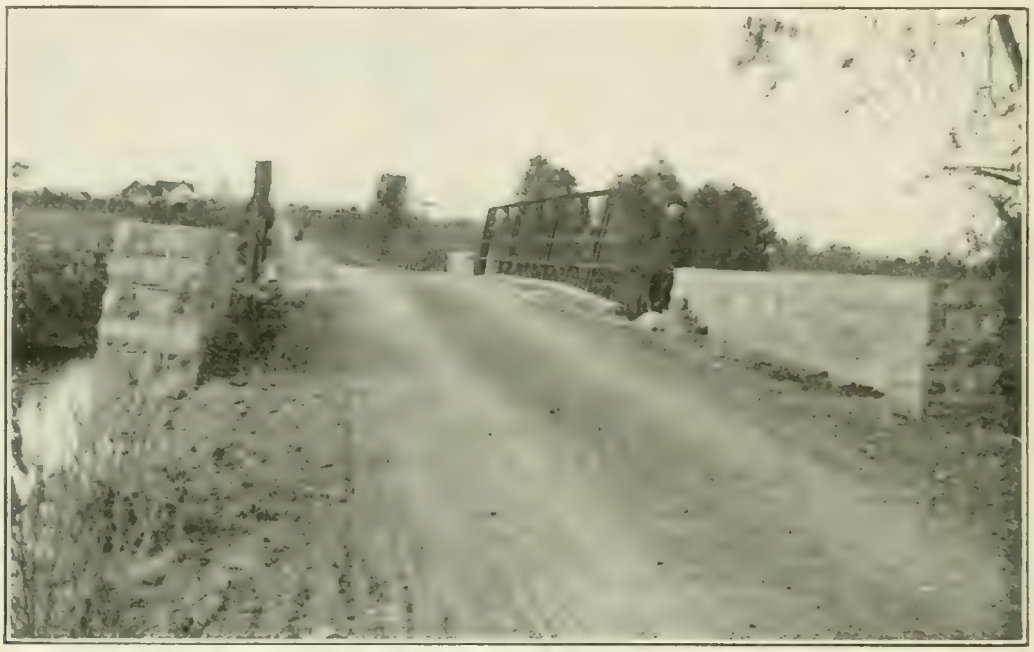
If conditions throughout the Province were alike, a definite programme for all townships and counties could be laid down in a simple manner. But rarely are two municipalities so similarly placed that each can wholly adopt the plans and methods of the other. Density of population, wealth of the community, material available for roadmaking, number of bridges and culverts required, nature of soil and drainage needed, other obligations of the municipality with respect to railway bonuses, schools etc., are all matters which influence the local system that can be applied to road construction.

Townships with an abundant supply of gravel or stone have a different problem to solve, from that of townships where there is no local supply whatever of road metal, where the land is flat, the soil clay, and drainage difficult. But whatever the situation, the problem should be worked out, and carried to a conclusion.

In every township there are main roads which in all reason should first receive attention. They are roads which are used by all, for they collect travel from the different districts as it approaches railway stations or market towns. These main roads, or roads which would be main roads if properly constructed, should first be placed in good condition.

But other roads should not be neglected. The grading machine furnishes a ready and cheap means of grading earth roads; and every township should see that all travelled roads are at least properly graded. Unless this is done, dissatisfaction will result, whatever may be done to the main roads. It is not an unreasonable demand that all townships roads be put in fair condition as regards the grade, such as can be produced by a modern grading machine.

Any system should provide for the care of these roads, in order to keep them in repair, and preserve the work of construction. Earth grades can be kept in repair in a remarkable manner by the use of the split-log drag,



Brandon's Bridge on Lennox and Addington County Road System.

used half a dozen times a year, at an exceedingly low cost. The ruts in gravel and stone roads can also be smoothed over in the same way, filling the wheel tracks, and centre horse track with stone that has been crowded to the side.

A system should provide for the complete drainage of all roads, both by means of open drains, and under-drains. Drainage is the chief object in road construction. The reason that even clay roads are good in summer, is that they are dry.

The drainage and grading of all roads, the gravelling or stoning of at least the main roads, and a proper routine for the repair and preservation of this construction, are the main features which every township system should recognize, but each should give special attention to the branch most essential for local conditions.

Bridge Construction.

Bridge construction is a department of road building in which much permanency is being produced. In place of timber structures used so largely in the past, steel and concrete are being widely employed. For long spans, concrete abutments and piers with steel superstructure are

being used by all municipalities. For shorter spans up to 80 feet and even 100 feet in length, concrete arches reinforced with steel have been employed in Ontario. For short spans up to 40 feet, concrete reinforced with steel, either in the form of an arch or with a flat top is growing in favor. For small waterways, box culverts of concrete, small arches and concrete tile, are displacing other materials. The construction of bridges in this permanent manner will, in the course of a few years, largely overcome this outlay, and the cost of road construction and maintenance will be thereby much reduced. At the present time a vast number of old wooden structures are in a state of decay, and demand early attention.

ACT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

7 Edward Seventh, Chapter 16.

Assented to 20th April, 1907.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

$1,000,000 appropriated for road improvements.

1. The sum of $1,000,000 is hereby set apart to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province to aid in the improvement of public highways subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth. 1 Edw. VII. c. 32, s. 1.

County by-law adopting system of road improvement.

2.—(1) The county council of any county may by by-law adopt a plan for the improvement of highways throughout the county by assuming highways in any municipality in the county in order to form or extend a system of county highways therein, designating the highways to be assumed and improved and intended to form or be added to such system; and in case it may be impracticable to benefit all the townships in any county equitably by a system of county highways, such plan may provide for compensation to any township or townships which by reason of the location of such highways or of the unequal distribution of the expenditure thereon, may not benefit proportionately, by a grant of such specific amount or annual sum or both, to be expended in the improvement of the highways of such township or townships, as when so expended will make such plan equitable for the whole county.

Plan may include abolition of toll roads.

(2) A plan adopted by the county council, under this section, may include the purchase of toll roads or freeing the same from toll. 1 Edw. VII. c. 32, s. 5.

Grants to incorporated villages and towns.

(3) A county council may from time to time while carrying out a plan of road improvement under this Act, by by-law make grants to incorporated villages or towns not separated from the county for the purpose of improving such highways or portions of highways in such villages or towns as may be designated in such by-law and which are extensions of, or form connections between different portions of county roads, but no such highway shall by reason of such by-law or of the expenditure of any such grant

Oxford County Road, near Thamesford.

thereon be deemed to have been assumed by the county or to form part of the county system of highways, and any grant made under this subsection and approved of by the Minister of Public Works, shall be deemed to form part of the expenditure in carrying out a plan of road improvement in such county so as to entitle the county to share in the aid granted by this Act. 3 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 7.

Regulations of Public Works Department.

(4) Every highway constructed or repaired in pursuance of a plan adopted by by-law approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under this Act shall be constructed or repaired according to the regulations of the Pubic Works Department with respect to highways. 1 Edw. VII., c. 32, s. 6.

By-law may be submitted to ratepayers.

(5) It shall not be necessary for the county council to submit to the ratepayers any by-law for the borrowing of money for the purposes of this Act, but before the final passing of a by-law under this Act the county council may submit the same for the approval of the majority of the ratepayers of the county qualified to vote on money by-laws, but a by-law so submitted may be thereafter amended by the council in order to meet any requirements of the Department of Public Works, and need not by reason of any such amendments be again submitted to the ratepayers.

Approval of by-law by order in council.

3.—(1) No county shall be entitled to receive any portion of the sum set apart by this Act until the by-law adopting a plan for the improvement of highways therein, passed under the provisions of this Act, together with an estimate of the cost of the proposed work, has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. 3 Edw. VII., c. 27, s. 4.

Minister may obtain report on work.

(2) Upon the application of any county council for the approval of a by-law under this Act, the Minister of Public Works may obtain such report upon the plan adopted by such county council as he may deem necessary and may hear any township council which may be dissatisfied therewith before presenting such application for consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Payments to county out of appropriation.

4.—(1) When a plan of road improvement adopted by by-law, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under this Act has been carried out, or at any time during the progress of the work, the county council may submit to the Department of Public Works a statement setting forth the expenditure to date in carrying out the said plan, including all payments of grants authorized by this Act, together with the declaration of the treasurer of such county that such statement is correct and also the report of the county engineer or road superintendent that such work is in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Public Works, and on the receipt of such statement and certificate by the Provincial Treasurer, certified and approved by the proper officer of the Department of Public Works, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct the payment to such municipal corporation out of the fund set apart under this Act of a sum equal to one-third of the amount of such expenditure. 6 Edw. VII., c. 43, s. 2.

Work in united counties.

5. The council of any union of counties which has passed a by-law under this Act designating the roads to be improved within the united counties after such by-law has been approved by the

Lieutenant-Governor in Council may with the consent of two-thirds of the representatives of any county in the union by by-law apportion the amount to be expended in any year in such county and may provide that the amount so to be expended shall be raised by special rate upon the property liable to taxation in such county, or with the like consent the council of the united counties may by by-law provide for the issue of debentures for the amount to be expended and may declare that such debentures shall be a charge upon the property liable to taxation in such county, and that the amount required to be raised annually for principal and interest of any debt so created shall be levied and collected in each year during the currency of the said debentures by an annual special rate upon the property liable to taxation in such county. 6 Edw. VII., c. 43, s. 3.

Issuing debentures for expenditure in highways.

6. The municipal council of any county taking advantage of this Act, may raise by debentures, payable in thirty years, as provided by *The Municipal Act*, such sums of money as may be necessary to meet any expenditure on highways under this Act, but in no case shall the debentures issued under this Act exceed two per cent. of the equalized assessment of the county. 1 Edw. VII., c. 32, s. 9; 2 Edw. VII., c. 12, s. 27 (1).

Statute labour, application of upon roads aided.

7. The council of any township may by by-law direct that the statute labour for which lands fronting on roads in such township constructed or repaired under this Act may from year to year be liable may be commuted, and the amounts so received may be paid over to the county and applied in repairing such roads and in removing snow therefrom and keeping the same open during the winter months. 5 Edw. VII., c. 27, s. 2.

Aid to county where road system established prior to 7 Edw. VII., c. 16.

8. Where before the passing of this Act the council of any county had established a system of county roads approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as provided by *The Act for the Improvement of Public Highways*, such system of county roads shall be deemed to be within the meaning and intent of this Act. 3 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 6.

Intersection of other highways by county road.

9. Wherever a county road intersects a highway which is not a county road the continuation of the county road to its full width across the road so intersected, including the bridges and culverts thereon or touching thereon, shall be a part of the county road system. 3 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 8.

County council not liable for sidewalks on county roads.

10. A county council shall not be liable for the building, maintenance or repair of sidewalks on any county road or portion thereof. 3 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 9.

Counties to have powers as to snow fences. Rev. Stat. c. 240.

11. The county council shall in respect to county roads have all the powers given to townships, cities, towns and incorporated villages under *The Act respecting Snow Fences*. 3 Edw. VII., c. 26, s. 10.

Roads in respect of which aid granted to be county roads.

12. Except as in subsection 3 of section 2 of this Act otherwise provided, all roads constructed or repaired under this Act, and for the construction or repair of which aid may hereafter be granted out of the fund set apart under this Act, shall thereafter be deemed to be county roads and shall be maintained and kept in repair by the corporation of the county in which such roads are situate. Provided that after three years subsequent to the con-

struction and completion of the county system of roads, the County Council may with the approval of two-thirds of the minor municipalities in the County expressed by by-law declare that such system of County roads shall on the 1st day of January, following, revert to the local municipalities in which the same are situate, and such roads shall thereafter be maintained as township roads. 5 Edw. VII., c. 27, s. 4.

13. The Act passed in the first year of His Majesty's reign, Chaptered 32, and the amendments thereto, are repealed and the foregoing provisions are substituted therefor. 1 Edw. VII., c. 32 and amendments repealed.

COUNTY ROAD SYSTEMS.

The object of the Highway Improvement Act is solely to encourage road improvement throughout the Province.

In road and street construction it is found essential the world over to adopt systems of management and classification according to the traffic, so that the treatment of each class may have a certain measure of uniformity.

The Act, therefore, applies exclusively to county systems, and only through a county system can municipalities participate in the grant. County systems wherever adopted have been exceedingly successful. It is a means of classifying the roads, so that those of most importance and most heavily travelled will receive corresponding treatment.

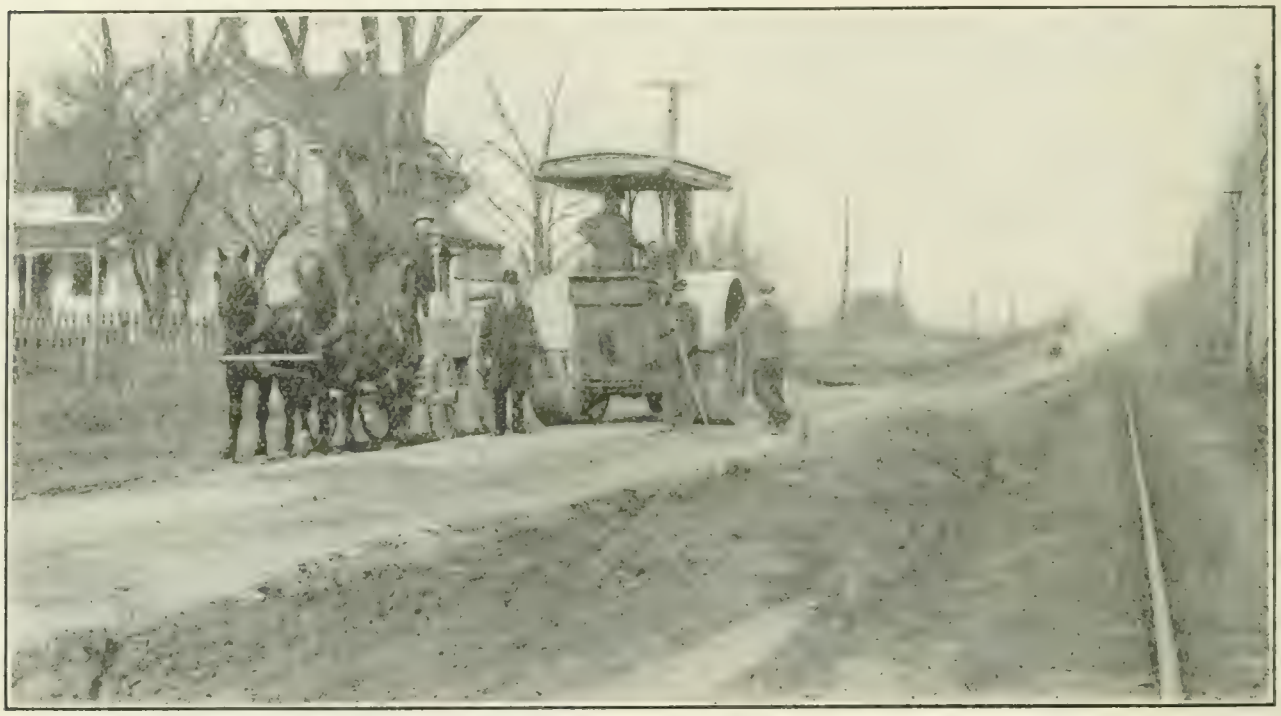
County councils have only a limited system of roads to construct and maintain. This they can do in a uniform manner, spending sufficient year after year to keep them in repair. Township councils, where a county system is not established have all the roads to improve, and the main roads suffer in order that expenditure may be diverted to the improvement of little travelled roads. Experience has shown that Government grants to townships are in many cases so scattered that little improvement results.

The roads to be assumed should be those which are or which, if improved, will be most used by the public, and which will best serve the requirements of the people in each section. One road in each township, or several roads, or part of one road, or parts of several roads, may be selected. As a general thing, they should consist of what are now the most heavily travelled roads in each township leading to the market town or village of the district.

It will be of advantage in most cases to have the roads connect and form a continuous system of county roads, but it is not necessary that they should do so. In some counties the trend of travel is all in one direction, leading to one market centre. In other counties the trend of travel is divided by a number of district centres. Nor is the trend of travel marked by county or township boundaries, but is divided according to local conditions. The most important factor in determining the line of travel is, as a rule, the nearest or best market. Local circumstances should be taken into consideration in framing a county system of roads, and the aim should not be so much a connected system as a useful one. What has been done would indicate that the county system of roads has been made to comprise about one-tenth of the road mileage within the county, but these have been selected wholly with a view to local markets and the trend of travel.

The highways to be assumed as county roads, the distribution of the expenditure upon these roads, where the work is to be undertaken, and similar details of management, are left to the judgment of the county council and the municipalities interested. The actual improvements may be placed wherever they will be most serviceable and effective in bettering the condition of the roads, and the distribution of the expenditure must, therefore, be governed by local circumstances.

The county roads system as proposed under the Act, should not be confused with county road systems which may previously have existed. Many old county roads, at one time of importance, are now little travelled, owing to the construction of railways and the growth of new local markets and shipping points. Those roads should be selected which are now, or will be when improved, the roads of greatest travel. This is a matter which county councils will undoubtedly view from a county standpoint, and by them the



Peel County steam roller, near Port Credit.

best possible selection will be made, so that it is not a matter upon which the Act places undue restriction.

Not Expensive Roads,

A large expenditure is not required by the Act, nor by any regulations under it. The Act does not necessarily propose even an increased outlay by the ratepayers. New roads are not created. The roads to comprise the county road system are what are now the most heavily travelled roads maintained by the townships. To combine the more important roads in one class under one management, with proper methods and machinery for dealing with this special class of work, is a measure that will reduce the cost rather than increase it, and it will at the same time produce a better class of roads.

An increased expenditure will no doubt be made, but this will be fully covered by the Government grant. Township councils will thus be able to

devote greater attention to the roads of less travel, many of which are now neglected because the heavily travelled roads (which will be taken over by the county) are absorbing all the possible expenditure. By this system the main roads receive better attention from the county councils, and the remaining roads receive better attention from the township councils. All the expenditure placed on roads will be spent in the several townships, and returned, in a great measure, to those who contributed in the first place, together with the Provincial grant.

Distribution of Expenditure.

The Act places no restriction upon the distribtution of the expenditure. Provisions which might be applicable to one set of conditions would not apply to another, and to establish regulations in this respect would be to make the Act unworkable for the Province generally. In some counties there is an understanding, a resolution or a by-law of the council to the effect that the expenditure will be distributed upon a basis of assessment; in another upon road mileage: in another the requirements of the work form the only consideration. Any or all of these may be taken into consideration, and if assessment or road mileage forms a basis, special grants may be made for work of an exceptional nature. The true basis, however, should be the requirements of the work, which as a rule will result equitably for all; as the cost of a given mile of road will depend largely upon the amount of travel over it. Sectional feeling in this respect should be avoided as it is in the interest of neither the individual citizen nor the general public.

The County By-law.

Section 2, Sub-section (1).

Under this section of the Act it is intended:

(1) That counties only can pass the necessary by-law and receive the grant. The Act applies solely to a county system of roads.

(2) That a new county system of roads may be formed; or that a former county system may be extended.

(3) That the by-law shall designate and fix the roads to form the county system, and shall indicate the method of raising funds whether by the issue of debentures, or by annual levy, or both.

(4) In case an equitable county system cannot otherwise be formed, the county may make grants to townships.

(5) These township grants may be specific or annual, but to obtain the proportionate Government grant the amounts must be fixed in the main by law, and cannot be granted from time to time afterwards as the council may feel disposed.

Toll Roads.

Section 2, Sub-section (2).

The county council may purchase toll roads and include them in the county system, one-third of the cost of such roads to be paid by the Province. The counties of Wentworth, Oxford, Lanark, and Frontenac, have taken over toll roads in this way.

Grants to Towns and Villages.

Section 2, Sub-section (3).

Provision is made:

(1) That a county council may from time to time, by by-law make grants to towns and villages not separated from the county.

(2) That these grants are to be expended upon highway improvement.

(3) That the roads or streets upon which the grant is to be expended, must be designated in the by-law making the grant.

(4) That roads to which grants are made, are to be extensions of or form connections between different portions of county roads.

(5) That these roads are not to be deemed county roads by reason of such grants.

(6) That, to entitle the county to one-third of such grants, the by-law must be approved by the Minister of Public Works.

It is manifest that any by-law making a grant to towns or villages should be approved by the Minister of Public Works before the work is undertaken; that the Government aid does not apply to the total expenditure a town or village may make, but only to the county grant, and that such grant must be made from *bona fide* county funds.

Regulations Respecting Highways.

Section 2, Sub-section (4).

The regulations under which the work is to be carried on will be found on page 27 of this report. These, however, are general.

The specific work to be done on these roads is decided by the county council. The regulations of the Public Works Department require that whatever work is done, whether grading, draining, gravelling, etc., shall be done in accordance with right principles and with a view to economy and durability. Expensive work is not demanded.

The work and expenditure is to be carried on under the direction of the county council, and the road superintendent appointed by them. A Government engineer is not placed in charge of the work. Inspection made by the Department is largely with a view to assisting and advising the county councillors and road superintendent.

Money By-laws.

Section 2, Sub-section (5).

(1) By-laws for raising money under the Act may or may not be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers qualified to vote on money by-laws.

(2) All such by-laws are subject to the approval of the Department of Public Works, and before final passing should be submitted for such approval.

Approval of Main By-law.

Section 3.

(1) No county is entitled to Provincial aid until the main by-law referred to in Section 2, sub-section (1) of the Act, and an estimate of the cost of the proposed work, has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

(2) The by-law, a plan of the county system, and an estimate of cost should be transmitted to the Minister of Public Works, and approval by Order-in-Council obtained, before any expenditure is made, or work undertaken.

(3) The objections of any township council dissatisfied with the county by-law will be heard by the Minister of Public Works, if request is made for such hearing before the by-law is approved by Order-in-Council.

(4) The estimate of cost referred to in this section should be prepared by a civil engineer or other person competent to estimate the cost of road building and bridge construction.

Applying for Provincial Grant.

Section 4, Sub-section (1).

In making application for the Provincial grant of one-third the county expenditure, the county council is required to submit to the Department of Public Works at the close of each year:—

(1) A statement of the county's expenditure for the year on the system of county roads as approved by Order-in-Council, the statement to be signed by the warden and county clerk.

(2) A certified copy of a resolution of the county council authorizing the warden and clerk to sign and submit such statement to the Department of Public Works.

(3) The declaration of the county treasurer, that such statement is correct in all particulars.

(4) A report of the county engineer or road superintendent upon the work performed, such report to certify that the work is in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Public Works.

(5) A certified copy of the county by-law appointing the county engineer or road superintendent.

(6) Certified copies of all by-laws making grants to towns and villages.

For forms in detail, see pages 35 to 42 of this report.

Work in United Counties.

Section 5.

Special provision is made for apportioning the work, expenditure and cost in united counties, where the council of the united counties so desires.

Debentures.

Section 6.

The county council may meet the expenditure under the Act by the issue of 30-year debentures, the amount of such debentures not to exceed 2 per cent. of the equalized county assessment.

Statute Labor Along County Roads.

Section 7.

Statute labor assessed against property along county roads, belongs to the townships. It may be worked out on other roads in the ordinary way or may be commuted under a township by-law. Township councils may direct that the statute labor from lands along county roads be commuted, and the amount paid over to the county, to be applied in repairing the roads, remov-

Crushing stone in gravel pit for Oxford County Roads—showing arrangement of stone crushers, bins, and means of filling wagons.

ing snow, and keeping them open in winter. The matter of keeping snow roads open in winter is of serious difficulty in certain parts of the Province, and of much importance to the community affected. In any event, it is manifest that the commutation money from lands fronting on the improved roads may properly go to assist in the maintenance of the county roads; but this is a matter for the townships to determine.

Additional Provisions.

Further provisions of the Act relate to intersecting highways, and bridges and culverts thereon; to sidewalks, snow fences, and the maintenance of county roads.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING HIGHWAYS.

The following are the regulations of the Public Works Department with respect to highways, under the Act to Aid in the Improvement of Public Highways, 7 Edward Seventh, Chapter 16, Section 2, Sub-section 4.

1. All county road improvement under the Highway Improvement Act is to be done under the supervision of a capable superintendent appointed by the council.

2. Improvements are to be of a character suited to the requirements of the district, as regards the amount of travel, nature of the soil, quality of road metal available, and other local conditions.

3. A proper system of keeping road accounts is to be adopted, showing the extent and location of each work of improvement, and the cost of labor and materials used. Time sheets or time books are to be used for the payment of men.

4. "Old" roads herein referred to include such highways as have been previously well graded and metalled with gravel or broken stone, and which have a solid and deep road-bed. Former toll roads, and roads of a similar character will usually fall within this class.

"New" roads in general include earth roads which may or may not have been previously graded, and which have had little or no gravel or stone placed upon them.

5. Work on old gravel or stone roads of the nature of reconstruction or repair may consist of:—

(*a*) Grading by cutting away shoulders of earth and sod at the sides, and improvement of drainage.

(*b*) Grading, drainage and resurfacing with gravel or broken stone.

6. Work on new roads may consist of:—

(*a*) Grading and draining.

(*b*) Grading, draining and gravelling.

(*c*) Grading, draining and metalling with broken stone.

7. It is essential that roads be properly graded and crowned before putting on gravel or broken stone. In this, see that old gravel and stone road-beds are not ruined by being covered with earth and sod from the sides. In general, the work should be guided by the Manual of Road-making of the Highways Branch, complying with the following specific requirements:—

(1) The steepness of hills should not exceed a rise of one foot in ten.

(2) The roadway graded for traffic should be in the centre of the road allowance and should have a uniform width between the inside edges of the open ditches. The width of the roadway on cuts and fills should not be less

than 18 feet. Main roads should be graded to a width of 24 feet, and roads of least travel should not be less than 18 feet.

(3) Side slopes in cuts and fills should be one and one-half feet horizontal to one foot vertical.

(4) The crown given the newly finished roadway should be uniform and have a rise of from one to two inches to the foot from the ditch to the centre of the road; giving the metalled portion a crown of 1 in 12, and the earth sides, 2 in 12. Roads on hills should have a sharper crown than the longitudinal slope, otherwise water instead of flowing to the side drains, will follow the wheel tracks, washing and deepening them to ruts.

(5) When gravel or broken stone is used, it should be placed in the centre of the grade, to a width and depth sufficient to form a serviceable road, having due regard to the character and extent of traffic.

(6) The gravel or broken stone used on the road should preferably be obtained in the vicinity of the road, but must be of good quality.

(7) The gravel or stone should not be of a less width than seven feet, nor of a less depth in the centre than six inches.

(8) Where roads have heretofore had gravel or broken stone placed on them, they should be reconstructed or repaired by cutting off shoulders, with a grader, and adding a sufficient amount of gravel or broken stone to fill ruts, depressions, properly crown and make a road sufficiently strong to accommodate the travel. The sod and soft material should be thrown outward, never drawn to the centre.

(9) The gravel or broken stone placed on any road should be thoroughly rolled, otherwise the grade should be maintained by raking or scraping until compacted by traffic. In applying gravel containing many large stones, have a man on the road to rake the large stones forward from the loose gravel, spreading them so as to be underneath the next load and in the bottom of the road.

(10) Good drainage is of primary importance. Provide open drains at the sides of the road, with a constant fall to a free outlet, to carry away surface water.

(11) Durable sluices and culverts should be built when necessary. Bridges must be substantial in character, preferably of concrete or steel, and built under a proper specification.

(12) Tile underdrains should be laid, so as to carry away excessive subsoil water, lower the water-line, and secure a dry road-bed wherever a moist, damp or springy condition of the sub-soil exists.

(13) Modern machinery and implements should be used, as far as possible, to secure the greatest results from the expenditure, and to provide the best work.

(14) Where, owing to special local conditions, any radical departure from the foregoing regulations may be desired, upon application of the council, an examination of the road or roads in question will be made, free of charge, by the engineer of the Highways Branch for the purpose of deciding upon a suitable plan.

SIMCOE COUNTY ROADS.

The Simcoe County road system, established in 1903, is 441 miles in length. Of this there has been permanently improved under the Highways Act, 373 miles, at a cost, with bridges and culverts of $338,588.63. The Province has contributed of this sum, $112,862.88. In 1907, the expenditure was $44.771.89, and 38 miles were constructed. Of the expenditure of 1907, there was spent on bridges and culverts $13,990.19, leaving $30,781.70 for roads proper, or an average of about $810 per mile.

On repairs there was expended in 1907 the sum of $6,000. The permanent roads constructed in 1907 included bridges, culverts, material and machinery.

The usual construction is to grade the earth roadway to a width of 24 feet. Gravel is put on to a width of from 6 to 8 feet, and a depth of from 6 to 10 inches.

Attention has been given to proper draining by turnpiking with road graders, digging ditches, putting in culverts, principally concrete pipes and cement arches.

The material used for metalling has been in most cases unscreened gravel drawn from three-quarters of a mile to four miles. The gravel used has been in some cases taken from pits owned by the townships, principally in the north of the county. In the southern townships it has been purchased by the yard and load at a cost from five to ten cents per load.

The machinery used consists of road graders, stone crushers, rooter plows, wheel scrapers, flat scrapers, horse and steam rollers.

On the town line between the Townships of Flos and Vespra at Edenvale, a large concrete arch bridge reinforced with steel, with 1¼-inch gas pipe railing is at present nearly completed. The total length of the bridge is about 325 feet, it has two 40 feet and two 80 feet arch spans with two abutments and three centre piers 20, 7 inches, and 18 feet respectively, the height of the abutments is 14 and 15 feet, the piers are 25, 31 and 21 feet high. The cost will be about $19,000.

On the Muskoka Road running through the township of North Orillia and over the Severn River (west branch) at Lot 9, Concession 14, a cement arch bridge has been built at a cost of $1,314.63.

Owing to there being a light fall of snow in the winter 1906-7, not much expenditure had to be made for winter roads on the county road system in the County of Simcoe.

The average wage paid during the year was about the same as the previous year, for a man $1.50, and $3.25 for man and team per day of ten hours.

LANARK COUNTY ROADS.

The Lanark County road system was established in 1903. The total length is ninety-eight miles, or about 12 per cent. of the total road mileage in the county. Of this, twenty miles were toll roads bought in 1903 at a cost of $19,346.60. The remainder were selected from the township roads in the county. There was expended on these roads for permanent construction in 1904, $23,637.85; in 1905, $24,324.43; and in 1906, $24,069.68, and in 1907, $15,547.44, making a total of $106,926.00. Of this the county has received from the Province, $35,642.00 under the Highways Improvement Act. This expenditure includes grants made to the Townships of Montague and North Elmsley, which were omitted from the county scheme.

There is very little gravel in the county, but rock is plentiful. Gravel where a good quality can be obtained within two or three miles of a road is used. Otherwise broken stone is employed. For this, field stone is largely used. Farmers in the vicinity of the road to be improved, deliver it on the road at a rate per cord.

Construction is in charge of a county road superintendent who takes up the work wherever directed by the council. He personally supervises the main work in progress, and employs foremen to take charge in other parts of the county—visiting these from time to time.

During the past season, the county used three rock crushers; one owned by the county; one loaned by Drummond Township, and one owned by a local contractor. In the last case, the county furnished stone in piles on the road, and the owner of the machine crushed and placed it on the road for $3.50 per cord.

The county crusher will average from 12 to 14 cords of field stone in ten hours, but has broken as much as 18 cords of quarry stone. In its oper-

A Lanark County Road near Perth.

ation, from four to eight men and a team are required. The number of men vary with the size of the stone, and the distance it has to be wheeled from the stone pile to the crusher. A water tank used with the crusher holds 200 gallons, which lasts not quite one day. Other machinery owned by the county includes a 17 horse power engine, two spreading wagons, a grading machine and minor implements. A roller is rented occasionally from Carleton Place or Perth. As a rule, a roller is not used, but considerable care is taken to keep the wheel tracks full, until the new road is consolidated by traffic.

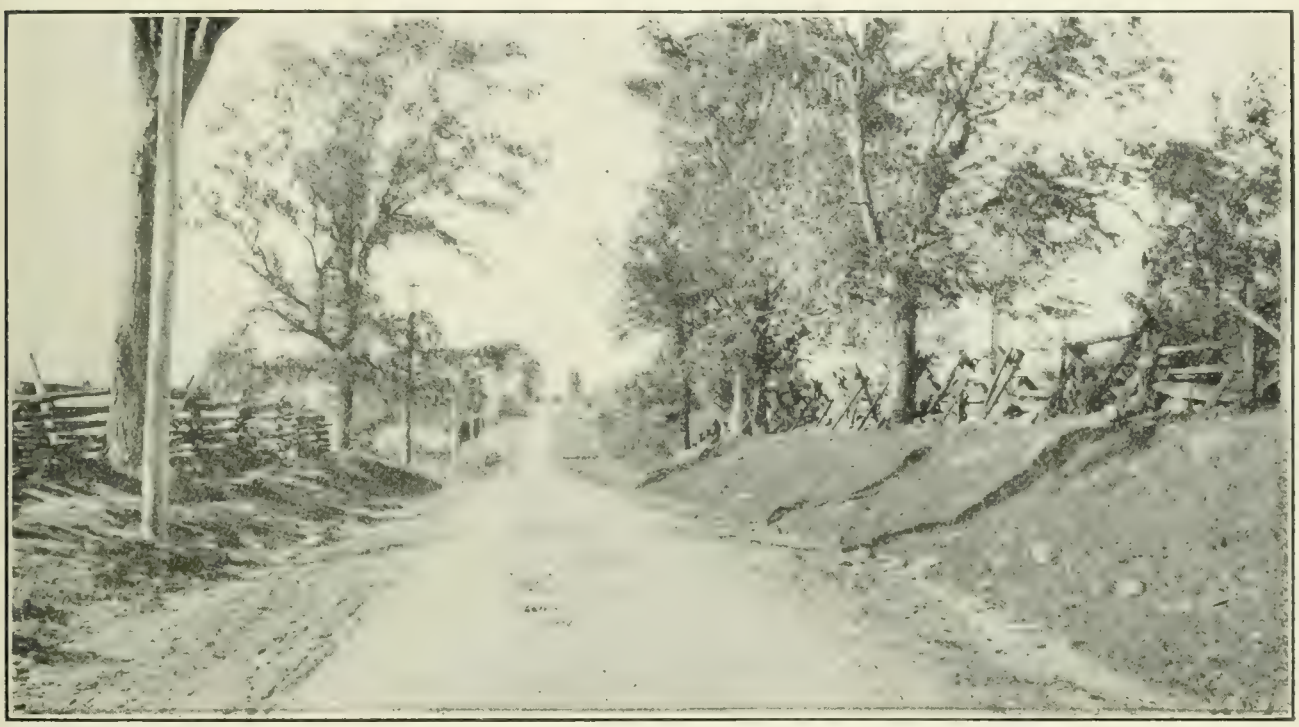
It is found of advantage to have a road camp for some of the principal works, as the men and teams cannot readily find accommodation in the vicinity. The wages paid during 1907 were:

Man with board	$1.10 per day.
Team with board for man and hay for horses	2.30 per day.
Man without board	1.30 to $1.75 per day.
Team and man without board	2.75 to 3.50 per day.

The work for 1907 consisted of 14 miles of permanent construction, of which 12 miles were metalled with broken stone, the remainder being gravelled. The principal work consisted of a stretch, 8½ miles in length, graded and stoned at a cost of $7,882.46, including a small bridge. This road extends from Perth easterly toward Innisville.

HASTINGS COUNTY ROADS.

The Hastings county road system is 472 miles in length, and is principally in the southern, and settled part of the county. The northern, and little occupied townships are given an annual grant for road purposes in lieu of county roads. Since and including 1904, there has been spent on



A Hastings County Road—narrow roads of this description, sharply crowned, are more cheaply built and maintained than wide flat roads. Roads should be no wider from ditch to ditch than the traffic necessitates.

permanent construction $85,665.22, of which the Province has paid $28,555,07 under the Highway Improvement Act.

The road work in Hastings is in charge of a County Road Superintendent who, subject to the direction of the council, has general oversight of all work performed. Under him there have been at work, during the past season, six groups of men, each in charge of a foreman. It was formerly the practice for the county to board the men in camps; but the present plan is to supply each foreman with tents or a covered van, and a camp outfit, and allow the men to board themselves. They find their own provisions and do their own cooking. The rate of wages on this plan has been, for laborers $1.50 per day; and for a man and team $3.00 per day.

The county owns two rock crushers, each rated at 100 cubic yards per day. The experience is that the crushers will turn out all they can be fed, which ranges from 50 to 80 cubic yards per day each. The county owns also a traction engine, 22-h. p. made with extra wide wheels to provide

against settlement when used on soft ground. One engine is rented; so that during the threshing season, when this engine cannot be secured, only one crusher can be continued in operation. The stone crushers give much satisfaction.

The stone used on the roads varies considerably in quality. Field stone is generally employed. Much of it is gneiss, there is much tough blue limestone, and in some sections, a limestone that weathers badly. Gravel is also used where plentiful, and of good quality. The stone is crushed to good dimensions, and very little large stone was noticed on the roads, an ordinary size being 1½ inches largest diameter. The most satisfactory stone used, is the blue limestone. It is not difficult to crush, and it packs and wears well. Care is taken to use only clean stone, and no sand or other binder is used.

Farmers living along the roads to be improved, place the stone in convenient piles, and when work on the road is undertaken, the crusher is set up beside them, the stone crushed and hauled to the roads. Where very plentiful, the stone is crushed as a favor to the farmer; in other cases, the county pays from 7 to 10 cents a yard for the material.

The roads of Hastings are, to a large extent, old stone roads. Many were made too wide in the first instance, and nearly all have worn and settled until they are too flat, with square and high shoulders at the sides. On the Dundas road running east from Belleville, this is noticeably the case. The road has this year been improved in part by a heavy coat of gravel, but the sides of the road have not been cut off, nor was sufficient attention given to grading before applying the gravel. This defect, however, is not general, and other sections of road inspected, showed an evident tendency to follow the better plan of grading, cutting off square shoulders, narrowing the roadbeds, and giving a higher crown. Good drainage is sought, and the rolling nature of the district affords every opportunity for a good fall to frequent outlets.

There are numerous hills in the district. There is a tendency to improve these as rapidly as possible, bringing them to a permanent grade. Hills are given a noticeably higher crown than the level roads, and an effort is made to dispose of the water in such a way that washouts cannot occur.

The condition of the roads is such that work is not, as a rule, performed in long stretches. The tendency is to improve the worst sections first, gradually bringing the entire system to a proper standard. The work, however, is carried out in a substantial way, is steadily effecting a permanent improvement, and a reconstruction of the system.

New roads are built by first bringing the sub-soil to a permanent grade, crowning it, and making suitable side drains. The earth sub-grade is then covered with broken stone or gravel to a depth of six inches. Narrow grades are the rule, as they are found ample to accommodate traffic. Nearly all the grading and ditching is done with the grading machine. A width of eighteen or twenty feet between ditches is found sufficient, with the central seven feet metalled.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON COUNTY ROADS.

The county road system of Lennox and Addington was assumed by the county council under The Act to Aid in the Improvement of Public Highways in 1906 and comprises 160 miles of roads. The expenditure in 1906 under the Act was $18,999.53 and in 1907 $20,586.63, the Government

contributing of this $13,195.39. The work has consisted largely of the crushing of stone, laying it on the roads and the construction of several steel bridges with concrete abutments.

The work has been in charge of two county road superintendents, one in the easterly section of the county and the other in the west. Each superintendent has had charge of an outfit of road-making machinery, consisting of a stone crusher, a 17 h.p. traction engine, water tank and spreading waggons. One road-grader only has been used by the county, but a second is urgently required to keep pace with the remainder of the work, and to permit the work of grading to be carried on at the most favorable season when the ground is moist, and before it has become hardened in the summer.

Throughout the county there is an abundance of road-making material, principally stone suitable for crushing; and in consequence the roads throughout the county have been metalled largely with broken stone, very little gravel having been employed. In some instances field-stone has been used, and in others stone was quarried.

The county roads system includes several old stone roads which have previously been heavily macadamized, but which have become very flat with high, square shoulders. The removal of these shoulders is a matter of first necessity, and will improve the roads greatly, and lessen the wear in spring and fall. It is of frequent occurrence throughout the county that bed rock appears on the surface of the roads, and somewhat complicates the work of crowning, but at the same time indicates the abundance of road metal available. While tile drainage is not possible in such districts, in other sections of the county there are frequent indications of the necessity of deep drainage in order that a permanent improvement may be expected.

Considering the county as a whole, the abundance of road metal available, the considerable mileage of old macadamized roads, and the comprehensive system of roads that has been adopted, it is apparent that few counties in the Province are so favorably situated for the construction of a thoroughly good system of roads as are the United Counties of Lennox and Addington.

WENTWORTH COUNTY ROADS.

The Wentworth County road system was established in 1902, under the Highway Improvement Act. The system, which is nearly 140 miles in total length, includes 32 miles of toll roads, purchased in 1902 for $69,104. Since that time there has been expended for permanent construction $221,792.03; a total expenditure under the Act of $290,896.03, of which the Province has paid $96,965.34.

The work of last year comprised 18 miles of broken stone road, 4 miles of gravel road, 4 miles of road graded but not metalled, 5 small steel and concrete bridges, and 25 concrete culverts.

All work is directed by a county road superintendent. Wherever construction is in progress a foreman is put in charge. Also, for maintenance, a foreman is appointed for every five miles of road. Each foreman receives his instructions from the superintendent, who supplies him with a time book in which he keeps a strict record of all work performed. The foreman returns his book every two weeks to the road superintendent to be copied on duplicate time sheets. One copy is retained by the superintendent. The other, signed by the warden, goes to the county treasurer who pays to the superintendent the amount in the time sheet, and he in turn pays to each

person whose name is entered in the time book, the latter signing his name in the receipt column.

The general construction consists of an earth grade 24 feet wide, stoned or gravelled in the centre to a width of from 8 to 14 feet—the latter being on heavily travelled roads on the outskirts of Hamilton. The ordinary depth of metal is nine or ten inches. About 300 cords of stone is usually provided for an 8 foot road. The metalled portion is given a crown of 1 : 12, and the earth or clay sides, fall with a slope of 2 : 12 or 2 : 15.

In some cases the metal has been placed at the side of the grade so as to provide an earth track for summer use, but this form of construction is not a success, as the roads so built cannot be kept in shape to shed water to the side drains, and they are rapidly rutted and destroyed.

Very little gravel is obtainable in Wentworth County, but stone is fairly well distributed, and is used almost entirely. Owing to the absence of gravel the average cost of roads in Wentworth has been higher than in most counties.

County Road in Hastings. See page 31.

The length of haul in Wentworth is in some cases very considerable. Broken stone has been hauled as far as nine miles, making an average of 6½ miles for several roads. A common haul is from two to three miles. Wagon boxes three feet wide, two feet deep and eleven feet long are used, holding half a cord. Teaming costs 35 cents per hour, but a day's work is regulated as far as possible by the number of trips. Teams can cover from 20 to 26 miles in a day, so that for a two mile haul there are six trips a day; for a three mile haul, four trips a day; and for a 6½ mile haul, two trips a day. In hauling gravel it is found that six or eight teams are more profitable than more, as they are not apt to crowd in the pit. For stone, the number of teams employed is regulated by the length of haul and output of crusher.

A considerable mileage of the Wentworth County system consists of old toll roads constructed years ago, and since kept in a fair state of repair. As with the majority of roads of this class, the graded and metalled portion is excessively wide for the amount of traffic. In the general treatment of these roads, the practice is to cut off the old shoulders at the side of the road,

open the drains and watercourses, and resurface the centre with gravel or stone.

The county owns two steam rollers. One weighs 10 tons 900 lbs. net, carries 1,500 lbs. of coal and 250 gallons of water, sufficient to operate for 2 or 2½ days. The cost was $2,500 f.o.b. Hamilton. The other weighs ten tons and cost $2,750. During the year, the county kept in continuous operation four crushers, each with a capacity of from 10 to 14 cords per day. Ordinary wages have been, for labor, $1.60 to $1.75 per day; teams, 35 cents per hour; ordinary foremen, $2.00 per day; crusher foremen, 25 cents per hour; and roller engineers, 30 cents per hour.

FORM OF BY-LAW AND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

The by-law of the County of Ontario, contained in this report (page 44) indicates a satisfactory form of by-law adopting a system of county roads, under the Act to Aid in the Improvement of Public Highways. This by-law should be accompanied by a map of the county on tracing linen, drawn to a scale of two miles to the inch, and clearly showing the highways assumed, giving each a number. With this map there should be a schedule of county roads as shown on page 39 of this report, the number of the road in the schedule corresponding to its number on the map.

When making annual returns of expenditure to the Department of Public Works, there is required:

(1) A statement in the form of a petition signed by the warden and clerk as shown on this page.

(2) A certified copy of a resolution of the county council, in the form shown on page 36 of this report.

(3) A declaration of the county treasurer in the form shown on page 36 of this report.

(4) A certified copy of the by-law of the county council appointing a county engineer of road superintendent.

(5) A report of the county engineer or road superintendent setting forth the work of the year in detail, this to be accompanied by the schedules shown on pages 40, 41 and 42 of this report, and the declaration shown on page 37.

The above annual return should be submitted to the Department of Public Works in duplicate in order that, without delay, a copy can be transmitted to the Treasury Department.

Annual Statement of Expenditure.

To the Honorable the Minister of Public Works of the Province of Ontario:

The petition of the Corporation of the County of ..... humbly sheweth,

That your petitioners did by by-law in the year ....., establish a system of County Highways under the Act to Aid in the Improvement of Public Highways.

That in pursuance of the said Act and by-law (or by-laws), they have, during the period commencing the ..... day of ....., 19....., and ending the ..... day ..... 19....., inclusive, expended upon the county plan of highways as

approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, the sum of $....., in the following amounts:

Road construction	$.....
Bridges	$.....
Machinery	$.....
.....	$.....
.....	$.....
.....	$.....
Total	$.....

Your petitioners therefore pray that there be paid to the said Corporation of the County of ....., the sum of $....., being one-third of the said total expenditure herein enumerated.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 19.....

(Seal) (Sgd) .....

Warden.

.....

Clerk.

Resolution of County Council.

(Authorizing the warden and clerk to sign and submit the annual statement or petition to the Minister of Public Works).

Moved by .....

Seconded by .....

That the Warden and Clerk be authorized to sign and submit to the Minister of Public Works of the Province of Ontario, the petition of the Corporation of the County of ....., showing that during the period ..... to ..... there has been expended upon the County Highway System the sum of $..... and requesting a grant of one-third that amount as provided by the Act to Aid in the Improvement of Public Highways.

Carried.

.....

Warden.

I, ..., Clerk of the Corporation of the County of ....., do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a resolution passed by the Council of the said Corporation on the ..... day of ....., 19.....

(Signed) .....

County Clerk.

Declaration of County Treasurer.

I, *A.B.*, of the town of ....., in the County of ....., do solemnly declare,

(1) That I am the duly appointed treasurer of the Municipal Corporation of the County of .....

(2) That I have carefully examined and do find correct in every particular the statement of expenditure upon county roads prepared under authority of the County Council of ....., and bearing date ....., as set forth in "Exhibit A" annexed to this declaration.

(3) That as shown by the said statement, during the period ..... to ....., inclusive, I have paid out of funds belonging and accruing to the Municipal Corporation of the County of ....., the sum of $....., and do hold *bona fide* vouchers for such payments, which I am prepared to produce in verification thereof.

(4) That such expenditure has been made in compliance with the Act to Aid in the Improvement of Public Highways, 7 Edward Seventh, Chapter 16, and in pursuance of By-laws No. ....., of the Corporation of the County of ....., and solely upon the system of highways approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the Thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths."

Affirmed before me at the
..... of ..... in the
County of ..... this
.....day of ..... A.D. 19.....

Commissioner in B. R., &c.

Declaration of County Engineer or Road Superintendent.

(To accompany Annual Statement of Expenditure).

I, *A.B.*, of the Town of ....., in the County of ....., do solemnly declare,

(1) That I am the duly appointed Engineer (or road superintendent) of the Municipal Corporation of the County of .....,

(2) That during the period ..... to ....., inclusive, there has been expended under my supervision and direction the sum of $....., as more particularly set forth in my report hereto annexed.

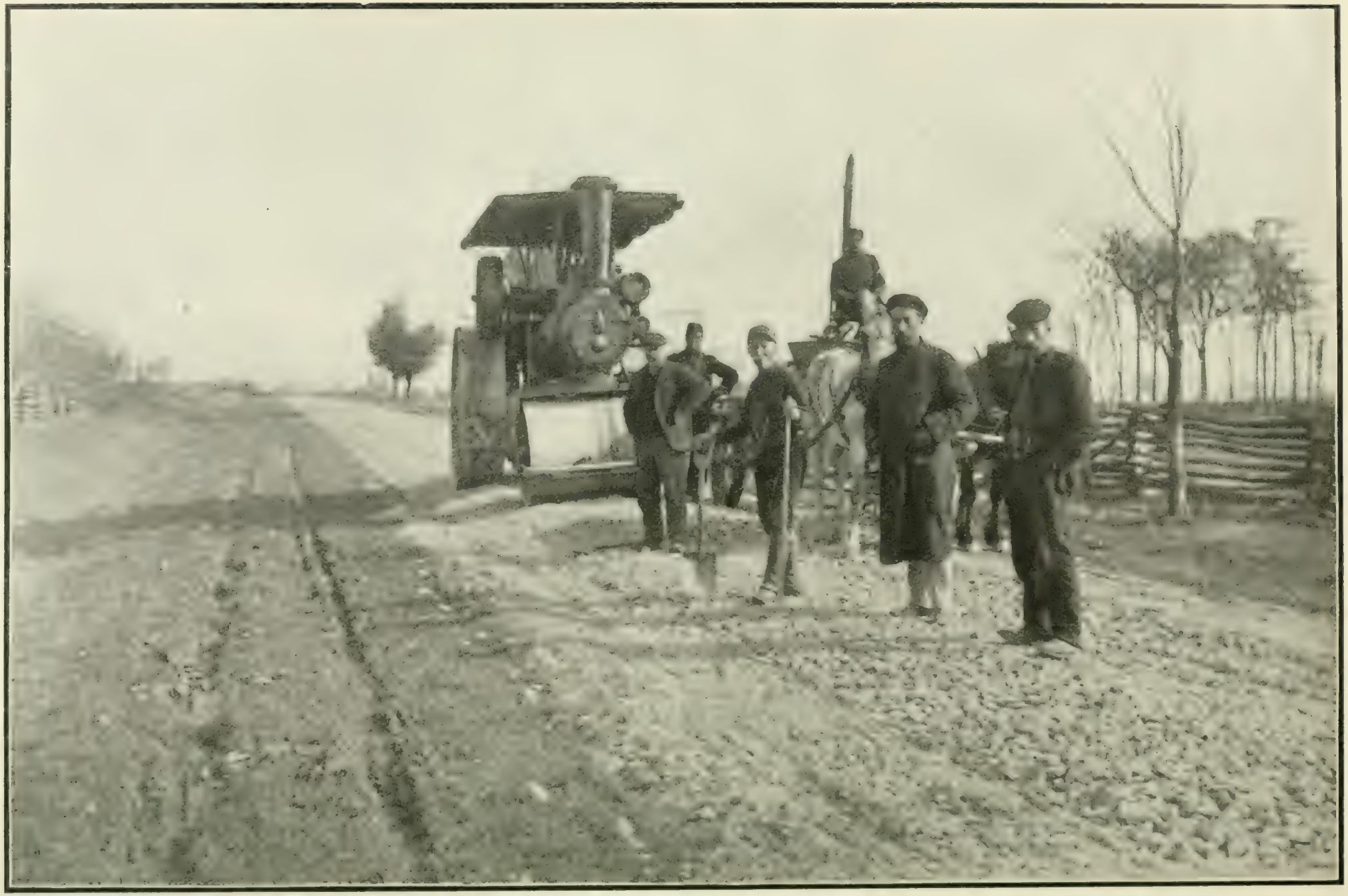
(3) That all work therein described is in accordance with the regulations of the Public Works Department.

(4) That the work has been performed wholly upon the county system of highways as approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, in compliance with the Act to Aid in the Improvement of Public Highways, 7 Edward Seventh, Chapter 16, and of by-law No. ..... of the Corporation of the County of .....

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Act passed in the Thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the Suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths."

Affirmed before me at the
..... of ....., in the County
of ..... this ..... day
of ..... A.D. 19.....

Commissioner in B.R. &c.



Spreading and rolling the top layer of stone.

(To be filed with County By-law and Plan of Roads).

Schedule of County Roads.

Road Number.	Name of Road.	Location.			Length.	Remarks.
		Line or Concession.	From.	To.		
1	Give the common name (if any).	Give number of Concession; or if a side-line, refer to Lots.	Lot and Concession.	Lot and Concession.	The length need not be given from actual survey, but should be reasonably correct.	General condition of road, or other features.
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

Certified to be in accordance with County By-law, No....., as approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

.....

County Engineer (or Road Superintendent).

Dated at.....this.....day of....., 19....

(To accompany the Annual Report of County Engineer or Road Superintendent).

Schedule of Road Construction.

During the period, January 1st, 19 , to December 31st, 19 .

Road Number.	Location of Work.	Total Length of Road Improved.	Grading.		Road Metal.				Length and Size of Tile Underdrains.	Number of Tile Culverts	Number of other Culverts up to 10 feet Span.	Number of Bridges of 10 feet Span or over.	Cost.		Remarks.
			Length of Road Graded.	Width of Grade.	Class of Metal.	Length of Road Metaled.	Width of Metal.	Depth of Metal.					Road (exclusive of Bridges)	Bridges.	
Refer to number in Schedule of County Roads.	Locate by reference to lot and concession.	The lengths need not be closely measured, but should be reasonably exact.	—	Give minimum and maximum widths.	Pit gravel, lake gravel, broken limestone, broken fieldstone, etc.	—	Give minimum and maximum widths.	Give minimum and maximum depths.	This refers to subsoil drainage, not to culverts.	Round concrete or sewer tile for surface water.	This refers to box drains, small concrete arches, etc.	—	Include all expenditure except that for bridges of 10 feet span or over.	Give total cost of bridges of 10 feet span or over; details to be given in a separate Schedule.	For explanatory notes or further details.
Totals,															

Certified correct.

County Engineer (or Road Superintendent).

Dated at .. ....this.....day of....., 19....

(To accompany the Annual Report of County Engineer or Road Superintendent).

Schedule of Bridges.

Constructed during the period, January 1st, 190 , to December 31st, 190 .

Road Number.	Location.	No. of Spans.	Length of Span or Spans.	Clear Width of Roadway.	Substructure.		Superstructure.		Total Cost of Bridge.	General Description and Dimensions.
					Material.	Cost.	Material.	Cost.		
Refer to Number in Schedule of County Roads.	Refer to River or Stream, and Lot and Concession.	Give number of spans in each bridge.	Give length face to face of abutments.	Give width between trusses.	Concrete, stone, etc.	——	Steel, concrete, etc.	——	——	Give form of truss or arch, class of foundation, etc.

Certified correct.

Dated at.....this.....day of....., 19....

County Engineer (or Road Superintendent).

(For Engineer's Annual Report).

Schedule of Road Machinery.

For period beginning the .....day of ....., 19.. ., ending the.. .....day of....., 19....

Kind of implement.	Manufacturer.	When purchased.	Cost.	Details as to horse-power, weight, rated capacity, etc.	Outlay for repairs during period.	Length of time operated during period.	Remarks.
Include the more important implements, such as rollers, crushers, rotary screens, bins, grading machines, etc.	Give name and address of maker.	Give year and closer date if possible.	This column for first cost.	Give details applicable to the kind of implement.	Give cost of repairs for the period above stated.	Give as nearly as possible the number of days operated during above period.	Make suggestions as to improvements, and give details as to results, etc.

Certified correct,

Dated at.....this.....day of....., 19....

County Engineer (or Road Superintendent).

Form of pay-sheet for use of all municipalities.

COUNTY OF

Each man's time must be entered on the exact date on which he worked.

Pay List No......*of laboring party employed under* ....., *Overseer of*.....

.....*Road in the year 190....for the period beginning*....., *ending* .....

Received from.....*the sums opposite our respective names, being the full amount due us severally to the last mentioned date.*

Name of Workman.	In what capacity employed.	Days of Month at Work. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total No. of Days.	Rate per day.	Amount. $ c.	Signature of Workman or of Witness.

I Certify *this to be a correct statement of the sums due the respective parties herein named up to the last mentioned date, on the above service, amounting to*

.....*and the signatures thereto to be all genuine.*

Approved,

.....
Overseer of Work.

.....*190....*

.....
Warden.

.....
Road Superintendent.

ONTARIO COUNTY ROADS BY-LAW.

A By-law to Designate the Highways to be Improved in the County of Ontario under An Act for the Improvement of Highways.

Whereas by an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario in the 7th year of the reign of His Majesty King Edward VII. (Chapter 16) for the improvement of public highways, there was set apart one million dollars to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province to aid in the improvement of public highways; and whereas the Municipal Corporation of the County of Ontario is desirous of sharing the benefits of the said Act, and has for that purpose decided to improve and assume a system of county roads in said county, and it is necessary and expedient to designate by by-law the highways so to be improved and assumed within the County of Ontario;

Therefore the Council of the Corporation of the County of Ontario enacts as follows:

1. In order to form a system of county highways in the County of Ontario under the provisions of the above mentioned Act, the following highways or parts of highways in the different township municipalities in the County of Ontario as set out in Schedule "A" hereto annexed and marked red upon the map of the said county, and forming part of this by-law, are hereby designated and assumed as county highways to be improved under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act.

2. The said highways so assumed by this Council shall be constructed or improved according to the regulations of the Public Works Department.

3. The work of construction or improvement shall be commenced as soon as practicable after the coming into force of this by-law.

4. The number of miles of road to be assumed by the county shall be one hundred and forty-five and one-quarter miles.

5. The total estimated expenditure is in all the sum of $120,000.00, of which sum one-third, or $40,000.00, is to be re-paid by the Government.

6. For the further carrying out of the said system of highway improvement, grants may, by by-law of this Council, be given to the several towns and villages within the county by the county not exceeding the taxation paid by such urban municipalities under this by-law, to be applied under the above Act in improving the streets which are extensions or form connections between portions of county roads assumed by this by-law and which streets are shown upon the said map and colored blue.

7. For the purpose of providing means for completing the work mentioned in Schedule "A" and to make the payments to the urban municipalities as hereinbefore provided the money shall be borrowed upon debentures and for such purpose supplementary by-laws shall be introduced.

8. This By-law shall not take effect until approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and shall come into force forthwith after such approval.

Schedule "A"

Referred to in By-law hereto annexed.

Road Number 1.—The Kingston road from the west boundary of the Township of Pickering eastward through that township and the Township of Whitby to Dundas street in the Town of Whitby, and from the east limit of Dundas street in the Town of Whitby to the west limit of King street in

the Town of Oshawa, and from the east limit of King street aforesaid to the town line of Darlington in the County of Durham.

Road Number 2.—Commencing at the west limit of the Township of Pickering on the line between the fifth and sixth concessions, then eastward through the Villages of Brougham, Greenwood and Kinsale in the Township of Pickering, through Brooklin in the Township of Whitby to the Reach road (Number 6) in the Township of East Whitby.

Road Number 3.—From the Gravel road in the Township of Whitby eastward on the line between the sixth and seventh concessions to the Village of Columbus in the Township of East Whitby.

Road Number 4.—Commencing on the west boundary of the Township of Pickering, on the line between the eighth and ninth concessions, then eastward through the Villages of Claremont and Balsam in the Township of Pickering, through the Villages of Ashburn and Myrtle in the Township of Whitby to the Village of Raglan in the Township of East Whitby.

A split-log drag operated by W. B. Rittenhouse of Beamsville. When in use, boards are laid over the cross-bars, the driver standing on them. See page 69.

Road Number 5 (the Centre road).—Commencing at the north limit of Brock street in the Town of Whitby and continuing north one and one-half miles and that portion of the same road running northerly from the Village of Myrtle to the town line between the Townships of Reach and Whitby and that portion of the said road running from the seventh concession of the Township of Reach northward to the tenth concession thereof, and then from the front of the twelfth concession northerly through the Township of Brock to the fifth concession of the Township of Thorah, then northwesterly to the Village of Beaverton, then northeasterly to the seventh concession of the Township of Thorah, thence easterly to the said Centre road, then northerly to the eighth concession of the Township of Mara, and from the Village of Uptergrove westerly to the east end of the Narrows bridge on the Orillia road, with a branch extending northeasterly from the village of Manchester in the Township of Reach to the west limit of Queen street on the west

boundary of the Village of Port Perry, and westerly from said Centre road from Manchester to Utica on the Brock road in said township, and a branch easterly from the east end of the Scugog county bridge across the Township of Scugog to the west end of the Scugog and Cartwright roadway, and from the junction of the said road between the said bridges northerly along the sixth concession of Scugog two and one-half miles to the Centre road in said township; and with a cross road from the east side of lot number six on the sixth concession line of the Township of Brock eastward through Sunderland village to lot number twenty-three, and with a cross road running from lot number six in the Township of Brock along the twelfth concession to the Village of Cannington, and also with a branch running westerly from the Village of Brechin in the Township of Mara to the station of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Road Number 6 (the Reach and Nonquon road).—Commencing on the Gravel road leading from Oshawa Harbor in the Township of East Whitby, northerly one mile to Simcoe street in the Town of Oshawa; then northerly from the north end of said Simcoe street on the Reach road through the Villages of Columbus and Raglan in the Township of East Whitby, then along the Nonquon road through the Township of Reach to the south boundary of the Village of Port Perry and from the north boundary of Port Perry northerly to the tenth concession of the Township of Reach.

Road Number 7 (the road from Port Perry to Uxbridge and North into the Township of Scott).—Commencing on the west boundary of the Village of Port Perry on the seventh concession of the Township of Reach, running westerly to lot number ten, and from the east boundary of the Township of Uxbridge on said road to the east boundary of the Town of Uxbridge, and running from the north boundary of the Town of Uxbridge on the seventh concession line through the Townships of Uxbridge and Scott, through the Village of Leaskdale to the road between lots numbers twenty-five and twenty-six.

Road Number 8.—Commencing at the side line between lots numbers ten and eleven and running northerly along the third concession line of the Township of Uxbridge to the side line between lots numbers twenty-five and twenty-six in the said Township.

Road Number 9.—Commencing where the Stouffville road crosses the fourth concession line of the Township of Uxbridge, along the said road southwesterly to the second concession line.

Road Number 10.—Commencing on the town line between East Gwillimbury and Scott and running easterly on the road between lots numbers twenty-five and twenty-six through the Village of Zephyr to the fourth concession of the Township of Scott, then southerly on the fourth concession line of the said Township of Scott to the road between lots numbers fifteen and sixteen.

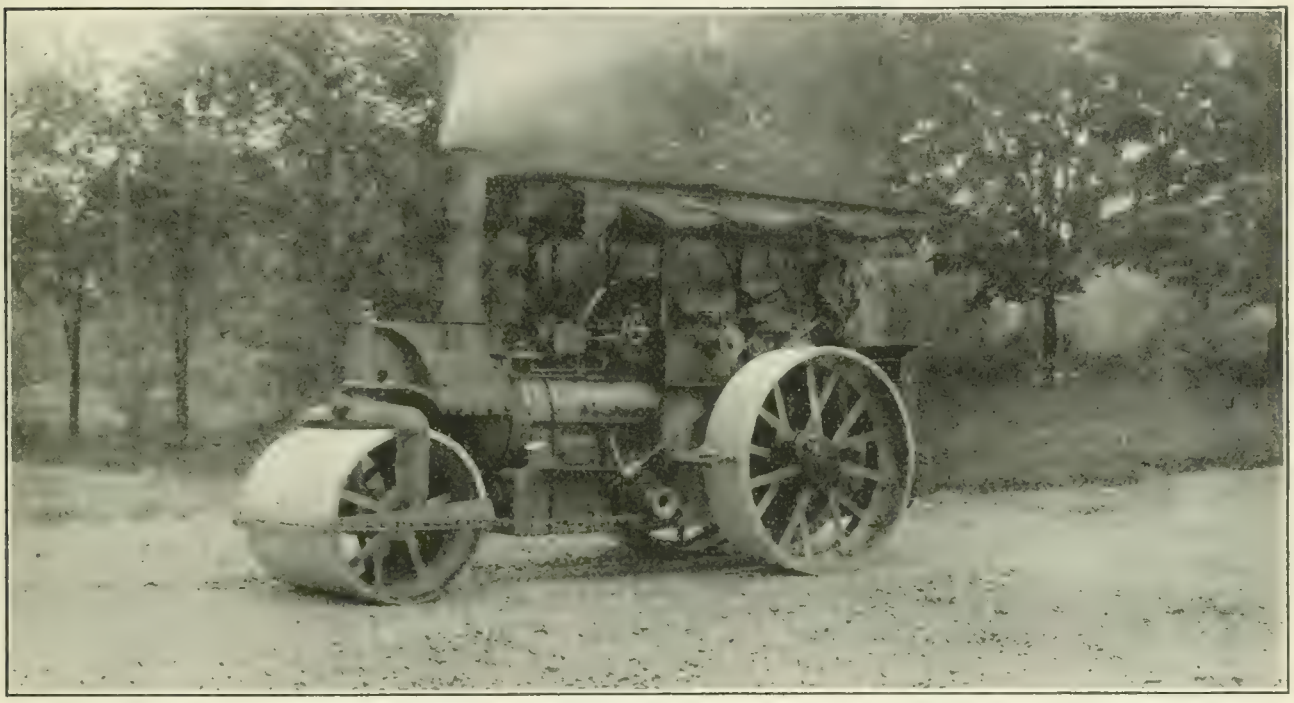
Road Number 11.—Commencing at lot number one in concession "H" in the Township of Rama and running southerly to lot number one in concession "C."

TOWNSHIP ROAD MANAGEMENT.

Statute labor has done much for the roads of Ontario. It is an excellent system under certain conditions, but these conditions no longer exist. Statute labor is to-day, in older Ontario, recognized by all progressive citizens as unsuited to modern conditions.

Statute labor was suited to pioneer conditions and to the work required on an inferior class of road. For roads of a better class, statute labor has always been insufficient. For this reason, many roads in the Province were originally built by toll road companies, by the Provincial Government, or by county councils. Statute labor in every township of the Province has for many years been supplemented by money grants. These grants have been steadily increasing, and they now exceed the value of the statute labor. The work heretofore done on the roads is by no means due to statute labor alone.

Fully ninety per cent. of the cost of roadmaking is for the work of men and teams. Statute labor is utterly wasteful in this regard. Some men work faithfully, others do little or nothing; very few bring teams or wagons capable of doing a fair day's work; the work is not available when and where most needed; there are too many pathmasters, there is not an experienced, responsible head, and the work is scattered without continuity from year to year. The system is unjust to those citizens who do faithful work. A considerable proportion of the labor assessed never reaches the roads.



Rolling down the surface layer of crushed stone on Vansittart Avenue, Woodstock.

The great reason, however, for doing away with statute labor is that a better system is available. It is not the abandonment of statute labor that is being primarily urged. It is useless to do so until those interested in roads know and realize why it should be given up. Statute labor could be abolished by Act of Parliament, but this would not educate municipal officers, nor the general public, in respect to the efficient management of the system established in its place, and the proper methods of roadmaking. No system can be efficient that is not faithfully and energetically put into operation.

Statute labor may be done away with by one of two methods; either by commutation or by complete abolition.

Commutation of Statute Labor.

Under the "Commutation System" as ordinarily understood, a by-law of the township provides that all statute labor must be commuted in cash at a fixed rate per day. This rate in some cases remains one dollar, and it is advisable that, if possible, it should do so. Certain townships, however,

reduce the rate to 75 cents or 50 cents a day. No ratepayer has the option of working out his tax, but any are eligible to get employment on the road when the work is being performed. Occasionally the old statute labor divisions and pathmasters are retained, each being given, to spend on the roads, the amount collected in his division, but this plan retains many of the chief defects of the statute labor system. The usual plan is to appoint one or more road commissioners to manage the road work of the township under the direction of the council. By "commutation system" is now understood the commutation of all statute labor, the roads being put in charge of a road commissioner.

The general statute labor law as carried out throughout the Province provides that any person may commute his statute labor at the rate of one dollar per day; or for a less amount if the municipal council so provides by by-law. With the object of inducing ratepayers to commute instead of working out their labor, many townships have passed such by-laws reducing the rate of commutation, but leaving it optional with the persons assessed to commute or work out the tax. This step is of little if any practical benefit, as it does not appreciably increase the amount received in commutation of statute labor, nor does it establish a proper system in place of statute labor. This optional method is not what is known as the "commutation system."

Abolition of Statute Labor.

The complete abolition of statute labor is ordinarily recognized as the most equitable plan to adopt, collecting the necessary amount for road purposes in the general rate levied on the township assessment. Under the commutation system, the statute labor list is retained and each ratepayer is levied a certain number of days, which he cannot work out, but must pay for in cash at a fixed rate per day. The statute labor schedules, however, operate unfairly, the small property owner paying more, or performing more labor proportionately than the large owners. Thus a man whose property is assessed at only $250 may have to pay for two days of labor, or $2.00, while a man with an assessment of $3,000 is levied for only ten days' labor, or $10.00. If levied on a basis of assessment, as is the case where statute labor is abolished, for $10.00 paid on $3,000, an assessment of $250 would pay only 84 cents.

When the statute labor list is retained for the purpose of collecting a commutation rate, a difference of $5.00 in the assessment may make a difference of a day's labor in the amount with which a ratepayer is levied. This is practically in the hands of the assessor, and does not work out with a difference of a few cents, as a rate levied in the same manner as other taxes would.

To do away with these inequalities a number of townships, instead of wholly commuting statute labor, have abolished the list entirely. In some cases a special rate on the assessment is collected with the ordinary taxes. In other cases a special rate is not levied, the cost of road improvement for each year being met out of the general funds, which are increased for this purpose.

Modern Township System Outlined.

Among the chief points of the modern system of township road management are:

(1) That roadmaking be placed on a cash basis, and to this end, that statute labor be wholly commuted at a fixed rate per day, or that it be abolished, and a special rate for roadmaking levied with the ordinary taxes.

(2) That the council appoint a road commissioner to oversee the work of roadmaking; or if the township is large, two or three or four commissioners may be appointed.

(3) That the council determine what works are to be undertaken each year, the amounts to be spent on each, and in a general way decide upon the methods to be followed.

(4) That the function of the road commissioner be that of an executive officer, reporting to and carrying out the instructions of the council.

(5) That the management be such that the roads shall receive attention throughout the year, not merely during the period of statute labor.

(6) That an accurate method be followed by the commissioner of keeping accounts for labor, material, and all road expenditure.

(7) That, if desired, the township be separated into divisions for the purpose of returning the expenditure to the districts contributing it, in an equitable manner.

TOWNSHIP ROAD BY-LAW.

Township councils are authorized by the Municipal Act to pass, in the ordinary manner, a by-law wholly commuting or abolishing statute labor, and establishing another system in its place. The by-law may be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers, but this is not necessary.

Unless serious opposition is likely to arise, it is preferable that councils pass the necessary by-law without a vote of the ratepayers. If a proper plan is adopted in place of statute labor, and if this is carried out in an energetic and painstaking manner, any ordinary opposition will be short-lived, and will be converted into strong support, by the benefit which is sure to result to the roads.

The by-law should not be in too great detail, but should be sufficiently flexible to meet special conditions as they exist or arise in each township, striving to adopt methods that will commend themselves to the ratepayers and the condition of the roads, as determined by previous experience.

Whatever plan is finally adopted should be carried into effect with care and energy. No system can be established by by-law and then left to itself to make and repair the roads. The best plan that can be devised will prove a failure unless the council and people make good use of it. Mistakes will be made the first year both in plans and work, but these must be rectified in the light of experience, the system becoming gradually perfected year by year.

While the by-law should be general, the council should prepare for the commissioner a list of special instructions for his guidance, and these can be readily changed and amended from time to time, in the light of experience.

Among the more important matters to provide for in the by-law are the following:

(1) *Disposal of Statute Labor.*

The by-law should state whether statute labor is to be commuted or wholly abolished.

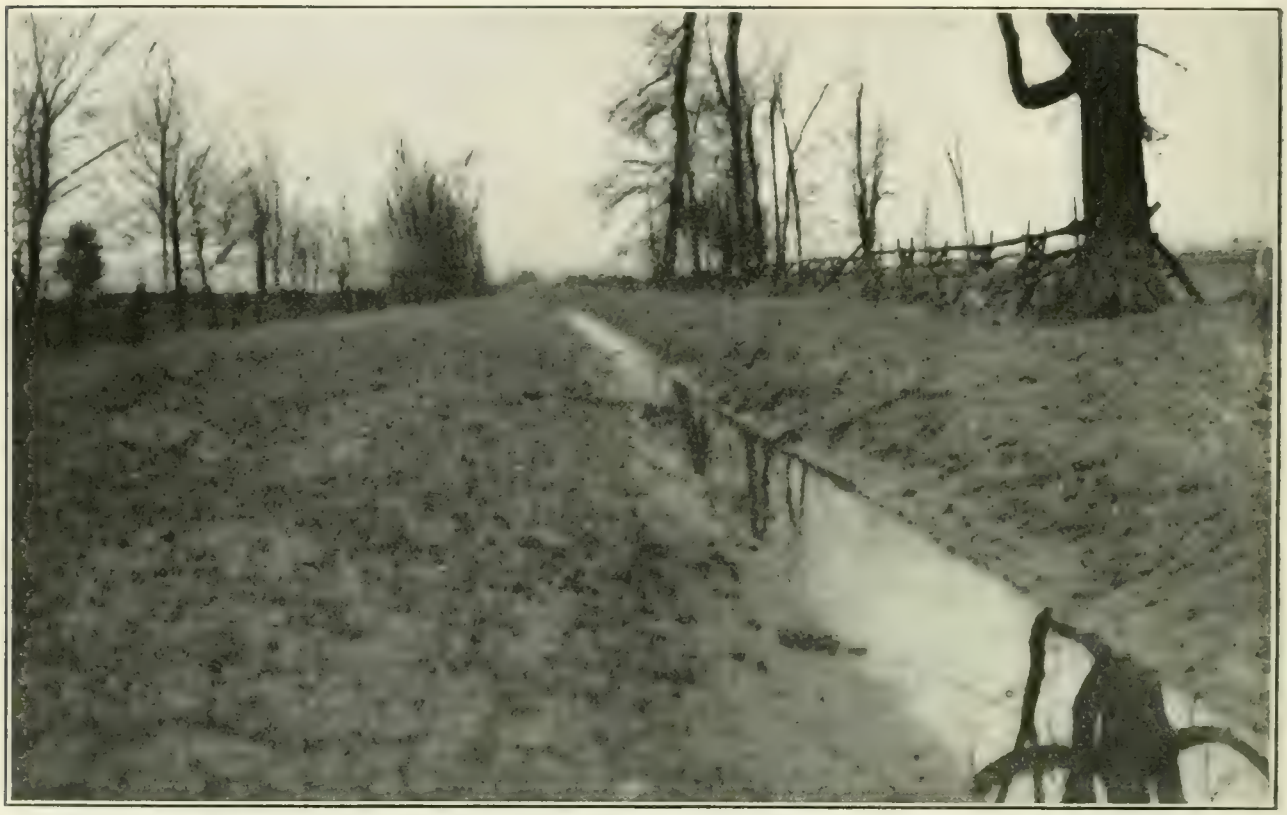
If commuted, it should specify a rate at which the labor to which each person is liable shall be commuted, usually fifty or seventy-five cents, although some townships go as low as thirty-five cents, while others collect one dollar. In view of the advanced rate of wages it is desirable that the commutation rate be not lower than seventy-five cents.

Where the statute labor roll is abolished, if a special rate is provided in its place, this rate should be specified; and it should also be distinctly stated that this rate is in lieu of statute labor. The rate should be such as to produce an amount at least equal to the statute labor if commuted at what is considered a proper rate per day.

If the statute labor roll is retained it may be well to restate the schedule in the by-law, but this will depend in part on the previous by-laws of the township affecting statute labor.

(2) *The Road Commissioner.*

The number of road commissioners which it is wise to appoint is not the same for all townships. Where possible, the best plan is to select one commissioner only; he to employ foremen for works in the different parts of the



Drains without outlets, are merely elongated ponds at the roadside. The water soaks into and is absorbed by the road, making, in the spring, a bottomless river of mud.

township which he cannot personally oversee. In this way, the entire work gets the supervision of the best man available for the position. One good man can, as a rule, direct the work of the average township for a season; but this is dependent on the amount of work undertaken, the road mileage of the township, and the class of foremen he is able to obtain. Where the township is large, two or three commissioners may be appointed with good results, and the work apportioned so as to give 75 or 100 miles to each.

The objection to appointing too many commissioners is that the kind of men best adapted for the position are rare, and on the ability of the commissioner, the success of the new system in a very large measure, if not wholly, depends. Some townships provide that the councillors shall act as commissioners, but this is not desirable.

The duties of road commissioners should be defined in a resolution of the council, distinct from the by-law, and should be comprised in a set of general instructions as to management and methods of work, payment, hiring of men, etc.

(3) *Road Divisions.*

The township may be divided into certain road divisions, to separate the work of road commissioners, and to assist in apportioning the expenditure equitably. It is usual to define two, three or four road divisions and return to each, as far as practicable, the amount contributed by the ratepayers, even if only one road commissioner is appointed for the township.

(4) *Road Overseers.*

Overseers (with duties somewhat similar to pathmasters, or to foremen of railway sections) should be appointed throughout the township, these in the event of a washout or sudden giving away of a culvert or bridge, to protect it and report at once to the road commissioner; to act promptly in any emergency; to make minor repairs as directed by the commissioner; to collect men when necessary and open snow roads; to furnish to the commissioners an accurate record of time and work done; to perform such other services as the road commissioner may desire.

On earth roads it could be a part of their duty to use the split-log drag; on gravel or stone roads to keep the metal raked to place.

The occasional services required of these overseers would be a very small charge on the township and would provide the continuous repair that is so necessary to economical maintenance of roads. The township road commissioner should examine the report of the overseer and the work done, before certifying to the time charged. The commissioner should personally pay for the opening of snow roads, having the time sheet signed by each man when payment is made. The overseers should be appointed by the council on the recommendation of the road commissioner, and should be reliable farmers or property-owners, living on the roads under their charge.

(5) *Paying for Work Done.*

The by-law should specify the method of paying for work done. It is usually required that the commissioner keep an accurate record of the men employed, the time during which they work, and the work on which they are engaged. At proper intervals, varying from one week to one month, pay lists are made out by the commissioner, are certified by him, and are then submitted to a certain authority for approval. This may be the reeve, a member of the council for the road division in which the work is done, a committee of the council for the road division, or the council itself.

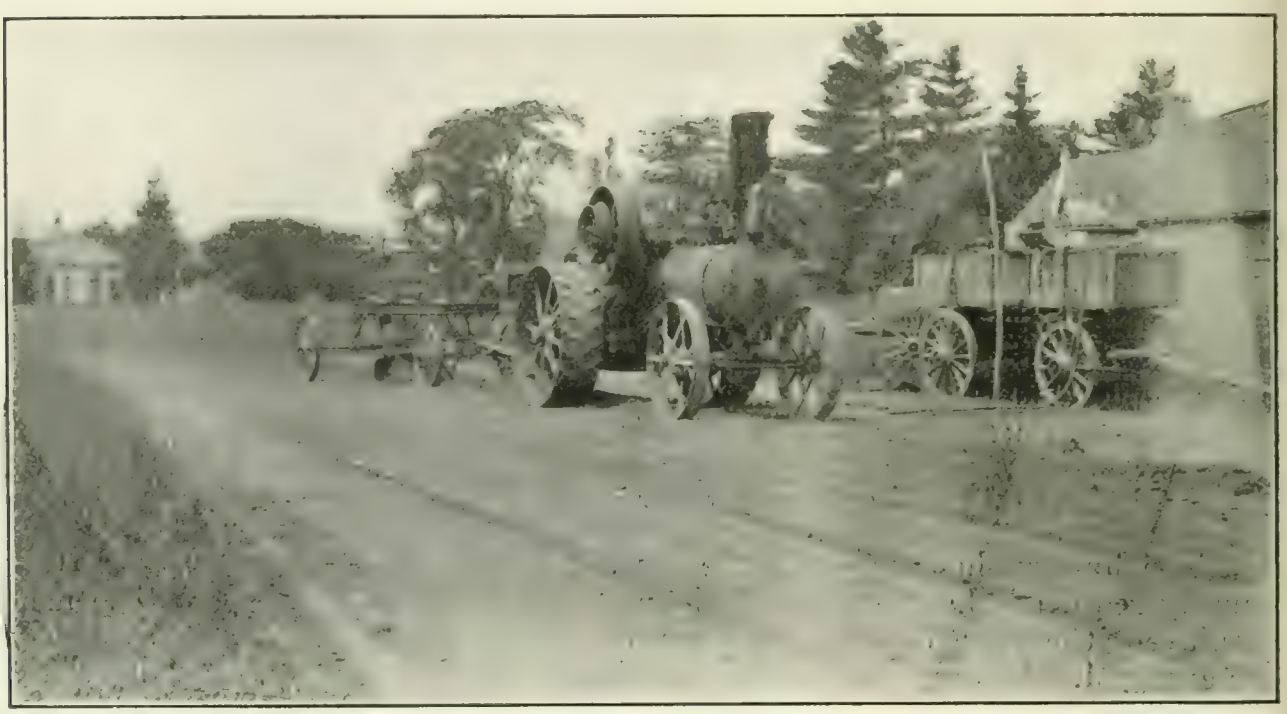
It is generally preferable that the men be paid weekly, or fortnightly; in which case the reeve, a councillor, or committee of the council authorizes payment, as the council does not meet frequently enough. The pay sheet, certified by the road commissioner, and approved by the proper authority, is then handed to the treasurer, who makes out cheques for each person, or provides cash to make payment. The men may then be required to call at the treasurer's office, or the cheques or money may be handed to the men by the commissioner, each man signing the pay sheet as he receives the amount thereon specified. The pay sheets as thus signed, are then open to the examination of the council at its next meeting, and to the scrutiny of the township auditors at the close of the year.

Work and material are paid for in cash if desired, but preferably by cheque, where a bank is convenient; payment to be made in accordance with the pay roll submitted by the commissioner accompanied by necessary receipts and accounts, and such information as may be required.

As the commutation money is not collected until the end of the season with the regular taxes, it is necessary to make arrangements with a local bank to advance the money as required, in the usual manner; the total amount so advanced being repaid to the bank before the end of the year, when the taxes have been paid in to the township.

(6) *Rate of Wages.*

It is not well to specify in the by-law the rate of wages to be paid commissioners and others, as this is a matter subject to change from time to time. But it is proper to state that a day shall consist of ten hours' faithful service, exclusive of the time spent going to and from work, payment to be by the hour except in case of job or contract work. The wages of men and teams will be according to the ruling rate of the locality.



Grading machine drawn by traction engine—near Belmont in Middlesex County.

(7) *Appropriation from General Funds.*

The by-law may provide that the council shall supplement the commutation fund by an appropriation, as previously, from the general funds, the amount so set apart to be expended by the commissioner as directed by resolution or instruction of the council. While it is frequently advisable that the commutation fund shall be returned to the road divisions in somewhat the same proportion as it is collected, yet the appropriation from the general funds need not be so divided. It may be used as previously, and is usually applied to the purchase of machinery, such jobs and contracts as have hitherto been met by the general funds, construction of bridges, culverts, improvement of hills, and other work of an exceptional nature. It may be reserved for the more durable road improvements which it is desired to extend from year to year.

(8) *Roadways, Gutters, Footpaths.*

The by-law may define the general dimensions of the roads to be improved, directing that the roadway between gutters shall not be less than 18 nor more than 24 feet wide according to the importance of the road; that the width shall be uniform and in the centre of the road allowance as far as practicable; that gutters or ditches shall be constructed on each side of the roadway, of sufficient depth and width to properly drain the road; that these gutters shall be lined true and straight with sides evenly sloped; that they shall have a sufficient fall to free outlets at frequent intervals, emptying into natural watercourses; that such gutters shall be kept open and free from obstruction; that all portions of the highway outside of the gutters shall be kept apart as a footpath for the convenience of persons travelling on foot, and that it shall be unlawful, under a proper penalty, for any person to travel thereon either on horseback or in a vehicle drawn by a beast of burden or propelled by steam, electricity or other motive power.

STATUTORY POWERS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

The Municipal Act, Section 537, authorizes all municipal councils to pass by-laws appointing road commissioners, and regulating their remuneration and duties.

Under Section 561 of the Municipal Act, the council of a township may pass by-laws respecting statute labor as follows:—

1. For empowering any person (resident or non-resident) liable to statute labor within the municipality, to compound for such labor, for any term not exceeding five years, at any sum not exceeding $1 for each day's labor;

2. For providing that a sum of money not exceeding $1 for each day's labor, may or shall be paid in commutation of such statute labor;

3. For increasing or reducing the number of days' labor, to which the persons rated on the assessment roll or otherwise shall be liable, in proportion to the statute labor to which such persons are liable in respect of the amounts at which they are assessed, or otherwise respectively;

4. For enforcing the performance of statute labor, or the payment of a commutation in money in lieu thereof, when not otherwise provided by law;

5. For regulating the manner and the divisions in which statute labor or commutation money shall be performed or expended;

6. For reducing the amount of statute labor to be performed by ratepayers or others within the municipality, or for entirely abolishing such statute labor;

7. For reducing or varying the amount of statute labor to be performed by the ratepayers or others within certain defined areas in the municipality when, in the opinion of the council, exceptional circumstances exist rendering such reduction of variation equitable, and upon such conditions as may be imposed by the by-law;

8. For providing for the making and keeping open of township roads during the season of sleighing in each year;

9. For providing for the application of so much of the commutation of the Statute Labor Fund, as may be necessary for keeping open such roads as last aforesaid, within such respective municipalities.

10. To compel all persons (resident or non-resident) lible to statute labor within any unincorporated village the limits of which are defined in the by-law, to compound for such labor at any sum not exceeding $1 for each day's labor, and to provide that such sum shall be paid in commutation of such statute labor, and to enforce the payment of such commutation in money in lieu of such statute labor; and for the purpose of enforcing such payment the like remedies may be had, and proceedings taken against the person in default, as are provided by sub-section 1 of section 107 of The Assessment Act, in cases of neglect or refusal to pay any sum for statute labor commuted under section 103 of the Assessment Act.

BRIDGES.

Concrete and steel, two materials which represent great strength and durability, are now commonly employed throughout Ontario in the construction of highway bridges. The use of these materials has grown out of the increasing scarcity and cost of suitable timber, the cheapening and improving

Steel bridge on Lennox and Addington County Road System near Selby—clear span 42 feet—width 16 feet—cost of steel, $700—cost of concrete floor, $100.

of steel and concrete, and the greater strength and durability supplied by the latter materials.

Bridges are subjected to a much greater strain to-day than they were a few years ago, and this feature is likely to become greater rather than less. Traction engines with threshing outfits, weighing six and eight tons are commonly seen on the highways. That steam road rollers weighing ten to fifteen tons will be generally used in the course of a few years, is a certainty. Motor wagons and trains are a possibility in connection with farm traffic, such as will be a matter for early consideration. The bridges being built to-day must be strong for present traffic, and future needs can not be overlooked, except as a very short-sighted policy.

A very slightly increased expenditure, will supply much greater durability than is ordinarily sought. We of to-day owe much to our forefathers who opened the early roads, cleared the farms, and rendered possible the advanced Ontario as we find it. It is for us to build for the future, and in bridge building there is possible much that is creditable—much that may be discreditable.

In many municipalities practically all small waterways are made with concrete tile. As greater capacity is required, concrete arches, or culverts

with concrete walls and flat concrete covers are used. Arches prevail for the smaller types of bridges, offering strength and better appearance. As greater span is required, concrete abutments and piers, with steel superstructure are employed.

In durable and well-built bridges is an opportunity for work of a monumental nature, that should not be lost. Permanent bridges now being erected may be made enduring structures of good architectural type, such as will be creditable to their builders for centuries. Concrete has endured the ages, and no better was ever manufactured than that which is now being made. It is for councils to see that the design and workmanship are as reliable as the materials they are using. Materials of a temporary nature may be made to answer temporary needs. But materials of a durable and permanent character should be so used that posterity will admire them.

The life of the ordinary wooden bridge rarely exceeds ten years. Formerly a much better class of timber could be had than is now obtainable. Repairs are needed every year, and the cost of these, in sending men and material for necessary details of maintenance, to put in a new stringer or post, etc., very soon runs up a bill equal to the original cost of the bridge. Steel bridges, require attention to maintenance in the matter of painting, tightening, putting in new rivets, but this can be done periodically, and in a comprehensive manner, so that the cost of repair is not made up of time wasted in going to and from the work with men and material for trifling defects. By using steel stringers, concrete floors, and concrete abutments, a large measure of durability is attained.

Life of Steel Bridges.

Structural steel as now used is practically a new material. It is little more than seven years since it has wholly superceded wrought iron. No structural steel highway bridges have been erected long enough to determine their life. In any event, the life is dependent upon the quality of the bridge. Light or otherwise inferior structures, put up by incompetent makers, have failed within a year, or have required stiffening and strengthening. Municipalities cannot exercise too much good judgment in seeing that the steel bridges built by them are of sufficient strength, of good design, and properly finished in matters of detail. Steel is more durable than iron. One of the oldest iron highway bridges in Ontario is a 150 foot span in Elgin County, built in 1878. While not as heavy as present practice requires, it is still in good condition after being in use thirty years.

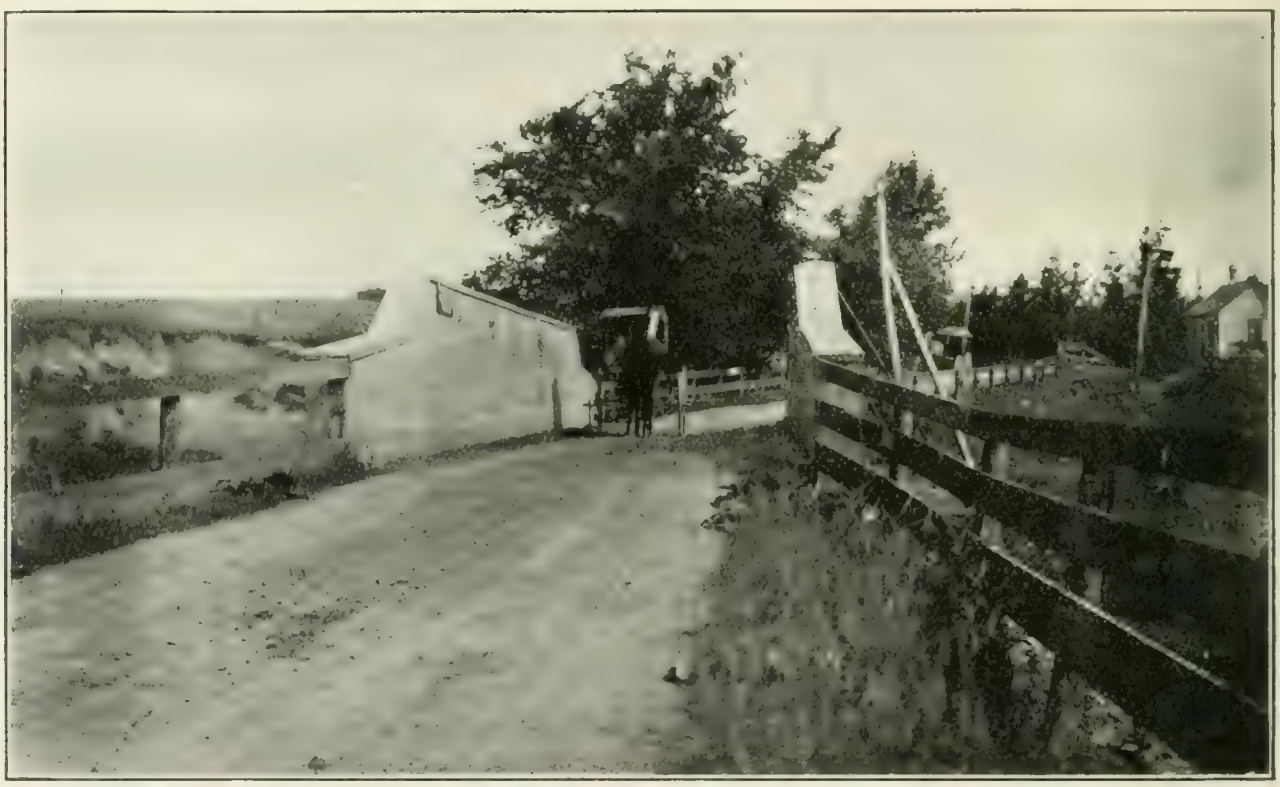
While the life of steel bridges has not been fully determined, yet present knowledge would indicate that, for ordinary highway service, with proper strength of construction and subsequent attention, they may be expected to last for from forty to fifty years. Under railway traffic the life is short as the strain is greater, and the corrosive effect of coal smoke is very destructive.

Design of Steel Bridges.

An elemental form of bridge consists of two wooden beams laid across a stream, and supporting a plank floor. To secure greater strength than the beams will give, it is necessary to replace them with trusses. The simplest form of truss is a single triangle, the sides of which are made of stiff, straight members fastened together at the angles. A bridge truss, as ordinarily understood is a framed structure made up of a series of triangles so connected as to act as a single body. The triangle is a rigid form, because

its shape cannot be changed without altering the length of its sides. A steel bridge differs from a wooden bridge in that for the former, steel is used instead of timber. A steel truss bridge is, therefore, based upon the form of the bridge, supported by two wooden beams two steel trusses being used to support the floor, in place of the two wooden beams. Trusses may be of various designs, such as the Pratt, Warren, Petit and Baltimore, according to the arrangement of the members.

A through bridge is one in which the floor is supported at or near the level of the lower chord; and in a deck bridge, the floor is supported at or near the level of the upper chord. The through bridge is the more common type. High truss bridges include through bridges which require an overhead system of lateral bracing; while low or pony trusses are not sufficiently high to require lateral bracing above the roadway. Low or pony trusses are used for short spans, and high trusses for longer spans.



A timber truss protected by wooden sheeting; a type of bridge now giving place to steel and concrete.

Connections.

Truss bridges are also classified according to the way the joints are connected, as (1) pin-connected, and (2) riveted. In the pin connected truss, the members are connected at each joint with a pin, resembling a large bolt, which fits closely into holes drilled through the ends of the members. In riveted bridges, all connections are riveted. Pin-connected bridges are very easily erected in the field, and are economical of material, but they vibrate readily; the joints are subject to considerable wear, and cannot be painted in such a manner as to protect them from rust; the members get loose and out of adjustment, and care is required to keep the bridge in order. A bridge with riveted connections is a stiff structure. The joints can be more perfectly protected from rust and the bridge will stand more rough usage than will a pin-connected span. It is not so liable to accident from the failure of a single member, or from a concentrated load. Riveted connections should always be used for highway spans under 250 feet.

Trusses with riveted connections in most general use are the Warren with and without sub-verticals, the double intersection Warren, the Pratt, and the Baltimore. Pin spans are nearly always Pratt trusses with a single web system. Long spans usually have inclined top chords. In the majority of cases Pratt or Warren trusses are used for spans from 90 to 300 feet; and from 50 to 90 feet riveted Warren trusses. Pony trusses are suitable for spans of 30 to 70 feet, and rolled I-beams for spans up to 30 feet.

Engineering Advice Regarding Bridges.

Councils when erecting steel bridges should secure competent engineering advice. Councillors cannot be expected to judge as to the qualities of a steel bridge, as they can of timber, with which they are all familiar. For steel and concrete bridges they are fully justified in obtaining proper engineering advice—in fact, a council is not justified in doing otherwise. Steel bridge design requires a mathematical training such as only engineers possess.

It has been a not uncommon error that, with false ideas of economy, councils have accepted tenders for a steel bridge because of a saving of ten dollars in first cost, when the more expensive bridge was better value by hundreds of dollars. A poor steel bridge is dear at any price. The fee of a competent engineer will frequently double the life of the bridge.

An engineer's services in the erection of steel bridges will usually consist of:—

(1) The examination and measurement of the site of the bridge, changing the location if advisable.

(2) Preparation of plans and specifications and taking tenders for abutments and piers.

(3) The preparation of specifications for the steel superstructure, with such plans as may be required.

(4) Preparation of notice or advertisement calling for tenders for steel superstructure, so arranged that all companies will tender on a uniform basis.

(5) Scrutiny of the plans and tenders submitted by the bridge companies, and advising council as to the most satisfactory.

(6) The inspection and final acceptance of the bridge upon completion.

(7) Such inspection of the bridge during construction as its size and importance may render advisable.

Common Defects of Bridges.

The more common defects of steel bridges are:—

(1) Weak joints and connections. A bridge is no stronger than its weakest part.

(2) Insufficient, small, and badly formed rivets. Shop rivets are usually satisfactory, but field rivets are very often loose, badly formed, burned, bent, and the connected plates twisted.

(3) An inferior form of truss. The amount and weight of steel used in a truss is of little account if the design is weak.

(4) The use of inferior metal. For large and important bridges, inspection should commence at the rolling mills, or at the bridge works. When steel is assembled and painted it is difficult to detect metal that is too hard, which has been rolled when cold, or has other defects. Bridge companies are apt to put into bridges metal rejected from other work.

(5) The entire bridge, or an occasional member, too light. This can only be overcome by careful scrutiny of the plans by an engineer. It is a fault very common to work done by local men who have little more facility for bridge erection than a blacksmith. The engineer by fixing the loads to be carried can determine the necessary size and shape of each piece of steel in the bridge.

(6) Defective field erection. When a bridge is being erected in the field, a company may send their own foreman, or may let the work as a contract to some one who is more or less capable. Field work must be examined to see that members are straight and properly assembled. Under a careless foreman certain members may be bent, twisted, placed end for end, etc.

(7) Insufficient attention paid to painting. Inferior paint, carelessly applied to rusted steel is a common defect.

(8) Necessary bracing or members may be omitted. A steel bridge should be so constructed as to be an independent unit, without relying on abutments or piers for stiffness.

(9) In erection, members are occasionally put in the bridge, weaker than the plans or specifications require. Thin steel of $\frac{1}{4}$-inch thickness is very quickly reduced by rust.

(10) End bearings do not always rest uniformly on the abutments, parts are not brought squarely together, spaces are left where water can lodge and cause rusting.

Tenders.

In asking for tenders there is certain information which should be given, in order that bridge companies may be in a position to prepare their estimates properly and on a uniform basis. Much confusion of tenders results through lack of definite requirements, and specifications, without which a proper comparison of tenders is impossible. An advantage is thus apt to be given to the company tendering for the weakest and least durable bridge. The following particulars should be given as fully as possible:—

(1) The specifications in accordance with which the bridge is to be erected.

(2) The length of bridge or of each span from centre to centre of bearings, or from face to face of abutments or piers.

(3) The clear width of roadway required.

(4) The live loads for which the trusses and flooring system are to be designed.

(5) The kind of floor to be used.

(6) The nearest railway stations, and length of haul to the site of the bridge.

(7) The character of the river bed, depth of water, speed of current, and height from the bed of the river to floor of the bridge.

(8) The style of bridge to be erected if there is any preference in respect of kind and height of trusses, riveted or pin connections.

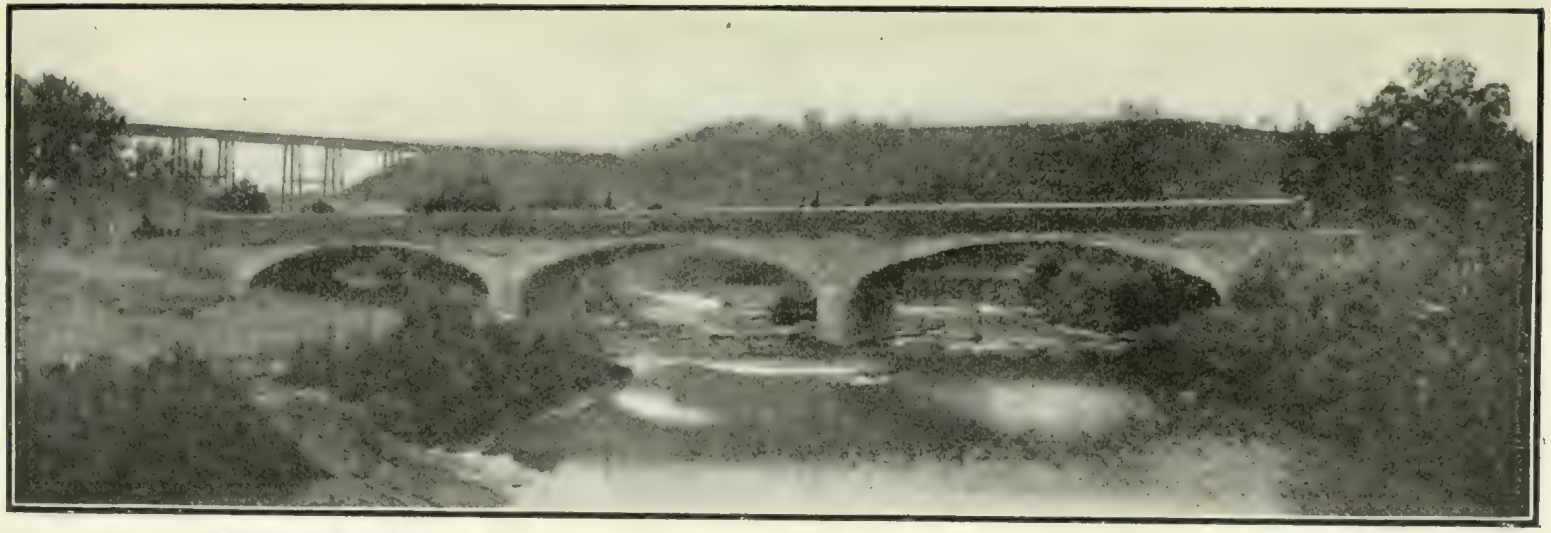
(9) If the bridge is skewed, the necessary angles should be given.

(10) The number and size of piers, if any.

(11) Number and width of foot walks, and kind of hand rails.

(12) When the work is to be completed.

(13) Time to which tenders will be received, and to whom they must be addressed.



Concrete bridge at St. Thomas—three spans of 55 feet each with an 18-foot roadway.

Concrete bridge in Tuckersmith Township—a flat cover of 36 feet span—with reinforced concrete beams.

Painting Steel Bridges.

The life of a steel bridge is largely dependent upon the manner in which it is first painted—and afterwards kept painted. Unless kept properly painted, they deteriorate very rapidly. Railway bridges are greatly injured by the vibration caused by heavy moving loads. But in the case of highway bridges, rust is the chief destructive agency. If they could be fully protected from rust, steel highway bridges would practically last forever. It is found that painting is required about once in five years; oftener if the bridge is in a much exposed situation by a lake shore.

Before painting steel, the surface should be absolutely free from rust, scale, moisture and grease. Rust is removed by scraping with steel scrapers, and scale by the use of stiff wire brushes. Rust left beneath the paint will spread, in time the paint will flake off, and the metal is then wholly exposed to the destroying action of air and moisture. As portions of the metal in a bridge are only $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch thick, it is evident that rust, acting on both sides, can greatly weaken the structure. Connections, too, require special care, to see that they are fully protected. Bridge companies rarely exercise sufficient care, when erecting a bridge, to see that the scale is fully removed and the bridge properly painted.

The materials commonly used in painting bridges are red lead mixed with linseed oil; and oxide of iron, with linseed oil. The former is much the more desirable paint. These are subject to much adulteration and care has to be exercised to procure reliable materials. Lamp-black added to red lead will change the color to a rich chocolate, and will not injure the paint.

A useful paint consists of red lead, lamp-black and pure raw linseed oil, mixed in the proportions of one pound of lamp-black, eight pounds of red lead and one gallon of linseed oil. The red lead and lamp-black should first be mixed dry, the linseed oil added, and the mixture stirred to a uniform consistency. Only a sufficient quantity for immediate use should be mixed at once. Thinning and drying ingredients should not be used.

CONCRETE BRIDGES.

The good roads movement in Ontario has to its credit not only a long mileage of splendidly macadamized roads, but has been productive of a demand for the best class of highway bridges. This Canadian Province has long been known for its large lumbering operations, and that timber for bridges should now be giving way to concrete and steel is indicative of the trend of construction. In many parts of Ontario practically nothing is used for small waterways, but concrete in the form of tile or small arches. For the longer spans, concrete abutments with steel superstructure is the type generally employed, but that the domain of steel for spans of considerable length is being invaded, is shown by the illustrations of concrete bridges at St. Thomas and Massey, Ontario.

Concrete Arch at Massey.

The concrete arch at Massey was designed and erected by the Ontario Department of Public Works on what is to be a main highway along the north shore of Georgian Bay, from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie. The arch spans the rocky gorge of the Sable River, and adjacent to it is a

steel bridge of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The clear span of the arch is 94 feet, it is five-centred, with a rise of 24 feet, and is the longest concrete arch in Canada. The length of the bridge over all is 154 feet. The reinforcement consists of steel beams and plain round bars. Instructions issued to the foreman on the Massey arch were as follows:-

Concrete for the arch ring and spandrel walls will be mixed in the proportions of one of cement, two of sand, and four of gravel, unless otherwise directed; and for the abutments and wing walls in the proportions of one, three and five.

Concrete is to be brought up uniformly at each end of the arch, and in successive parallel sections across the arch. Each pair of segments must be of such dimensions that they can be finished in one day's continuous operation.

To prevent the centering being forced up at the crown by the weight of concrete at the sides, the crown is to be loaded with cement or other heavy material, as required, for this purpose.

When the arch ring is commenced, it is to be completed with all possible expedition in order to prevent unequal shrinkage of the concrete.

When work is stopped for the night, see that the joints are clean-cut, and parallel with the radius of the centre at that point. Work may be roughened but not left with an uneven or slanting surface, or with loose material covering it.

When joining new work to the old, see that the old surface is thoroughly flushed with water before new concrete is deposited, and that the joint is commenced with a cement grout of one to one mixture over the old work.

All concrete is to be thoroughly rammed and worked in thin layers when placed in the moulds, so as to make the concrete perfectly compact, free from spaces and air bubbles.

All concrete must be deposited in the forms and worked to place within thirty minutes of the time it leaves the mixer. The mixing machine is not to be operated at high speed; nor is it to be crowded to such an extent that thorough mixing is interfered with.

If mixed by hand, the sand and cement are first to be thoroughly intermixed in a dry state. Water is then to be slowly added to make a mortar of suitable consistency. The gravel is then to be added, and the whole again thoroughly intermixed. Perfect mixing is essential.

Concrete must not be wetter than is necessary to procure a proper surface finish throughout the work.

Concrete is to be deposited in a careful manner. The concrete bucket is not to come in contact with the form work, and care is to be taken in every way not to jar the form work or steel reinforcement until the concrete is hardened.

Grout is to be worked to the front surface in all forms by spading against the forms, forcing large pieces of the aggregate back and permitting the finer material to come to the surface.

There are to be no sharp angles and edges in the concrete, these to be rounded by tacking quarter-round strips of stone-pipe sheeting in the corners of the frame-work.

The horizontal ends of the gas-pipe railing entering the concrete posts, are to be greased, to prevent adhesion of the concrete and thus permit movement due to expansion and contraction.

The surface is to be worked as above, so that when the forms are removed it shall be smooth and free from voids, and will not require to be trowelled or grouted to make a finished surface.

Forms are to be firmly set up and strongly braced. The concrete face of the forms is to be given a coat of oil, applied with a brush, but an excess of oil is not to be used. A combination of crude oil and kerosene gives good results, or soft-soap may be used.

The lagging and interior face of all forms is to be of dressed lumber.

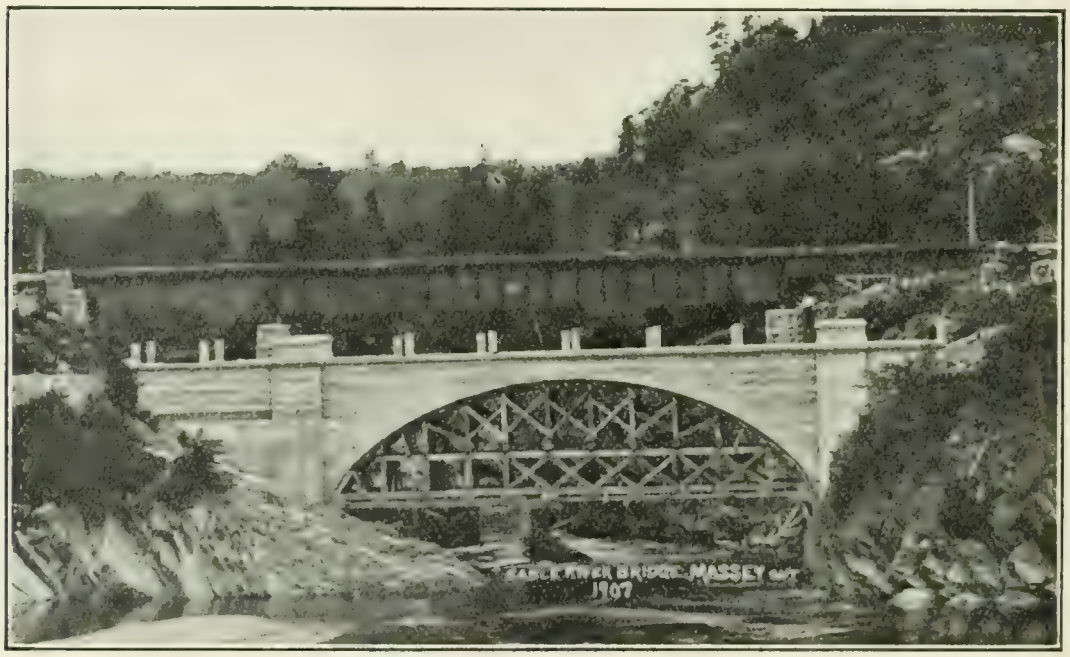
Forms are to be cleaned at each setting and re-coated with oil.

Every care must be taken to see that the inside of the forms is free from shavings, sawdust, blocks of wood or other debris, just before putting in the concrete.

Forms should be held together with No. 9 wire. Care must be taken to remove temporary spacing pieces when the concrete reaches their height.

The inside face of spandrel and wing walls is to be battered by overlapping the form-work in such a way as to make a series of steps on which the earth-fill will rest.

Joints are to be closely formed so that grout will not escape.



A monolithic concrete arch at Massey, Ontario, showing centres in place.

On the steel reinforcement a thin film of rust is not objectionable, but loose or scaly rust must be removed with a stiff wire brush.

No oil or grease on the surface of the steel can be permitted.

Where rods intersect, the intersection is to be firmly wound with No. 18 wire.

The whole steel reinforcement is to be so held in place by temporary or other bracing that it will not be disturbed when the concrete is deposited around it.

Care must be taken to put all steel in place in accordance with the dimensions shown on the plans, unless otherwise directed.

Concrete must be placed in close contact with all steel.

Care must be taken not to allow the first concrete placed to appreciably stiffen or set before the remaining concrete is placed.

Not more than forty-eight hours is to elapse without adding a little more concrete to all exposed surfaces from which work is to be continued.

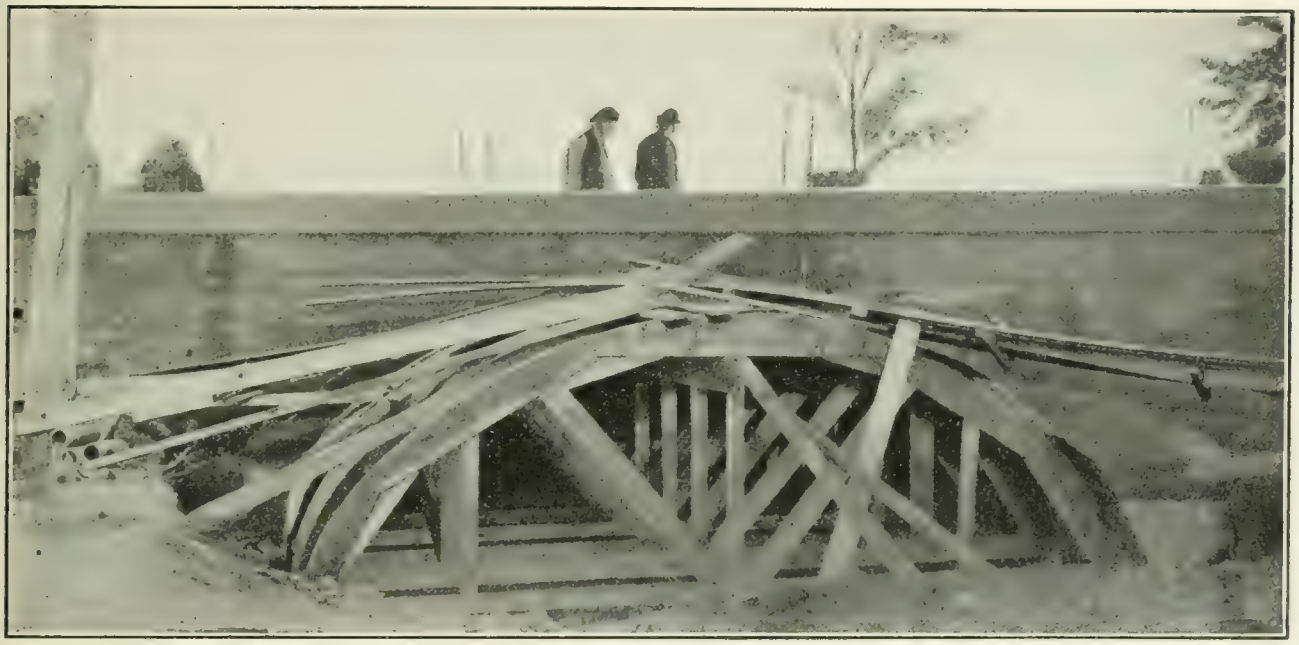
The timber centres are not to be removed in less than thirty (30) days from the date of the completion of the arch ring.

SURFACE TREATMENT OF CONCRETE.

Concrete is steadily making progress throughout the Province as a building material in nearly every class of construction. Primarily it was used in engineering works of a massive character, for foundations, and situations where strength, durability and usefulness were alone of consideration. Experience in these works has led to its adoption for houses, and bridges, works of an architectural character, in which beauty, as well as strength and utility, is of importance.

The surface finish of concrete is a detail upon which the future is likely to produce marked improvement. It is a field promising much for the use of concrete in an artistic and useful manner. Little is to be hoped for from concrete used in imitation of stone—for all imitation is essentially defective. The best results are likely to be secured by treating concrete frankly and honestly as such.

The present practice requires, as a rule, that concrete as used in bridges shall not be given a finishing mortar coat, but that a smooth surface shall be



Arch centre, used in the construction of a concrete bridge of 17-feet span at the Horticultural Experiment Station, near Jordan Harbour. See page 74.

obtained by carefully working the finer mortar to the surface of smoothly dressed forms. The use of a finely crushed aggregate of colored granite for the exterior, working it up on the inside of the forms has been employed with good effect. This can be improved by washing and brushing out the finer mortar on the surface before the concrete has become fully hardened; or by the use of a dilute solution of acid, to cut away the finer film of mortar, thus bringing into relief the colored aggregate.

Where, in ordinary use, a plaster coat is required on new or old concrete, the old surface is roughened. This should be done carefully so as not to leave any material which has been loosened from the old mass, but not entirely broken off. The surface is then thoroughly brushed and washed so as to remove all dust or loose particles, and the mass is moistened as thoroughly as necessary to prevent the absorption of water from the new coat. The new coat is then applied. By some workmen it is applied by throwing the mortar at the surface so as to give it a considerable momentum in striking the old surface. The mass thus applied is then smoothed down and the

surface finish put on in the usual way. A good surface can be obtained by fastening a piece of woollen cloth over the face of a float, and rubbing to a dull finish.

The mistake is largely made of using concrete in imitation of stone. When so employed it is wholly lacking in that essential spirit of true architectural beauty—truth. Concrete blocks in imitation of cut stone, are one of the chief offences in this regard. Even when built up in forms and moulded in place in the ordinary manner, the surface is frequently cut up with lines to imitate separate blocks of masonry. Everything of an ornamental nature in stone, has been imitated in concrete. At best the result has been only an imitation, apparent to all.

Concrete is deserving of better treatment than is given it in this manner. It is a material with which the greatest of strength can be produced. It can be cheaply handled. It can be made beautiful, but this must be done by frankly treating it as concrete—not as an imitation of some other material. Imitation rock faces made with moulded forms should be discarded. Joints, where no joints occur, should be left out. Intricate cornices in imitation of cut stone should be done away with. Instead of these, graceful form should be sought, and surface treatment studied. This can be done with results in keeping with the care and skill given to the work. Beauty is not necessarily a matter of ornamentation. Concrete is capable of independent treatment, at once simple and effective, that will place this material in its best light in architectural construction, giving it a place distinct from, and independent of all other materials.

TILE UNDERDRAINS.

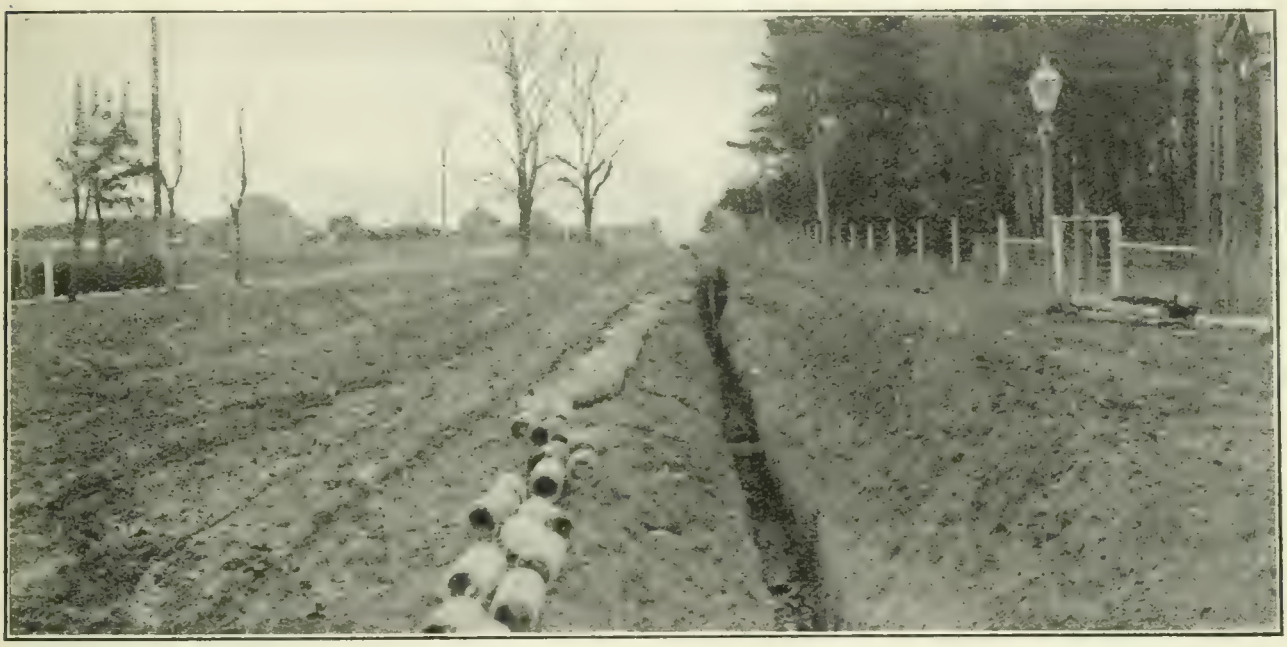
Tile underdrains afford one of the most perfect means of permanently improving many country roads. It is a well known principle of roadmaking that the drainage should be as complete as possible. The reason that all roads, even clay roads, are good in summer is that during that season they are dry. It is only when they become wet and water-logged that they reach their worst condition. The conclusion plainly to be reached from this, is that to make good roads we must make them in such a way as to keep them as dry as possible. One of the simplest of our means of doing this is by using ordinary farm tile.

Township councils have been slow to realize the value of tile underdraining, yet the good roads movement has made progress in this regard. Some few townships have commenced to lay tile generally and systematically, but in the majority of cases their use has been confined to wet hills and hillsides which in the spring of the year, when thawing out, would be axle deep in mud. Tile drains laid, in numerous instances throughout the Province, for the purpose of improving such hills, have been very generally successful, and have done much to convince roadmakers as to the utility of tile draining.

The benefit of tile underdrains may be understood by a knowledge of two facts, and the circumstances surrounding these. The first is that water when changing into ice, expands. The expansion of a water-logged road in the spring known as "heaving" is a tremendous force. The rising of a road surface from four to six inches, means that there is a vacuum created below the surface of the road to this extent. The soil is honeycombed and softened by the

water lying in it. The result is that so commonly seen throughout the farming districts, of wagons sinking to their axles, and horses floundering in the mud.

The second fact is that the thawing of a road in the spring proceeds from below as well as from above. Cold is negative; heat is positive; that is, cold is the absence of heat. When the atmosphere in the fall becomes cold, heat is abstracted from the surface of the soil. As the heat is conducted from below the surface, rising into freezing earth, the congealing or hardening condition known as "freezing" sinks deeper into the earth. The earth itself does not freeze or congeal, except as it contains water; that is, it is the water which freezes, not the earth. By laying tile underdrains, water is carried away from below the surface of the road in the fall, so that it does not become water-logged. When in the springtime the heat from below rises in the soil more rapidly than it passes off into the atmosphere, the thawing process begins, and the deep under-drains carry away the cold water in the road as rapidly as it thaws. Tile underdrains will ordinarily begin to flow in the spring before the surface of the road thaws to any extent. A vacuum is



On town line between Clinton and Louth Townships—laying tile at the side of the road. This road after being graded and drained as shown by the illustration, was rolled and metalled with broken stone. See page 75.

thus created for the warm spring air to enter the soil, and for the warm spring rains to descend to thaw the ice quickly. Tile underdrains thus reduce the quantity of surplus water in the road at all times, and carry it away quickly in the spring. The result is that the road is not heaved and honeycombed by the freezing of a great quantity of water within it, and the drying of the road proceeds as rapidly as possible in the spring. The chief benefits of tile underdrains are: that the roads dry up more quickly in the spring; the mud never becomes so deep; a less quantity of gravel or stone is required to surface the road; the cost of maintenance is greatly reduced; the roads do not "heave."

There is no hard or fast rule for the location of tile underdrains on the road. It is important, however, that they be given depth below the road surface, in order to tap and receive the greatest amount of sub-soil water; just as a pail can be kept less full of water by a hole in its side near the bottom, rather than one near the top. For this reason a tile underdrain below the open drain at the side of the road, in level land, is preferable to one laid in the centre of the road, particularly if the road has been previously

macadamized, or given a heavy coating of gravel. To cut up this old road-bed, is objectionable and more expensive than to lay a drain at the side. Except in heavy clay, one underdrain at the side, will usually do all for a road that two underdrains, one on each side, will accomplish. This, however, depends on the porosity of the soil and the distance to which the underdrain will draw on each side. On hills or where the open drain is subject to erosion, it is better to lay the underdrain below the shoulders of the road, tapping wet and soft spots with a blind drain running diagonally into the heart of the spring or spot where the water comes to the surface. If the soil is stiff clay or is of a character that does not drain readily, it is often advisable, and is frequently necessary, to surround the tile drain with gravel, sawdust, clean, sharp sand, crushed stone or other porous material. That, in some cases, tile drains have not been effective in drying hills, is due to the fact that the soil was a heavy clay, and that no provision has been made for increasing the attractive power of the tile by placing porous material over it.

Tile drains must be given free outlets. They must have a constant fall and not be irregularly laid, otherwise the depressions will fill with silt and be blocked. In quicksand they should be surrounded with sod or sawdust. If the tile are likely to settle in the sand and become irregular, a board should be placed under them to keep them in true alignment. The size of tile used should ordinarily be four or five inches in diameter, and they should be placed at a minimum depth of two feet below the ground. An average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet is usually sufficient. The minimum fall should be three inches in 100 feet. At or near the upper end there should be an opening to permit a free circulation of air through the drain.

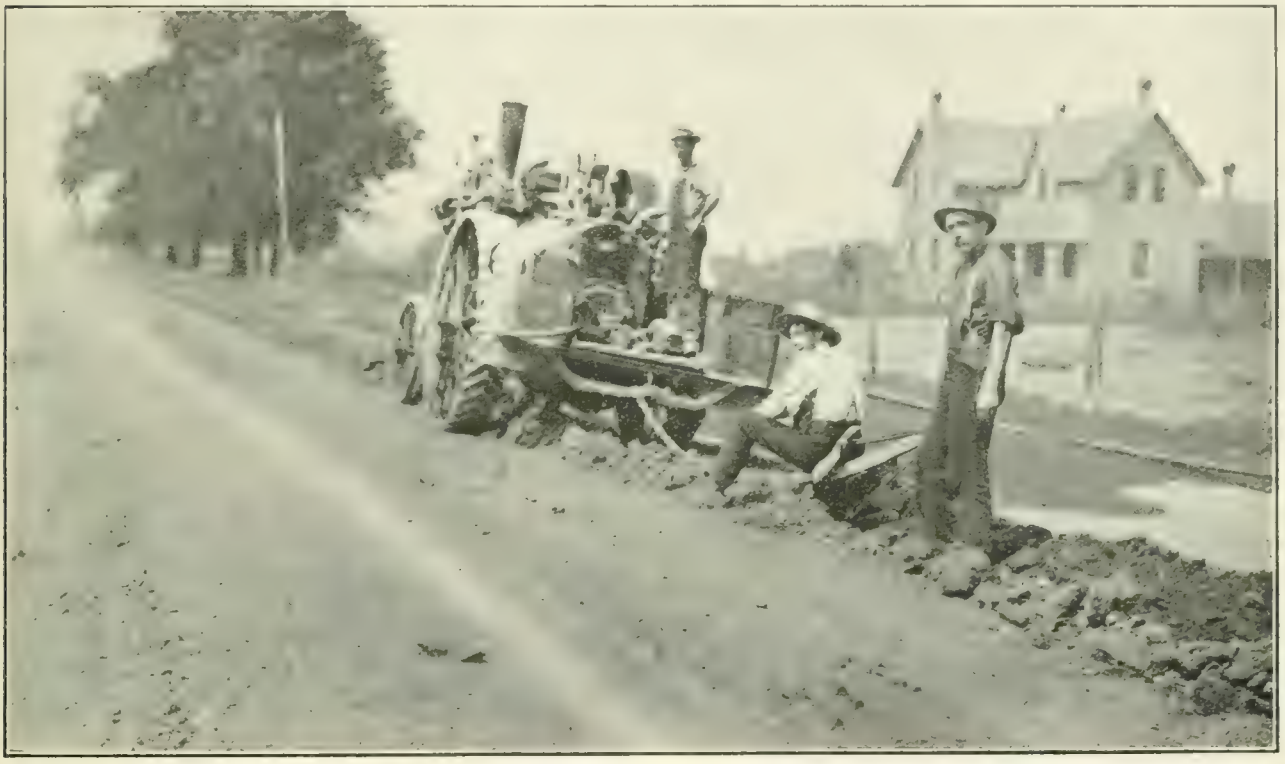
Inquiry has been made by the Highways Branch of the Clerks in a number of townships, as to their use of tile underdrains. The following extracts from their replies will be of interest:

A. G. Smillie, Clerk of Tuckersmith Tp.: For the past eight or ten years we have grasped every opportunity to tile drain the side ditches where necessary and practicable. We, of course, have not reached all necessary places yet, but still a great deal has been done, and we find a great saving in maintaining. All our tile so far are in the centre of road. For the past three years we have drained a number of springy hills, using 3-inch tile for short hills and 4-inch if over 40 rods long. Might specially mention four drains on one of our busiest roads which drain springy hills, and which have been a very valuable object lesson to many doubting ratepayers. Tile are laid about 24 to 30 inches deep, covered level, and about 12 inches of crushed stone in coarse and fine layers put on. The results have been all anyone could wish for. We no longer hear ratepayers growling about the expense, which averages about 75 cents per rod. All soil was a very heavy clay loam. Before laying the tile, the roads cut axle deep and were almost impassable, although much material had been dumped on them. (They had not been neglected for want of material in the past.) The object of the tile was to dry the foundation, and thus make it solid. Cost of maintenance will be very much less than formerly; in fact, we are beginning to think it would pay to drain not only the hills but the whole road. Our roads are fast becoming noted for their excellence, thanks to the crusher and underdrains. We think one drain in centre of a road cut axle deep, is as good as one in each shoulder, and costs a little less.

James Anderson, Clerk of East Zorra Township: I suppose there are some 5 or 6 miles of tile drains in this Township. Of this, more than half

belong to drains constructed under the Municipal Drainage Act, and some under the D. and W. Act. Nearly all are on the side of the road. Sizes range from 3 inches to 18 inches, but are mostly 6-inch, 8-inch and 10-inch. A number of them were laid to replace open ditches on the roadsides, which required constant repair to keep open. They are principally in swampy lands and have secured a good permanent bed where it was, almost, impossible to keep a road in repair before laying them. Some were also laid where the sub-soil was inclined to be quicksandy, and these have also resulted in making a good, firm roadbed. A few hills have been tiled along the centre, but with rather poor results. The side of the road is the place for tile in almost any location, with short offshoots in hills, if necessary. In this locality the roads now require drainage more than anything else and all our experience, so far, goes to conclusively prove it.

J. D. Drummond, Clerk of McGillivray Township: Tile underdrains have been used only to a limited extent as yet, but where used are giving



Digging a trench with plow and traction engine for a tile drain at the side of the road near Tilbury.

very good satisfaction. They have been laid on springy hills, almost invariably in centre of road: and on level roads at sides at bottom of grade. We consider on springy hills the tile should be at least three times the capacity of the water necessary to be drained, length of drains in hills varying from 50 to 200 feet. In one case the soil was almost the nature of quicksand, the others in blue clay with quicksand bottom. The road on hills was almost impassable before tile was laid. The benefit derived is good, if it is possible to tap the spring and carry it away, but in heavy clay soils we have not found so much benefit, as the surface becomes so puddled as to prevent the water from getting to the tile. In such soil, of which we have considerable in our Township, we consider an open ditch at side of roadway preferable.

J. H. Cannon, Clerk of Brant Township: A short tile underdrain was laid about three years ago in the centre of the road. (Probably eighteen rods). The soil, was black and inclined to be springy. The roadbed would heave with the frost in the spring, and become boggy; the object was to

drain the roadbed. The road since laying the tile is quite satisfactory, both spring and fall.

J. B. Barry, Clerk of Elizabethtown Township: We have what is known as the Victoria Macadamized Road, running through this township. Some hills on this road were springy every spring when the frost is going out, and one in particular was impassable for teams. This one was tiled through the centre from top to bottom of grade, with six-inch tile, then across to the ditch about 160 feet. This was done four years ago. The road is in good shape ever since. I believe the other hills on same road will be tiled next summer. This was a clay loam, sandy bottom.

J. B. McLean, Clerk of Vaughan Township: About 100 rods of tile underdrains all told, have been used on hills and places that were springy and the soil a clay loam. We have only used three-inch tile on several boggy hills, and on some short pieces of roadway where the ground was springy, and the results have been satisfactory. Roads and hills almost impassable have been made quite good after being drained and gravelled.

C. S. Burton, Clerk of Flos Township: Tile has been used here in two instances. One was a very springy grade, that would, in wet seasons, be almost impassable. Two-inch tile was laid beginning at the centre of the road and extending down the grade diagonally to the side ditches. The road was then laid with about 18 inches of broken stones. The road has been in excellent condition since. The soil was clay, yet mixed with sand.

Wm. Lilly, Clerk of Tecumseth Township: Tile underdrains have been used mostly on springy hills, perhaps in eight or ten places. Tile was put in the centre of the road where wet and springy; three-inch tile was used, I think, and carried to a proper outlet, perhaps three hundred feet. We find it a benefit to the road in clay soil, as the road dries up sooner and becomes solid, but does not work so well in sand or quicksand, as the tile becomes useless on account of filling up with sand.

Peter F. Schummer, Clerk of Wellesley Township: Tile underdrains have not been used to a great extent under the centre of the roads, but more so on the side of the roads. The size used was from 3-inch up to 10-inch. They are used in all parts of the township, mostly short drains. The soil is quicksand and clay. Before laying, the roads were bad in the spring when frost comes out, and the object was to keep the roads from heaving up in the spring season. Results have been good.

Francis Jacob, Clerk of Logan Township: Tile underdrains when used on roads are made under engineer's awards or agreements, very seldom for construction of roadways. Location of tile on roadway is at side. The size of tile varies according to engineer's order in award, the length as required by award or agreement. The class of soil varies from heavy loamy to a mixed sandy soil. Laying the drain greatly improves the road. The object of laying the drains is to give outlet to party or parties, and improve road. Benefits resulting from tile underdrains on roadway are very satisfactory, providing there is a good and sufficient outlet.

A. Martyn, Clerk of Huron Township: We have a good many tile drains crossing the roads, and some draining hills, possibly a mile of tile drain on hills and along the side of the road. They have been found very satisfactory. Hills are drained in centre of road bed. Where tile is used on level roads, they are placed at the side, sizes used are from 3-inch to 8-inch. More or less is done every year. The drains are in clay land. Road was wet and spongy and object was to make it dry and hard. Results have been very satisfactory. The object aimed at was attained.

THE SPLIT-LOG DRAG.

The split-log drag, as an implement for the repair and maintenance of earth roads is exceedingly valuable. For earth roads, it is a necessary supplement of the grading machine. To introduce these drags more generally throughout the Province, a competition in their use was carried on during the season of 1907 through the agency of the "Farmers Advocate" and the Department of Public Works, with most satisfactory results.

Making a Drag.

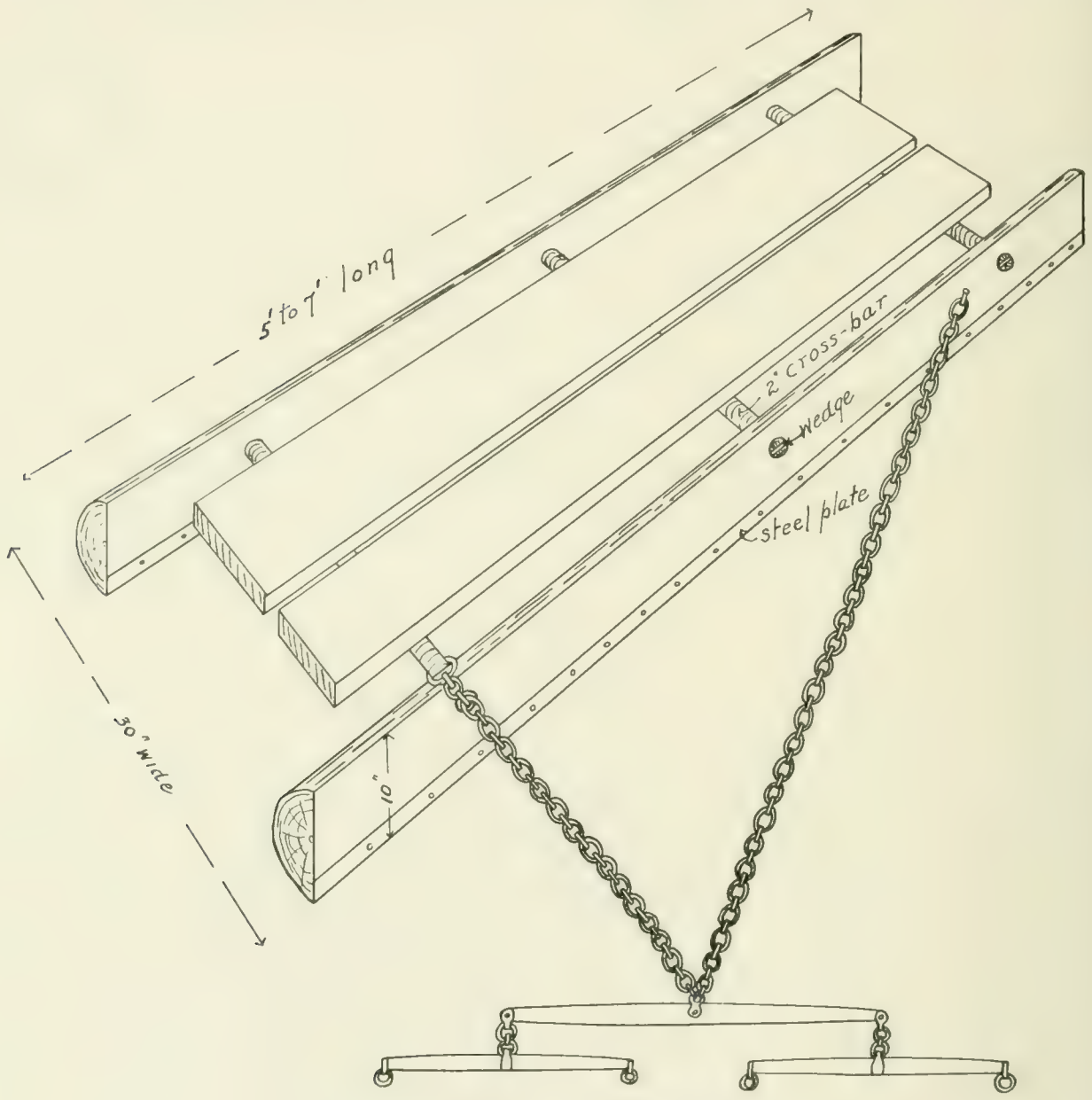
What is the split-log drag? To make one is almost more simple than to describe it, for the implement is simplicity itself. A log from five to eight feet long is split in half. The halves are placed parallel to one another the edges down and flat face to the front. They are firmly braced together in this position with three cross-bars wedged into holes bored through the log. A chain-hitch is attached in such a manner as to incline the drag at the desired angle, say forty-five degrees, the forward corner being at the outer edge of the road, and the rear corner at the centre. By dragging this implement up one side of the road and down the other, making a number of circuits, using two or three horses, the edges of the log plane off the tops of ridges and rough places, drawing the material sideways and forward to fill hollows and ruts, crowning it at the centre of the road. This drag, used eight or ten times during the year on an earth road, while the earth is in a moist condition after a rain, will keep an earth road in the best condition that an earth road can be made to reach.

Single-blade Drag.

Somewhat similar work may be done, and is commonly done throughout the Province with a scraper having a single blade, and with a tongue rigidly attached. Why is this not as good as the split-log drag? The common scraper requires in operating it two teams and two drivers, which handicaps its use very materially. To secure two teams with two drivers is seldom an easy matter, and the common practice has been for a pathmaster to charge half a day for procuring them. Even then the one has to wait on the other, and they seldom can get out on the road when the soil is in the best condition for its use. The split-log drag can, if properly made, be handled by one team of horses and one driver, and takes less time to use it on the road than does the ordinary scraper, as two round trips can be made on a mile of road in about an hour and a half, with good results. The split-log drag is more cheaply and easily made than the single-blade scraper, and every farmer can have one in his own barnyard. Being cheaply made and easily handled, it can be driven out on the road at the noon hour, or at any slack period, with little loss of time. The angle at which it travels along the road is not fixed as with the single-blade scraper, and the operator by stepping from one end to the other, can change the angle according to the requirements of the road. The split-log drag being made of two parallel blades, instead of one, rides over the hollows, drops earth into them and fills them up, whereas the single-blade scraper tends to go into depressions and make them deeper. And finally, the split-log drag can be used earlier in the spring, or at any time when the road is extremely wet.

Use Grader to Construct, the Drag to Maintain.

The split-log drag by no means does away with the grading machine. On the contrary it, if anything, makes the grading machine more valuable. The work of the grading machine is to construct, but the sphere of the split-log drag is to repair and maintain. Counties where earth roads prevail have commonly used the grading machine on the main roads year after year to keep them in repair. As a result, the side lines and little travelled roads have been neglected, and have not been improved as they should be by



THE SPLIT-LOG DRAG FOR EARTH ROADS.

The sketch shows the usual form of split-log drag. Light wood, such as cedar, pine, or basswood, is better than heavy hard wood. The steel plates may be straightened sleigh-runners or wagon tires. The driver stands on the boards laid over the cross-bars. The rear end of the drag is toward the centre of the road, and the forward end at the outer edge of the road.

using the grading machine. By establishing a proper scheme in any "earth road" township for the use of split-log drags, these can be made to take the place of the grading machine for repair, while the grading machine can be sent on its proper mission of construction, to outlying roads which have heretofore been neglected, and upon which it is so much needed.

As previously pointed out, the split-log drag is not an implement of construction. That a road can be graded from a flat and rough condition, to a shapely and well-formed road, is no doubt the case, but this as a rule can be done only by the expenditure of an excessive amount of energy. The grading machine is the implement which can be most economically used to perform the first earth-work in crowning, grading and to some extent draining the roads. The split-log drag will then find its place in keeping this road in the best possible condition. That is, it will smooth out the surface of the road early in the spring, and assist in drying the road some days earlier than would otherwise be the case. The road when dry will be smoother and more agreeable for travel. The road will be less dusty throughout the summer, from the fact that the ridges and ruts do not have to be pulverized under traffic before they are smoothed out. The continued use of the drag will keep the road free from ruts; will maintain the road in the shape in which it was placed by the grading machine; will assist surface drainage, and make a firmer and less readily cut surface. It will keep an earth road at its best.

Most Useful in Earth-road Townships.

The sphere of the split-log drag is essentially in what may be called "earth-road townships," that is, in townships which have little or no road-making material, such as gravel or stone, suitable for crushing. That such is the case has been evidenced by the fact that the interest aroused by the split-log drag has been confined more especially to districts where earth roads prevail; that is in such counties as Essex, Kent, Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, Peel, Halton, and the easterly counties of Glengarry, Russell, Prescott, Carleton and Renfrew. In this connection it should be pointed out that there are sections of the Province in which the split-log drag can be of comparatively little use, in which the roads are largely metalled with broken stone, or practically all are gravelled.

Much can be said that is favorable to the split-log drag, yet, as with the grading machine and other road-making implements, there is danger of over-estimating its usefulness, and thereby depreciating its true worth. The grading machine is a splendid implement, but it is not too much to say that miles of road have been ruined by its improper use. In the same way, the split-log drag may be abused, and much injury to gravel or stone roads may result if used without a thorough understanding of the treatment of such roads. The drag can be used to some extent on gravel or stone roads in the ordinary way, if care is taken not to draw soft material to the top of the gravel or stone. Its chief usefulness on these roads may be found to lie in reversing the process, and employing the drag to scrape off from the gravelled or stone road-beds the surface coating of fine material which collects there, and which in spring and fall becomes a blanket of mud. This blanket of mud absorbs and holds water, keeps the underlying road-bed wet and yielding, and tends to the formation of ruts

Stone and Gravel Roads are Needed.

An earth road, whether dragged or not, when it becomes wet, is a mud road, although less muddy if it is dragged. In praising the split-log drag, it must not be supposed that the writer is advocating the earth road. Earth roads and mud roads are not good enough for the Ontario farmer. As a rule, earth road townships are among the most fertile and wealthy of the

Province, and there is no good reason why the citizens of these townships and counties should remain content with earth roads. It is not to be argued that all of these roads should at once be gravelled or macadamized, but a commencement should be made on the leading roads, or such roads as would become leading roads if they were so constructed as to attract travel. What is meant by this will be understood by the majority of those in the competition during the past summer, for the great rule was that the roads kept in repair by the split-log drag, were much more heavily travelled than they had ever been before, attracting travel which formerly followed parallel roads.

Systematize Use of Drag.

The split-log drag can be made to achieve its greatest usefulness only where a thorough system is established for dragging the earth roads of a township. While these implements are so cheaply made and so easily oper-

A split-log drag being operated by Mr. Albert Snell of Hagersville, on the road passing his farm.

ated, it will not do to expect that all farmers will of their own good-will at once go out on the roads and keep them in repair. Township councils will have to take the matter up. If their use is still left to ordinary statute labor methods, permitting a farmer here and there, who desires it, to work out his statute labor by this means, the result will be inferior. A business-like-system must be introduced. One to be recommended is:

1st. That township councils take tenders and let the job of dragging and keeping in good condition, sections of earth road throughout the township; these sections not to exceed four miles in length, being preferably two miles in length and not less than one mile.

2nd. That each person taking a contract be paid in cash the sum of his tender, which will be a small amount. (In discussing this with those who have used the drag throughout the past year, it is found that an average of five dollars per mile would be an inducement to take the work, in consideration more especially of the benefit to the roads. This should pay for dragging the roads eight or ten times during the year, or as often as required.)

3rd. The work of those using the split-log drag should be inspected from time to time by the township road commissioner. When any person operating the drag is found to do inferior work or to neglect the roads, the work can be taken from him for the ensuing year.

How to Operate the Drag.

In the practical use of the drag, a multitude of points were brought out by the competition. To discuss all is unnecessary. Leaving something to be learned by practical experience, a brief summary of the more important is as follows:

Use a light drag—preferably of cedar, pine or basswood, such as can be readily managed by one team of horses, and use it often. Fasten strips of steel along the lower face edges of the drag. A straightened wagon wheel, or sleigh runner is ordinarily used.

Use the drag as early in the spring as possible, and as freqently thereafter as is needed to keep the road smooth and free from wheel tracks.

Use the drag when the road is very wet and slushy, either when raining or immediately after; or use the drag when the road has become somewhat dry, and the soil loose and friable. There is an intermediate stage in which the earth is sticky and rolls up in lumps, instead of spreading out smoothly.

If a clay road is dragged in the wet stage, a tough, rubber-like surface is produced; but the road is very apt to be cut up by traffic before it becomes dry.

Use the drag so frequently that the road is never really out of repair, and draw only a little earth to the centre at each operation. If the road is dragged only when very rough and flat, so that a great ridge of earth is piled at the centre, the best results are not reached.

Give the road a round contour—not two flat planes meeting at a sharp angle in the centre of the road. In doing this a short, light drag is most serviceable.

Attach the end of the chain at the outer side of the drag to the cross-bar; and the end at the centre, to a ring in front, or pass through a hole in the front of the drag. If both ends of the chain are fastened to the cross-bars, there is a downward bearing on the front of the drag liable to upset it in a manner dangerous to the operator.

The cross-bars should be nearer the top than the bottom, to allow the earth to pass underneath them.

In certain sticky conditions of the road the drag can be reversed, drawing the round face forward.

Place a couple of planks over the cross-bars for the operator to stand on. The operator can then regulate the work of the drag by moving from one end to the other.

The operator should have a shovel with him to trim the drains and edges of the road; or a crow-bar to pry out boulders, logs and stones. He can use these when the horses are resting.

To straighten the road, or deepen the drains, or cut down high shoulders, plow the sides, and cut up the loosened earth with a disk harrow. It can then be drawn in gradually with the drag. Turn over only one or two furrows at a time, and drag in a little at each operation.

By means of the drag, together with the plow and harrow, much can be done to grade a new road, particularly if the land is moderately level and the soil not a heavy clay. But this work is apt to be extravagant of labor, and should be done with a grading machine.

The nature of the soil, varying from a stiff clay to a light sand, influences the use of the drag. Study the results produced by the drag under all conditions of soil, season, and material.

Skill born of careful observation and practice is needed. Do not expect the best results at first.

WATER TROUGHS.

Water troughs by the roadside where man and beast can, in the hot days of summer, enjoy a refreshing draught of that greatest luxury, pure water, are not provided as frequently as nature will readily and freely permit. Springs should be taken advantage of for this purpose wherever they are available, by township councils, and should be properly fenced and guarded to preserve the water from contamination. Springs at some distance from the roadway can frequently be piped to the roads, and a constant supply of

Watering troughs should be placed wherever springs occur near the roadside; in Hastings County.

flowing water ensured. If springs are not available, it will often be desirable to dig wells and place pumps where the public can freely use them.

Thirst is a source of intense suffering. Many a driver rarely thinks of watering his horses until he himself feels the need of a cup of cold water. There are some, let us hope but few, who treat their horses with utter inhumanity in this regard; who in the heat of summer will stop at a well, quench their own thirst, then drive their horses on without the drink they so intensely need. As a matter of self-interest, and the additional work the horse will do, it pays to water frequently. Numerous public watering places by the roadside will serve the cause of comfort and profit for the driver, and mercy to the horses.

ROAD SPECIFICATION.

Among the roads built last year (1907) under the guidance of the Highways Division was one at the new Horticultural Experimental Station, Jordon Harbor.

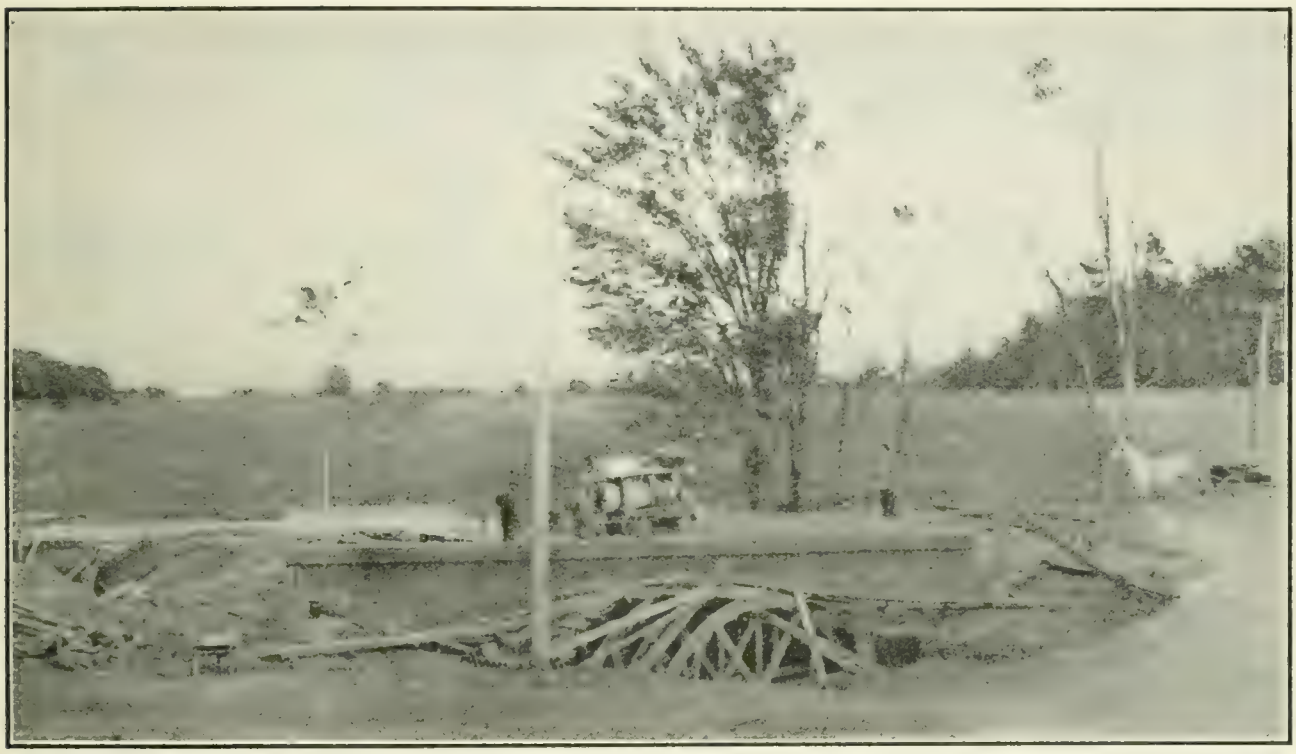
Certain features, especially the grading, were more elaborate than are ordinarily undertaken for country roads, as it was desired to make a boulevard in keeping with the situation.

This property with its improvements, are the gift to the Province of Mr. M. F. Rittenhouse, of Chicago, a former resident of the locality.

The broken stone used was supplied by contract at $8.50 per cord, at the work, being teamed four miles. The remainder of the work was carried out by day labor, and for that reason the following short specification issued to the superintendent does not include the explicit directions, necessary for a work performed under contract.

Specification for Roadway at Experimental Farm.

Plans. (1) The general cross-section and alignment of the road are to be in accordance with the plans and profile hereto attached and forming part of these specifications.



Concrete arch in course of construction at Horticultural Experiment Station near Jordan Harbour.

Earth excavation. (2) The earth is to be excavated and graded as indicated by the said plans and profiles, the work being performed as far as practicable by the use of a grading machine and wheel-scrapers. The earth sub-grade over the space upon which stone and gravel is to be placed, is to be slightly rounded, with an average crown at the centre of three inches. Before stone is placed, the sub-grade is to be consolidated by rolling.

Surface drainage. (3) Surface water is to be carried to an outlet at the sides of the roadway, as frequently as natural outlets occur.

Under-drainage. (4) Tile under-drains of porous farm tile, four inches diameter, are to be laid on each side of the road under the side gutters with a minimum depth of two feet, and an average depth of 2½ feet. The trench excavated for the tile is to be filled with gravel or other porous material, care being taken not to have any large stone in direct contact with the tile.

Road metal.

(5) The central portion of the roadway is to be metalled with broken stone to a width of twelve feet, a depth in the centre of eight inches, and at the sides of four inches. The broken stone used is to be screened into three grades, the largest not exceeding three inches in diameter, the next grade not exceeding one inch, and the third to consist of stone-chips, dust and screenings. All grades are to be clean and free from earthy material. The bottom course of coarsest material, as placed on the roadway, is to be six inches in thickness at the centre, and three inches at the sides; over this is to be spread a layer of one-inch material, to make a total depth of stone of four inches at the sides, and eight inches at the centre. Over each course of stone is to be lightly sprinkled a quantity of screenings to fill voids in the stone. Over the entire bed of stone, and to a minimum width of sixteen feet, is to be spread a coating of fine lake gravel $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. The stone is to be of hard, tough and durable quality.

Rolling.

(6) The earth sub-grade, and each layer of stone and gravel as applied is to be thoroughly rolled, the metal to be thoroughly wetted just before rolling if practicable, or the rolling to be carried on after a rain. It is desirable that the screenings be flushed down into the interstices of the stone to assist in forming a bond.

Road intersections.

(7) Road intersections, and private entrances are to be graded and gravelled to such a width as will not allow vehicles to rut and roughen the earth grade. Provision is to be made by the use of tile or otherwise, that such intersections shall not interrupt surface drainage.

Specification for Stone.

The crushed stone is to be furnished by the contractor, laid down on the road to be improved, at such points and in such manner as the engineer in charge of the work shall direct.

The amount required will be approximately 150 cords, consisting of 100 cords crushed to a size that will pass any way through a ring of three (3) inches diameter; forty cords crushed to a size that will pass any way through a one-inch ring, and shall not contain an objectionable quantity of fine material; and ten cords of fine stone dust and chips (screenings). A greater or less amount of each or any stone of the above dimensions shall be supplied, as may be required.

The crushed stone to be furnished by the contractor shall be hard, tough and durable limestone, granite or field-stone, of such quality as may be approved by the engineer in charge of the work, and shall be equal to the sample supplied by the contractor with each tender.

All stone must be free from clay, loam, or earthy material. Quarry strippings will not be accepted.

Tenders must state a price per cubic yard for each class of material supplied, viz:

(1) Broken stone passing a 3-inch ring.
(2) Broken stone passing a 1-inch ring.
(3) Screenings.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tender for Broken Stone" will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Saturday, September 21st, at the Horticultural Experiment Station, Jordan Harbor. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MANUAL OF ROADMAKING.

The specification issued to a foreman or contractor for building a certain mile of road, may readily be contained within a dozen paragraphs. But as with a physician's prescription, such a specification is not applicable to all cases. A wide knowledge and experience must be drawn upon to construct all roads in such a way as to get the best results from the expenditure available.

Conditions as to soil, climate, drainage, surfacing material, traffic, etc., vary greatly, not only throughout the Province, but from mile to mile of road. Residents of a level clay township are apt to consider broken stone roads an extravagant luxury, forgetting that in other districts stone may be quarried in too great abundance. In one county to speak of field-stone is a mystery, for there it is a rarity to find in the fields a rock the size of a foot-ball. In another county the fences are made of field stone, or large mounds of them are piled in the fields. In one district the soil is a heavy clay, and in another there is only loam or sand. In one section the land is flat and drains have been dug in every direction; in another the land is flat, but drainage has not been attempted, while in yet another, the land is rolling, and extensive farm drainage is not needed.

These and many other circumstances influence roadmaking so that a brief specification covering all cases is not possible. All that can be done is to state general principles, which must be adapted to each case. With this end in view, the following manual has been prepared to meet the needs of road superintendents and others actively interested in roadmaking, stating main principles as briefly as possible.

General Roadmaking Organization.

1. Country roads may be built in Ontario,—

Township systems of road building in Ontario.

(*a*) By township councils, the cost to be solely met out of township funds raised annually.

(*b*) By statute labor worked out in the ordinary manner.

(*c*) By statute labor wholly or partly commuted, at a fixed rate per day.

(*d*) By a special levy against the general township assessment made in place of statute labor, the latter being abolished.

(*e*) By statute labor and township funds combined.

(*f*) By statute labor of one or more individuals compounded for a term not exceeding five years.

(*g*) By the township council with money raised by the issue of debentures.

(*h*) With specially contributed labor or money by property owners, aided if practicable by a proportionate township grant.

(*i*) By local assessment in the way that municipal drains are now built and paid for.

County systems.

(*j*) By county councils, aided by a provincial grant of one-third of the cost; the council's proportion to be paid by general rate, or by the issue of debentures.

Road Management.

Main features of management.

2. In its main features, the general system of county and township road management should be similar, the principal features being,—

(*a*) That all work be placed in charge of a road superintendent for the municipality, responsible to the council only.

(*b*) That the functions of the road superintendent be that of an executive officer, similar to a municipal clerk or treasurer, reporting to and carrying out the instructions of the council.

(*c*) That the function of the council be legislative only, similar to that of a board of directors in a joint stock company; direct supervision of the work being left wholly to the road superintendent.

(*d*) That the roads receive attention throughout the year, repairs being continuous, not merely periodic; and for this purpose and for snow roads, that overseers be appointed for fixed beats, subject to the direction of the road superintendent.

Wheeled scrapers afford a cheap means for moving earth for distances up to 200 and 300 feet.

(*e*) That an accurate method be followed by the road superintendent of keeping accounts for labor and material, furnishing proper pay sheets and vouchers for all road expenditure.

Duties of Road Superintendents.

Road superintendents' duties.

3. Duties of road superintendents should be specifically set forth in a set of instructions authorized by resolution of the council. These will require the superintendent,—

Attend council meetings.

(*a*) To attend regular meetings of the council, or special meetings if so desired by the council, to receive instructions regarding works to be undertaken and carried on by him; also to report at meetings of the council as to the road work then in progress.

Report as to work required.

(*b*) To report to the council early in each year as to the work required the coming season, to carry out the instructions of the

council with regard thereto, and to perform such business or other services as may be required of him from time to time, under the instructions of council.

(*c*) To supervise all work of construction and repairs on roads and bridges within his division. Supervise all work.

(*d*) To acquaint himself with the best methods of constructing and maintaining good roads, and of operating graders, crushers, rollers, and other road machinery used by the municipality. Adopt best methods.

(*e*) To employ, direct and discharge all men and teams, required to carry on the work, and to purchase necessary materials. Employ men, etc.

(*f*) To see that all washouts, drain and culvert obstructions, bridge failures, and other unforeseen defects are repaired or guard-railed with the least possible delay, so as to prevent further injury to the road, or accident to the users of the road, and to act promptly in all cases of emergency. Emergency repairs.

(*g*) To keep an accurate record of the men employed and the work done, and to furnish (on forms prescribed by the council) pay sheets, accounts and vouchers to the council or road committee at proper intervals for their approval, in order that the municipal treasurer, under authority of their certificate, and upon being satisfied with the correctness of the statement, may issue cheques for the payment thereof. Records pay sheets and accounts.

(*h*) To see that all works (especially work for the road grader) are staked out, and see that they are undertaken systematically, so that no time be lost in taking men, teams and machinery from one part of the municipality to another. Plan work systematically.

(*i*) To prepare plans for bridges, supervise the performance of all work done by contract, and certify as to completion, acting as inspector for the municipality. Supervise contracts.

(*j*) To supervise the opening of snow roads under such regulations as, in the opinion of the council, the needs of the municipality may require. Snow roads.

(*k*) To report to the council at the close of each year, showing in detail the character, location and cost of each separate work undertaken. Final reports.

(*l*) To perform all county work in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Public Works, and to make such reports and certificates as may be required under the Act to Aid in the Improvement of Public Highways. County work.

A Map of the Municipality.

4. Every municipality should have, for the guidance of its council and road superintendent, a map showing accurately the roads and main features of the municipality. A tracing from which blue prints may be made is most serviceable. Road map.

Plan for Future Improvement.

5. A municipal council, as a part of systematic road improvement, should lay down a scheme of annual work that will bring all the roads to fixed standards within a limited term of years, including the erection of culverts and bridges. Such a plan need not at once be worked out in all details, although this is desirable as far as possible. Unforeseen circumstances will arise to hasten or delay Future work.

the work. It may take two or three years under such a plan to determine how rapidly it can be carried out. It may not be practicable in certain cases to frame a suitable plan in one year or two, but every municipal council should proceed as far as possible in a practical manner.

Labor.

Labor the principal item of cost.

6. The cost of roads is made up chiefly by the cost of labor, including teaming. Very little is spent on material alone. Grading and draining are almost wholly a matter of labor. Gravel pits cost very little—but teaming gravel, handling it in the pit, and on the road soon count up. The cost of broken stone grows out of the cost of labor for quarrying, crushing, hauling and spreading. To build a road cheaply means a proper direction of labor. The reason contractors do work for less than municipal corporations is because they exercise all the skill possible in directing and using labor to the best advantage.

Men for certain work.

7. Designate certain men for certain work, and keep them at it until there is no more of that kind of work to be done.

Plan in advance.

8. Have the work well planned in advance, and keep it going in an orderly manner.

Proper tools.

9. See that every man is provided with proper tools.

Number of men and teams.

10. The number of men and teams should be so balanced that all can be kept steadily at work. Too many men and not enough teams or too many teams and not enough men, mean that one or the other will be standing in idleness a considerable part of the time.

Teams in gravel pit.

11. Teamsters should drive into a gravel pit in regular order. They should not crowd one another in a small pit, so that some few can fill their wagons with good material, while others haul sods and boulders. There are enough of the latter on the road without paying for teaming more.

Fix day's work.

12. A day's work in hauling gravel or broken stone, should be specified by the number of loads, according to length of haul. Going empty and returning loaded, a team can walk 24 miles in a day of 10 hours on good roads; and on bad roads about 15 miles.

Size of loads.

13. Every load should contain a fixed quantity—usually one and a quarter, or one and a half cubic yards. It takes very little more time to go from the pit to the road with a yard and a half of gravel than with only half a yard. The larger load represents a clear gain of the difference in size of the loads. Specify the size of the wagon box, and the number of loads to constitute a day's work.

Use machinery.

14. Labor-saving machinery should be used wherever possible. This does not mean that there will be less work for men to do on the roads, but that more work can be done for the same outlay. Use grading machines, wheeled scrapers, distributing wagons for gravel and stone, stone crushers, etc.

Essential Features of Construction.

A dry subsoil.

15. Every good road has two essential features:

(*a*) The earth sub-soil is well drained, naturally or artificially, making a strong, unyielding foundation. Kept dry by drainage it is acted upon to the least possible degree by frost.

(*b*) The wearing surface is a smooth, hard and compact crust, which sheds water readily, and distributes the concentrated wheel load over a greater area of sub-soil. A surface crust.

16. The surface covering is generally a coating of gravel or broken stone, which should be put on the road in such a way that it will not, in wet weather, be churned up and mixed with the earth beneath. That is, it should form a distinct coating. A distinct coating.

17. To accomplish this:

(*a*) The gravel or broken stone should contain very little sand or clay—it should be clean. Clean material.

(*b*) The road should be well crowned or rounded in the centre so as to shed the water to the open drains. Crown.

(*c*) Ruts should not be allowed to form, as they prevent water from passing to the open drains. Fill ruts.

(*d*) The open drains should have a sufficient fall and free outlet, so that the water will not stand in them, but will be carried away immediately. Open drains.

(*e*) Tile underdrains should be laid wherever the open drains are not sufficient, and where the ground has a moist or wet appearance, with a tendency to absorb the gravel and rut readily. By this means the foundation is made dry. Tile drains.

(*f*) In the absence of tile underdrains, the open drains at the roadside should be deep enough to make a layer of dry soil under the roadbed. Deep drains.

Drainage.

18. Good drainage is the first essential for all roads—earth roads, gravel roads, broken stone roads. Drain all roads.

19. Road construction is largely a matter of good drainage. Do not waste gravel and broken stone by putting them on roads that are not properly drained. The natural soil over which the road passes must be kept strong enough to support traffic. Dry earth will do this. Wet earth will not—for wet earth is mud, soft and yielding, whether on the surface or below it. Mud below a bed of gravel is worse than mud on top of it. The reason roads are good in summer is that they are dry. Drain before gravelling or stoning.

20. The only road that will not be improved, by the most perfect system of drainage that can be given it, is a road of pure sand. In all other cases, every dollar put into drainage is well spent. Pure sand an exception.

21. The deficient drainage on many roads consists only of open ditches on each side of the graded portion, with a depth of about eighteen inches. They are frequently carried through rises of ground, past natural water courses. Little attention is given to the regularity of the grade in the bottom, or to the amount of fall, as evidenced by the varying depths of stagnant water at wet seasons. The object of these drains was more to procure earth to raise the centre of the road above the water-line than to lower or carry away the water. Very often they have no outlets. Present practice defective.

22. Drainage implies,— Requirements of drainage.

(*a*) That the road be crowned to shed water to open drains or gutters. A crown.

(*b*) That the open drains have a constant fall to a good outlet. Surface drains.

(*c*) That water rising in the road from below be carried away by deep or tile drains. Deep drains.

A smooth surface.

(*d*) That the surface of the road be kept smooth, free from ruts and hollows, so that water will not remain on the surface. Gravel and broken stone is placed on an earth road for this purpose.

The natural soil.

23. The method and extent of drainage must depend largely upon the character of the soil over which the road passes; clay, loam, gravel, sand, swampy, springs, flat, undulating, are all terms suggesting conditions that modify the plan of drainage.

Determine main outlets.

24. To secure good drainage, first determine the main water courses crossing or adjacent to the roads, which can be used as outlets.

Then grade to outlets.

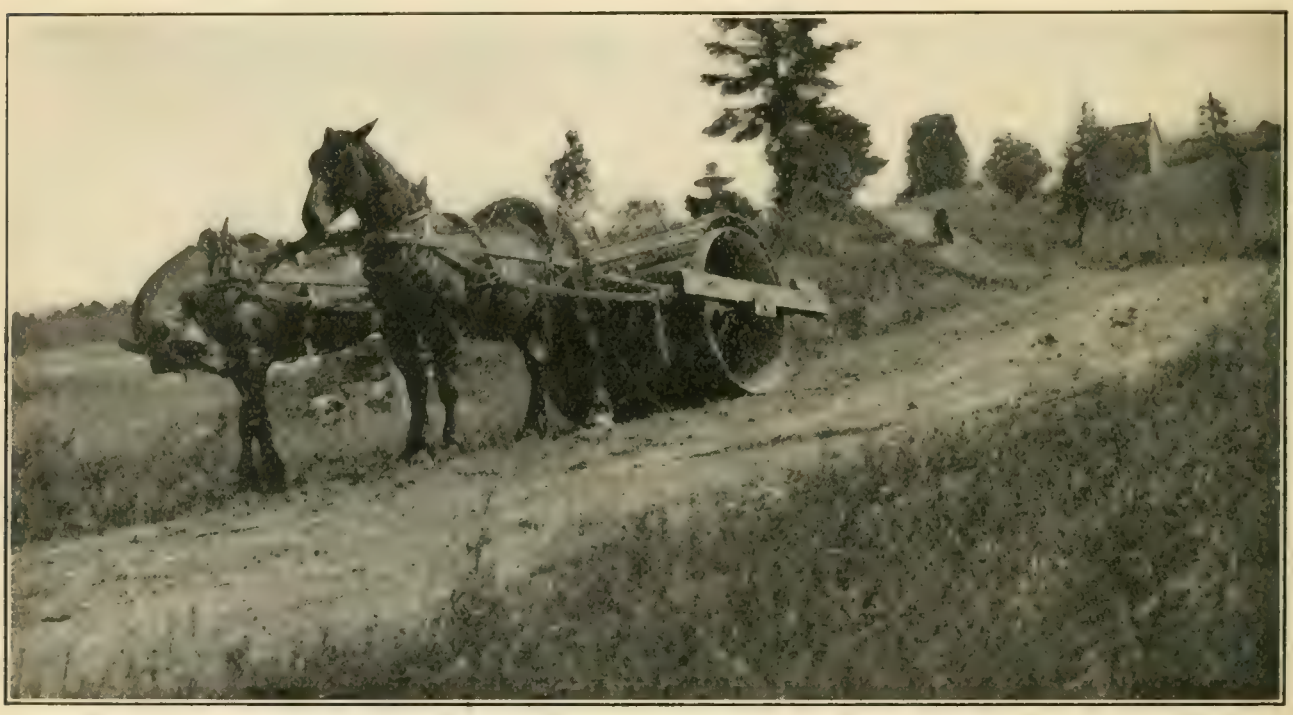
25. Grade the road, and the open drains so that the water will flow steadily to these outlets.

Culverts.

26. Place culverts and waterways as frequently as required to carry water across the road.

Importance of outlets.

27. A drain without an outlet is useless--or worse than useless. If there is not an outlet, the water is held in elongated



Using an ordinary land roller after the earth-road has been crowned with a grading machine—in Cumberland Township, near Ottawa.

ponds by the roadside, to soak into and soften the travelled roadway. This water is drawn up into the entire roadway just as a sponge will absorb water and hold it in all its pores.

Drain across private property.

28. Rather than spend money year after year in a wasteful effort to maintain a road without drainage, it will be economy to provide proper outlets, even if it is necessary to carry the drain a considerable distance across private property.

Discharge in small quantities.

29. Discharge water in small quantities into frequent outlets. Do not carry it long distances past natural outlets. It is the accumulation of water to a large volume that causes severe erosion and washouts.

Roads not for farm drainage.

30. Roads are not intended for use in draining adjacent farm lands. To construct deep and dangerous drains on the public highways for this purpose, carrying water out of its natural course, is illegal and extremely objectionable.

Tile Drainage.

Water rises from below.

31. A large proportion of the water falling in the form of rain and snow sinks into the ground, and reaching a hard-pan, rock or other imperviable stratum, gradually rises in the soil just as water rises in a pail into which it is poured. It is this water rising from below which is commonly neglected, and which causes roads to be so bad in the spring of the year.

Water expands when freezing.

32. Water expands about one-eighth of its volume in freezing. This causes a saturated roadbed to heave at times several inches. This heaving means that the road has been honeycombed by expanding ice. When the thaw comes, the porous, wet soil, is mud to the axles, with no supporting power. Tile drainage removes this sub-soil water, preventing the injurious effect of frost.

Springs.

33. Sub-soil water frequently comes to the surface in the form of springs or water veins, which create mud holes. These are common in hills which have been graded, but in many cases appear in the level ground. These should be tapped by tile drains, running a drain diagonally across the road and into the heart of the spring.

Permanency of tile drains.

34. Tile drains are permanent. They take the place of deep open drains and cost less to maintain. Their effect is most noticeable in spring, causing the roads to dry up quickly. In this way, and throughout the year, they save the gravel or stone covering as there is less mud for it to sink into. A less depth of gravel or broken stone is required on roads that are tile-drained.

Tile in quicksand and in clay.

35. In quicksand, surround the tile with sawdust or sods, to keep out the silt. If settlement is at all likely, boards should be laid in the bottom of the trench and firmly pressed down, and the tile laid on these. In stiff clay, cover the tile with gravel, coarse clean sand, sawdust, or other porous material, to permit the free access of water.

Tile blocked by roots.

36. The roots of trees, particularly the willow, are apt to enter and, in time, block the tile. Where this is to be anticipated, the joints of the tile should be cemented for a distance likely to be reached by the roots

Location of tile on road.

37. The location of tile drains with respect to the road should be varied with circumstances. The most effective type is a system in which there is a tile drain on each side of the roadway underneath the open gutters, with V-shaped drains at intervals from the centre of the roadbed to the side drains. From this the scale descends to drains at the side of the roads only; then a drain at one side only, or in the centre of the road; then only an occasional drain at springy or damp points.

Under drain all roads.

38. Municipalities should commence to underdrain all roads, first placing tile drains where they are needed most, in low-lying sections, where water is seen to remain longest on the surface in the spring or after a heavy rain; where springs have a tendency to appear; or where the ground is found to be cold and wet during the summer.

Best location and depth.

39. In level land, lay the tile at the side of the road under the bottom of the open drain, at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet. On hills, place the tile under the shoulders, where the trench will not be

washed out. At or near the upper end make a vent into the tile to permit a draught of air through the drain.

One side only. 40. A line of tile on one side of the road at a good depth will do nearly all that tile on both sides will do. If on a side-hill with one side of the road higher than the other, lay the tile on the high side.

Fall required. 41. Lay the tile on an even grade with a constant fall to a good outlet; the fall being not less than three inches in one hundred feet.

Size of tile. 42. A four inch or five inch tile will meet most conditions, but the size must depend on the length of the drain, fall, and amount of water to be carried away. The larger tile are less apt to become stopped through uneven laying.

The Natural Soil.

Sub-soils. 43. The soil in the sub-grade may be described in three general classes, (1) clay; (2) sand or gravel; (3) sandy loam.

Clay. 44. Clay as found in the sub-grade is variable in quality. It may be pure blue clay, or it may have sand mixed with it in different proportions. With blue clay, the ground water must be removed as far as possible if stable results are to be secured. In addition to the open surface drains, one or two deep tile drains should be laid along the roadside underneath the open drains, and leading to free outlets. It is customary to place one tile drain on an up-hill side, and one on each side in a cut or on a level grade. If the clay contains a considerable proportion of coarse sand, it drains more freely than does pure blue clay, and one tile drain along the roadway will do all that two can do if placed at sufficient depth. If, on the other hand, the sand is fine-grained, it may be in greater need of deep drainage than if it were pure clay, becoming, when wet, almost a fluid in consistency.

Sand and gravel. 45. Sand or gravel sub-soils may demand little or no tile drainage to produce a reasonably strong foundation. Tile drains may be omitted at the time of construction but can be put at points where the condition of the road under traffic indicates that the "water line" should be lowered, or where "spouty" spots occur in the spring.

Sandy loam. 46. A sandy loam is a soil which is often difficult to treat As a rule, in addition to good surface drainage, a tile drain at one side will be needed, particularly in drying out the road quickly in the spring, when it is most subject to injury under traffic.

Earth Roads.

A good earth road necessary for gravel or stone. 47. Earth roads differ from gravel and broken stone roads principally in regard to the surface covering. A good earth road is a first step toward making good gravel and stone roads, and good drainage is the fundamental requirement of all. This is largely the object to be attained by grading and crowning, which form the principal part of the work of making an earth road.

Grade and drain. 48. In making an earth road, observe carefully the requirements for grading, crowning and drainage.

Use machine. 49. Use a grading machine to construct the road, and a split-log drag to keep it in repair.

Crown sharply. 50. Keep clay or earth roads sharply crowned. To provide for settlement, two inches to the foot, from side to centre is not too

great for a newly graded road. Clay roads are easily rutted, and the surface becomes "puddled." Without a good crown, water stands in the wheel tracks instead of flowing to the side drains.

Repair holes with earth.

51. Do not repair an earth road by filling holes and soft spots with gravel or broken stone. The latter materials do not wear down so rapidly as the earth around them, with the result that they become humps or ridges, and the effect is to make two holes where there was originally one. If the hole is wet, drain it.

Level and roll earth roads.

52. The condition in which earth roads are frequently left when newly graded is exceedingly objectionable. No effort is made in some cases to level the surface. A rough mound of loose earth is left in the centre. Not only is this objectionable from a roadmaking point of view, but it is dangerous and a frequent source of accident. The road should at least be levelled so that consolidation will take place as evenly and as quickly as possible with the least interference with travel. The use of a heavy roller on clay

The old method of throwing wet clay from the bottom of the ditch to the centre of the road, the excavated earth being left to bake into hard lumps. For a better method see illustration on page 82.

roads, immediately after being graded will break down lumps and aid in compacting the road.

Drain completely.

53. Place drains and culverts wherever needed and always keep them free from obstruction. Use under-drains freely. If a complete system is not used, tile drains should at least be placed where the water does not leave the side of the road early in the spring, or wherever the ground appears to be continually damp. If open drains are kept in good working order, and if the road is properly crowned, its condition in fall and spring will indicate the points at which tile drainage is most needed.

Gravel Roads.

Durability.

54. Gravel varies greatly in quality, but is, as a rule, suitable for light traffic. It is less durable than broken stone, one cubic yard of broken limestone being equal to two cubic yards of average gravel. On clay, a standard depth of good gravel is eight inches. On a sand or gravel sub-grade, the depth may be reduced

to five or six inches. On loam ten or twelve inches is at times advisable. More gravel is required between hills than on knolls or high ground. A width of seven or eight feet is a fair average for country roads; the earth grade to be from 18 to 24 feet wide between the inside edges of ditches.

Make a good earth road first.

55. Before putting gravel on a road, see that a good earth road has first been made, as regards grading, crowning, draining and straightening.

Old gravel roads.

56. Old gravel roads with a solid foundation should have the shoulders of sod and soft material cut off and thrown outward—not drawn to the centre. To cut away these shoulders will generally do the road more good than to put on a covering of new gravel.

Selecting Gravel.

Best pit gravel.

57. The best pit gravel for roadwork is clean, free from an excess of sand and clay, composed of stones of varying size up to one and one-half inches in diameter, with just enough fine stuff to fill the voids and make a compact mass. The appearance in the face of a pit, is that of an almost solid mass of pebbles, from the size of marbles up to 1½ inches in diameter.

Stands upright in spring.

58. Gravel of the above description which stands upright in the pit, after the spring thaw, with no trace of slipping, is suitable for use on the road without any treatment.

River and lake gravel.

59. River gravel is frequently better than pit gravel from the fact that an excess of clay or sand is washed out of it, and it is less waterworn than lake gravel. Lake gravel, if not too coarse or shaly, makes a very good surface, but packs slowly.

Sounds smooth and gritty.

60. The sound made by metal tires in passing over a gravel road should be continuously smooth and gritty. If the gritty sound is absent the gravel contains too much earthy material. An interrupted, intermittent sound indicates too many large stones.

Avoid dirty gravel.

61. "Dirty" gravel is the chief thing to avoid. Gravel containing much clay, or sand or earthy material packs quickly and makes a good dry-weather road. But in the wet weather of spring and fall it turns to mud and slush, and ruts readily. It wears out quickly.

Avoid fine gravel.

62. Avoid very fine gravel, and gravel that packs quickly. It lacks strength and is usually dirty. It is the stone that is needed on the roads. There is enough earth and clay on the roads without hauling and paying for more. A road surface of stony material will wear and keep its shape, but fine material becomes "slushy," flattens out under traffic, and the crown of the road is lost.

Treatment of Gravel.

Rake large stones forward.

63. If the gravel is of fair quality, except for a few large stones, rake these out as the gravel is spread on the road, drawing them forward so as to be spread under the next load.

Station a man in pit.

64. If large stones are too numerous to be sufficiently removed by this treatment, station a man in the pit to rake out as many stones as possible from the gravel as it is being shovelled into the wagons.

Crush coarse gravel.

65. Gravel consisting of a mass of large stones and boulders should be treated as rock, and put through a crusher. A rotary

screen attached to the crusher is desirable to separate the crushed stone into coarse and fine grades. Where there is an excess of clay, earthy matter or sand, a rotary screen is especially useful in removing such objectionable material.

Screen dirty gravel.

66. Gravel which is not coarse, but which is "dirty" should be screened to remove the excess of sand or clay. A rotary screen may be used, operated by steam power. The gravel can be drawn in wagons to an elevated platform, dumped into a hopper from which it passes through the rotary screen, and from the screen to an elevated bin, from which the screened gravel is again loaded into wagons to be taken to the road. By means of the elevated bins the expense of shovelling into wagons is saved.

Useless material.

67. When screening removes so much earthy material that the cost of the remaining gravel is excessive, the gravel in its unscreened state is as a rule not worth hauling to the road.

Bond of stone permanent.

68. Dirty gravel packs more quickly than does clean or screened gravel. But the bond of clean gravel is much more durable. It is a firm mechanical clasp of one stone upon another aided by the cementing properties of the stone dust created by the stones rubbing against each other.

Strip gravel pits.

69. Gravel beds and pits should be stripped of the layer of earth and sod which usually covers them before gravel is teamed from the pit. If this is not done, as the gravel is removed from beneath it, the soil and sod fall in lumps into the pit, are mixed with the gravel and are drawn with it to the road.

Refuse loaded by teamsters.

70. Teamsters should be watched to see that, in hurrying to get the wagons loaded, they do not throw in refuse, earth, sod and large stones. There is enough earth and sod already on the roads without paying for the teaming of more.

Cost of gravel and size of loads.

71. The cost of gravel roads depends largely on the cost of hauling gravel. In teaming gravel the size of the wagon box should be fixed, and a definite number of loads should constitute a day's work. It is not uncommon to see teams going out of a pit drawing half or even quarter of a cubic yard, whereas a load should contain from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards.

Spread gravel.

72. Always spread the gravel to the desired width, usually seven or eight feet, and deeper in the centre than at the sides. To leave gravel in an irregular ridge as if falls from the wagons is dangerous and wasteful. When left a mound of loose material it is avoided by users of the road until late in the fall, when the muddy and rutted state of the road compels vehicles to pass along the mound. Gradually it is flattened down and, after a year or so, during which time it has been mixed largely with the soil beneath, assumes the shape of a road. Gravel placed on roads in this way is largely wasted.

Loose gravel makes a rough road.

73. When gravel is dumped loosely, the fine material sinks to the bottom, allowing large stones to protrude and roughen the surface. In placing gravel on a road, large stones not removed at the pit should be raked out of the material when it is being spread, and drawn forward so as to be beneath the next load. These stones should not be left in a mound but should be scattered, otherwise they create an uneven and wavy surface when the road settles.

Rake forward.

74. The gravel should be dropped from the wagons well back on the preceding load and then raked forward. The gravel consolidates at the point where it is dropped from the load, and to lightly "rake off the tops" leaves a deficiency of metal between each load, causing a wavy surface.

Broken Stone Roads.

Stone durable.

75. Roads of broken stone, when properly made, are much more durable than gravel roads.

First a good earth road.

76. Stone should not be put on a road until the roadbed is prepared for it by grading, draining, crowning and straightening.

Rolling.

77. Rolling is more important in the construction of a stone road than of a gravel road. Municipalities which use broken stone will receive decided benefit from the use of a road roller, econo-

Hay crops such as the above should not be grown on the road-side. Grass and weeds at the edges of a road interrupt surface drainage and hasten the destruction of the road.

mizing the stone, making a more durable road, and one at once fit for travel.

Old stone road beds.

78. If the road to be improved has an old gravel or stone roadbed which it is intended to preserve, cut away the shoulders of sod and soft material at the side, throwing this material outward with the grading machine, never drawing it to the centre.

Depth of stone.

79. The depth of broken stone used must be sufficient to consolidate into a compact layer. A sprinkling of stones over the surface is useless. It merely impedes travel on what might otherwise be a good dirt road. Six inches of broken stone is a standard thickness to be used in making a durable roadway, and it should be the aim of councils to thicken this covering as circumstances will permit. On loam a greater depth than six inches is desirable, but on a sand or stony subsoil, four inches is permissible at times. A greater thickness is required on low ground between hills than on knolls or high, dry land. A width of seven or eight feet is a fair average for country roads; the earth grade to be from 18 to 24 feet wide, between inside edges of ditches.

Voids and shrinkage.

80. Loose broken stone contains about 50% voids, and will shrink nearly one-third when rolled. Thus a depth of 9 inches of broken stone will be reduced to 6 inches when thoroughly consolidated by rolling.

Quality of Stone.

Quality varies.

81. The quality of stone is not a matter of names, as varieties of the same kind, and even from the same quarry, may differ greatly in durability.

Stone decays.

82. Stone not only wears out on the road, but decays more or less rapidly from atmospheric influences. Avoid stone which decays or "weathers" rapidly on exposure to the atmosphere. Certain qualities of limestone and sandstone, hard and tough to quarry, quickly turn to clay when exposed to the air.

Field stone.

83. Field stone makes a durable road metal, but is less uniform than stone taken from a quarry. In consequence, the softer stones wear away, leaving a rough surface. All weak and weathered limestone and sandstone should be culled.

Limestone.

84. Limestone, granite and gneiss are very commonly used. Limestone is usually softer than others, but its binding qualities are excellent, enabling it to make a more waterproof road covering.

Heavy cubical stones.

85. A heavy stone is usually better than one that is light. A stone that breaks into cubical shapes is desirable; while one that breaks into thin, flat shapes is objectionable.

Simple tests.

86. Judge of the qualities of a stone by breaking with a hammer, wearing it on a grindstone, crushing it in a blacksmith's vise, scratching with an iron nail, breaking small pieces with the fingers. No test is so conclusive as actual wear on the road, and old roads of the locality may be instructive.

Grade stone by screening.

87. Broken stone should be separated into grades according to size, the coarser stone to be placed in the bottom of the road and the finer at the top. This grading of stone is done by means of a rotary screen attached to the crusher. If the stone is placed in the road without being graded in this manner, the smaller stones wear away more rapidly than the larger, and a rough surface results. Large stones at the surface, moreover, are more apt to become loose, to roll under the horses' feet or the wheels.

Layers of stone in road bed.

88. For country roads there should be placed in the roadbed:

(*a*) In the bottom a layer of stones such as will pass through a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch or 3 inch ring.

(*b*) On this a thin coating of stones such as will pass through a 1 inch or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ring.

(*c*) On this a sprinkling of screenings—that is, the dust and chips created in crushing.

Screenings.

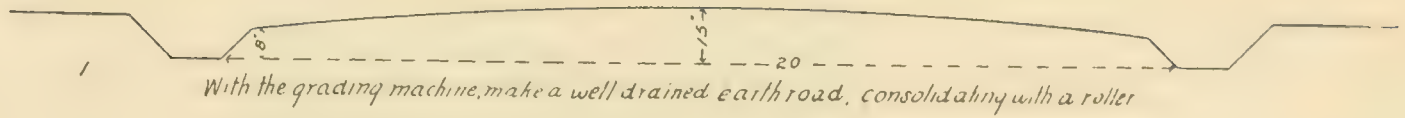
89. Between courses (*a*) and (*b*) a light sprinkling of screenings is desirable. Course (*a*) should be only a thin covering not exceeding two inches in depth. The main body of the road should be made of the grade (*a*).

Grading.

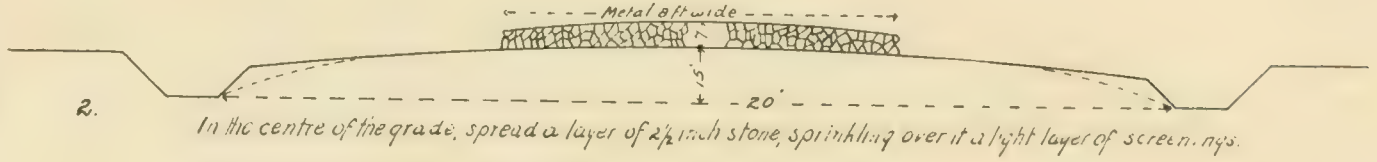
Grading is cheap but essential.

90. Good grading is the basis of permanent roadwork. Good grading implies at least good surface drainage. Grading is the cheapest part of roadmaking, yet it very often is badly done or neglected altogether.

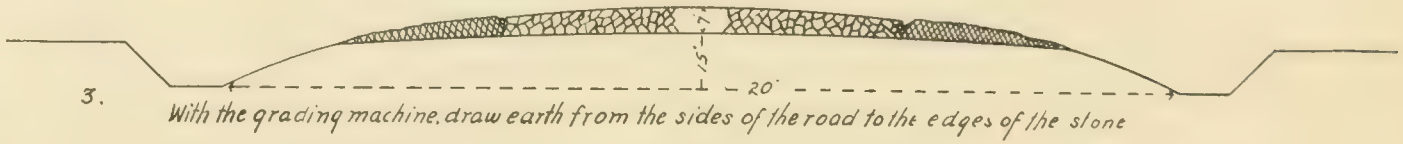
1. In the first stage, if a roller is not used, the crown of the sub-grade should be higher to provide for settlement.



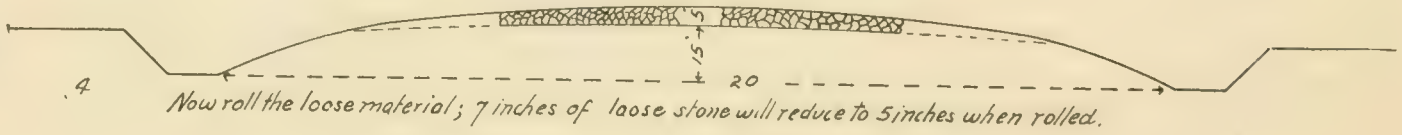
2. In stage two the dotted lines at the shoulders indicate the earth to be drawn in by the grading machine, to hold the stone in place, as shown in stage three following.


Metal 8ft wide
7"
15"
2.
20'
In the centre of the grade, spread a layer of 2½ inch stone, sprinkling over it a light layer of screenings.

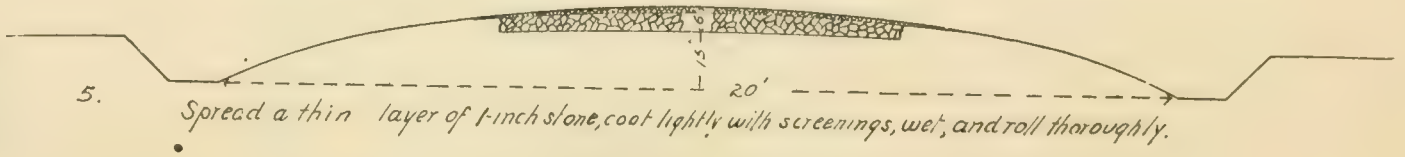
3. In the third stage, loose earth indicated by the shaded portion, has been drawn in from the sides to support the edges of stone.



4. The fourth stage shows the result of rolling the loose surface of stage three.



5. This shows the completed roadway differing from stage four, in that a light coating of finer stone has been spread over the surface, and the whole thoroughly rolled. If a roller is not used the loose stone should be raked into the wheel tracks from time to time until consolidated.



Making a Broken Stone Road.

The above cross-sections show five stages in the construction of a broken stone road. The width shown is 20 feet, which is a fair average for ordinary traffic. From 18 to 24 feet will meet nearly all conditions. For widths greater than 20 feet, the height should be increased proportionately. For deeper open drains, extend the slope of the earth sides downward, widening the earth grade as far as safety requires. The earth sides should be wide enough for the passing of vehicles, but should not encourage a summer track at the sides of the stone. If tile underdrains are used on level land, lay them under the open drain; on hills or slopes where a severe rush of water is probable, lay them under the shoulders where the trench will not be washed out. In clay soil fill the trench with gravel, coarse sand, or other porous material.

Always grade before gravelling or stoning.

91. Gravel and broken stone are largely wasted when the roads are not graded and crowned before the metal is placed on them. Before gravel or broken stone is put on the road, a good earth road should first be made by using a grading machine. The water-tables should be given regular slopes to natural outlets crossing the road.

Crown.

92. Crown and raise the roadway, cut down the knolls, fill the hollows, conform the slopes so as to drain to natural watercourses, crown the road with a good fall from centre to side. When this is done, gravelling and stoning will be a matter of permanent benefit.

Grade to flow of water.

93. Grade so that the longitudinal slopes conform to the natural flow of the surface water. Study the outlets for drainage, and grade to them.

Leave no depressions.

94. Depressions should not be left either on the roadway or in the open drains, in which water will stand. Drains from which the water does not flow away are merely elongated ponds to hold water, permitting it to soak into and soften the roadbed. They make mud underneath the road, where it does more harm than on the surface; the dry crust is easily cut through. See that the road is so graded that there is a constant fall along all open drains or water-tables to natural outlets.

Shoulders of old gravel and stone roads.

95. Old roads with a good bed of gravel or stone, are usually too wide and too flat in the centre, with square shoulders at the sides. These shoulders are of soft material, earth, dust, sod, which should be cut off and turned outward, never brought to the centre to cover the hardened roadbed. If the roadway is too wide, as many old roads are, the grading machine will do all the work, carrying the shoulders outward and shaping the water-tables. When this is done, if the roadbed is sufficiently high, it should be restored to shape and crowned by a new covering of metal. If not high enough, it should be plowed or picked up, then graded with the machine and new material spread on top to the desired depth.

Crowning the Road.

Build narrow roads sharply crowned.

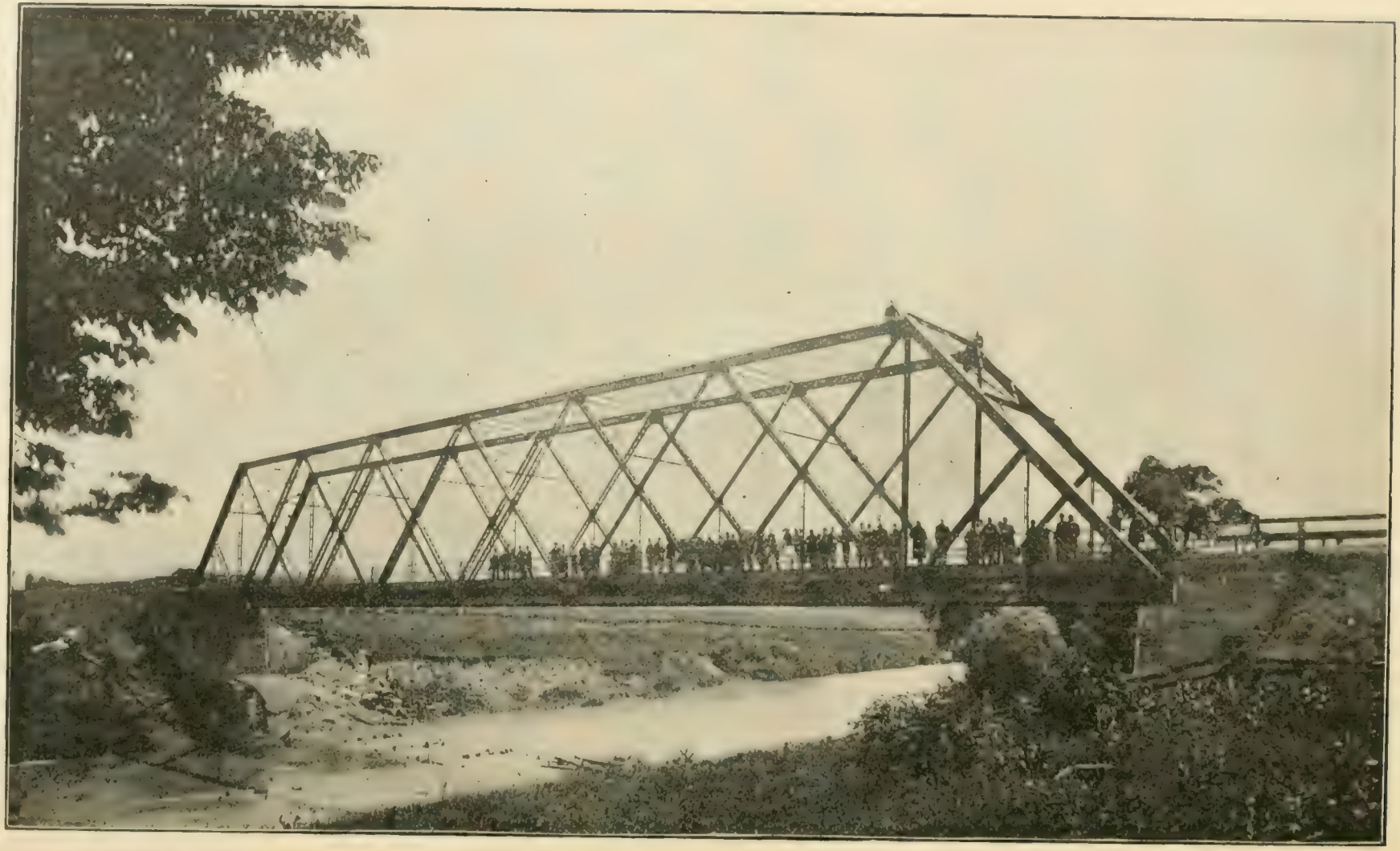
96. Roads must be crowned or rounded with the highest point at the centre, to turn water to the side drains. A common defect of roads is that they are too wide and too flat. Narrow roads, sharply crowned, will remain in good condition with a minimum outlay for maintenance.

Roads settle rapidly for first year.

97. A road always settles rapidly for the first year after construction; and this settlement continues in a less degree for all time. A road when first built should be too high in the centre. If not, in a year's time it will be too low to properly shed the water; and in three years, the road will require re-construction. It will be flat and cut into a series of ruts.

Width and height.

98. Roads are now usually graded with road machines, and are curved from the bottom of the open drain to the centre of the road. A width of twenty-four feet between the bottom of the drains with the central eight feet metalled is ample in most cases. When made of this width the centre of the road should be two feet higher than the bottom of the ditch. This gives a rise of two inches to the foot from the bottom of the drain to the top of the road.



Steel Bridge over the River Thames—This bridge with concrete abutments, built by the Counties of Elgin and Middlesex is a good example of modern highway bridge construction.

Crown.

99. The travelled surface of the roadway should have an average crown of at least one inch to the foot. The edges should drop off more sharply to the side drains.

Cut away soft shoulders of old roads

100. Old stone and gravel roads when being reconstructed should be given a good crown. In doing this, do not draw in the soft material, sod and earth, from the shoulders. These shoulders should be cut off and turned outward.

Renew stone roadbed with hard metal.

101. Having cut off the shoulders, renew the crown by putting on new material. If in low places this cannot be done, knolls on each side can often be cut off and the old stony material used in the low places.

When to tear up old roadbed.

102. If the old road has become too flat, and the grading of knolls does not offer a solution, it may be necessary to loosen up the old material with a pick plow, grade it to the centre, and then place new material.

Place no soft material over an old roadbed.

103. Rebuilding old roads if they have become very flat is often more difficult than making new roads. To renew the crown by drawing soft material from the sides, placing it on the old and hard roadbed, then over this spreading new metal, is very objectionable. The hard surface of the old road will not let water drain through it. The earth between the old and the new metal in the first wet weather is converted into mud and muck. The new metal is forced downward under traffic and the mud will ooze through it to the surface.

Earth tracks at side of gravel or stone.

104. Roads are occasionally made with a wide flat grade; with a gravel or stone track on one side, and a clay track on the other. Such roads are neither good in theory nor in practice. The earth track becomes cut up and rough. Having insufficient crown, surface drainage becomes impeded, the whole road soon becomes flat, rutted, shapeless and water-logged. It is not a type of road that will last.

Width of Grade.

Width 18 to 24 feet ample.

105. The graded roadway should be no wider than traffic demands. Twenty-four feet from water-table to water-table is ample for heavy traffic near towns and cities; eighteen feet is sufficient for the great majority of cases. Every unnecessary foot of width makes a road more expensive to maintain

Build narrow roads.

106. A wide roadway looks well and is more convenient for traffic if kept in good condition. But a wide, well-built, well-kept roadway is costly. A narrow roadway in good condition is vastly better than a wide, but poor road.

Widen near towns and cities.

107. Near towns and cities, where travel concentrates, it is well to provide a roadway suited for two lines of traffic so that vehicles can pass without going off the metal and sinking in the mud. This should be done on a twenty-four foot grade, by increasing the width of gravel or stone, not by widening the grade. Away from the town, eight feet of metal for a single line of travel is sufficient.

Gravel or stone proportionate to width.

108. Gravel or stone roads should not have an earth grade so wide or flat that there can be a track for travel on the earth shoulders at either side. The use of the sides in this way causes ruts that interrupt surface drainage, and greatly injure the stone roadbed.

Narrow roads suited to climate.

109. Narrow roads, sharply crowned, are best adapted to Ontario conditions of climate, traffic and methods of maintenance.

Straight Roads.

Roads straight and in centre of allowance.

110. The graded roadway should be straight and located in the centre of the road allowance. Ontario roads have grown up largely from pioneer conditions, when it was necessary to wind in and out to escape stumps and logs, sloughs and boulders. These conditions no longer exist, and as a first step to permanency the roads should be straightened.

Straighten before doing permanent work.

111. To delay straightening the roads means that much of the work now being put on them will be torn up when the straightening of the road is undertaken. Keep the earth grade in the centre of the road allowance, and the metal in the centre of the grade.

Grading Machines.

Grading machines are economical.

112. Grading machines are essential to economical earth-work. They are labor saving implements. They are not intended so much to reduce the total expenditure on roads, as to permit more and better work to be done with the present expenditure. Their use hastens the era of good roads. The average cost is $250, and no outlay will afford better returns.

Value depends on skill of operator.

113. The value of a grader, depends largely on the skill and good judgment used in operation. Experience and a knowledge of roadmaking are necessary on the part of the operator.

Employ a permanent operator.

114. Employ a capable operator. The operator should be active and energetic, with some mechanical experience; one who will take an interest in his work, who will make a study of roadmaking, and who will follow the instructions given him by the township road commissioner having supervision of the work.

Experience valuable.

115. The operator should, if doing good work, be engaged not only for the season, but from year to year, as his growing experience will render him more efficient. The training of men and giving them experience is always expensive, and a municipality should not do this more than is necessary. To throw away experience is to throw away money.

Use trained horses.

116. The same horses should be used in operating the grader for an entire season, at least. "Green" horses are very awkward, will not pull together, waste much time, and even a reliable man as operator cannot, under such circumstances, do good work. Horses used continuously become accustomed to the work, to each other, to the driver, and will produce much better results. Three teams and more if necessary should be employed in order that the work may proceed without delay.

Plan season's work in advance.

117. Plan the season's work in advance so that the different pieces of work can be taken up in regular order, with the least possible loss of time in moving the grader from place to place. In some townships it is customary for the grading machines to be taken here and there over the township without method—one day on one side of the township, next day on the opposite side, then to another distant part, backward and forward, wasting a considerable part of the wages of men and teams in moving from one part of the township to another. By following a well-considered

schedule the cost of moving the machine between the different pieces of work is reduced to a minimum.

Commence grading early and complete before dry weather.

118. The township road commissioner, councillors or a committee of the council (according to the local system of road management) should go over the roads early in the year and determine what grading is to be undertaken, and a proper schedule can then be prepared. The grader when it commences in the spring, can then go to each piece of work consecutively. It should be in use continuously until all the grading is done for that year.

Do not cover gravel and stone with mud.

119. Do not use the grading machine to cover an old gravel and stone roadbed with earth and sod from the shoulders, in the belief that you are crowning the road. Use the grader to scrape mud and dust off gravel and stone—but never to cover the metal with a layer of soft stuff.

Use grader while ground is moist.

120. Have the grader in use in the spring as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry. The soil is then in its best condition for manipulation, having been mellowed by frost; the roads are rough and most in need of treatment. Roads which are properly graded early in the spring are at once compacted by traffic, and will remain in their best condition all summer. If the work is left until late in the season, clay soils become baked and hardened, difficult to handle, and rough when finished. Sandy soils if loosened up late in the year will be much more dusty than if treated early in the spring, when they are damp and readily compacted by traffic. Some grading can be done in the fall.

Make a special appropriation for grading.

121. A special appropriation should be made by municipal councils for the payment of a grading gang, so that the work can be carried on without interruption, and without depending on statute labor in any degree.

Traction engine used.

122. A traction engine is used for certain work by some townships. Where one can be rented from a local thresher, it can usually be obtained very cheaply in the early part of the year. Where a considerable stretch has to be graded without turning, as in cutting off the shoulders of old gravel roads, a traction engine is much preferable to horses. It is more steady and does not stop for rest.

Do not pass grader around among pathmasters.

123. Grading machines are sometimes passed around among pathmasters to be operated in the performance of statute labor. This is permitted by councillors who, on their own farms, will not allow a "greenhorn" to plow a furrow, put on a load of hay, or drive a team of horses. A grading machine is not possessed of brains any more than is a plow or a hay fork. Unless the operator is skilful, and unless the grading is done in the right way and at the right time, the grading machine will not give satisfaction.

Can use grader to fill wheel tracks in new gravel or stone.

124. Where gravel or broken stone is newly spread on the road, wheel-tracks very quickly form, some of the metal being forced down and consolidated, the remainder being crowded outward. If this metal is not drawn back to fill the wheel-tracks, ruts are likely to form; whereas if these tracks are filled from time to time until the road is thoroughly consolidated they become almost as firm and hard as two lines of steel. An important use of the grader is to pass it up one side of the road, and down the other, drawing the loose gravel or stone back into the wheel-tracks. By this means a very much more serviceable and durable road is produced. A

Rolling a crushed stone road in Oxford. The steam roller is preceded by a watering cart.

grader does this work cheaply; or, preferably, a man may be sent over the road with a rake from time to time until the wheel-tracks are filled and well consolidated.

Location of Roads.

Roads badly located.

125. Road allowances in Ontario too often follow concession and lot lines, without regard to the suitability of these lines for the location of roads. As a result, by unnecessarily crossing swamps, hills and rivers, the expense of making and maintaining the roads is much greater than it otherwise might be.

A change of location reduces cost.

126. To change the location of numerous highways in the Province would do away with many steep hills, expensive cuts and fills, and with a number of bridges. The unsuitability of the soil also, if low-lying, swamp, or composed of vegetable matter, may render advisable a change of location in favor of a course with a firmer and more easily drained sub-soil.

Roads around hills no longer than over hills.

127. It is desirable that a road between two places should be as direct and short as possible. But a road is not necessarily shorter because it follows absolutely one pointing of the compass. The line followed by a vehicle, leading up the hills and down into the valleys may be no shorter, nor, perhaps, as short, as a diverging route going around hills and following comparatively level ground. Cut an apple in two and lay one-half of it flat on a table. The distance from one end of the core to the other measured horizontally around is the same as if measured vertically over.

Good roads more valuable than square fields.

128. Farm owners prefer to have fields of rectangular shape, and there is a disadvantage in having an estate cut into separate sections by diverted highways. It is very much more in the interest of a property owner to have the roads leading to his farm good and easily maintained, than to have the farm in a compact block, but the roads to it impassable during a portion of the year, and even then expensive to build.

Powers of Councils.

129. Councils are authorized to alter the location of roads by the Municipal Act, in a manner fair to all parties; and it is advisable that this power be judiciously used.

Side Slopes.

Stability of slopes depends on drainage.

130. The stability of earth slopes in cuttings and embankments is subject to atmospheric action, especially alternate frost and thaw, and depends largely on drainage. Clay retains water and becomes pasty. Sand, if in a basin of water-holding earth, becomes a quicksand and is completely unstable. A mixture of sand and clay is at times the most difficult case to deal with. Side slopes are generally left too steep.

"Angle of Repose."

131. There is a certain "angle of repose" at which the tendency of earth to slip is overcome. This angle varies with different kinds of earth, under various conditions of moisture. Wet clay is troublesome, and an angle of sixteen degrees is sometimes needed to secure it. Well drained clay, however, will rest at an angle of forty-five degrees, or a slope of one to one. With average gravel and compact earth, a slope of one to one is a safe angle, although first-class gravel will retain an almost vertical face for a considerable time. Sand varies greatly, "water sand" being no better

than wet clay. Dry sand needs a slope of one and one-half to one. Rules of this description cannot be laid down with complete accuracy, and it is advisable to learn by observation what slope is needed for a particular piece of earthwork.

Natural form of slope.

132. The natural form of an earth slope when in permanent repose is a concave curve, with the flattest portion near the bottom. There is a tendency to leave the slope rather in the opposite form, with an outward curve. Convex, or straight slopes will invariably slip until the natural form is obtained. In cuttings and embankments approaching ten feet in height, care given to a proper construction in this regard is always profitable.

Dry stone wall at foot.

133. A dry stone wall at the foot of an embankment or cutting will protect the drain from slipping earth. A coating of sod is one of the best protectors of the slope, for which there should be a few inches of vegetable mould over the surface, and a liberal sowing of grass seed.

Drain back of hill.

134. If a wet condition causes the earth to slip, a surface or under-drain back of the hill may be necessary.

Hills.

Complete each hill at one operation.

135. Hills require special care for construction and maintenance. They must always be counted upon as a matter of extra expense. It is usually a mistake to do a little grading and scraping on a hill every year. Instead, each hill should be taken up and finished as one work. This includes the making of a permanent grade for the roadway and bringing the side slopes of cuts and fills to such an angle that they will not slip and wash out every spring

Reduce steepest hills to average.

136. On very hilly roads, the slope of the steepest hill should be reduced as far as practicable to the grade of the average hill. One steep hill may reduce the size of load that can be drawn over the road by one-half. If possible, hills should not exceed a rise of eight feet in 100, or about one in twelve.

Crown roads sharply on hills.

137. Hill roads should be more sharply crowned than on level ground. The crown should be sharper than the slope of the hill, otherwise the water will follow the wheel tracks, instead of being turned to the side ditches.

Do not carry water long distance to hill.

138. Dispose of as much water as possible in natural water courses back of the hills. If practicable, allow no water to pass over the hill, except that which naturally falls on the surface of the slope.

Above practice causes washouts.

139. The practice of carrying water long distances in open drains, and finally pouring it over the hills, on the road allowance, is very objectionable and costly, causing bad washouts during spring freshets especially.

Crown road sharply back of hill.

140. The road should not only be crowned sharply on the hill, but also back of the hill. A flat condition at the top of the hill leads water into the wheel tracks in such a way as to make deep channels in a short time.

Crown sharply at foot of hill.

141. Crown the roads sharply at the base, and between hills, otherwise water following the wheel tracks will lie in pools on the road. This is a very common condition.

Under-drain wet hills.

142. When hills are very wet in the spring, and the mud very deep, the only cure is under-drainage. Lay tile up the side of the road, with laterals leading into the heart of the springs. If the

soil is a stiff clay, cover the tile with gravel, cinders, or other porous material. On hills do not lay the tile under the open drains, as they are liable to be washed out, but place them inside the shoulders.

Under-drain roads on side hills.

143. Where roads, passing along the sides of hills, are softened and kept wet by soakage from the high lands, lay a tile along the upper side of the road to intercept the soakage.

General treatment of hills.

144. Summarizing, give most careful attention to the drainage of hills. Finish the earthwork as one work, bringing the road to a permanent grade, and giving the sides of cuts and fills a slope that will last. Crown the road sharply, not overlooking the top and bottom. Use tile to underdrain springy places or soakage from high lands. Do not carry any more water over the hill than is absolutely necessary.

Snow Roads.

Prevent drifting.

145. Good snow roads should be provided, as far as practicable, by means to prevent drifting.

How drifts are caused.

146. Snow drifts occur in an open country, where the snow is swept from a large area, and deposited at sheltered points, or where the current of the wind is broken. Roads most subject to obstruction are those running in a northerly and southerly direction, this being at an angle with the direction of the prevailing winds, which are often from the west and north-west. While all roads are more or less liable to obstruction, those running east and west are not so frequently blocked by snow drifts.

Two methods of preventing drifts.

147. There are two methods of preventing snow drifts on roads One is to interpose an obstacle, neither through nor over which the wind can carry the snow. This method is commonly adopted by railways at deep cuts where close board fences are built about eight feet in height. By this means, the snow is deposited, and the drift occurs, on the side of the fence away from the railway. Without such an obstruction the wind-swept snow would subside into the cut, where it would be sheltered from the wind. A similar purpose can be secured by planting a close hedge of cedar, spruce or other suitable evergreen, parallel to the road. This is an effective means of preventing the roads from becoming blocked.

(1) A high close fence or a hedge.

(2) Use wire fences.

148. The other method of preventing drifts is to remove all obstacles, so that there is no hindrance to the sweeping snow. A rail or open board fence permits the snow to pass through and over it, but the force of the wind being checked by the fence, the snow subsides in the roadway. If instead of open rail and board fences, wire fences are used along the highways there is no obstruction to the wind, and the snow is swept along with little more occasion to drift than in the centre of an open field. Numerous townships pay a bonus for the construction of wire fences.

Snow plows.

149. Snow plows of considerable merit are manufactured, and can be used to advantage. The objection made to them is that the track as cut out, very quickly drifts full of snow—yet the same is true of roads shovelled out by hand. Plows have the advantage that they do the work much more cheaply than can hand labor. Rollers have been used to press down the snow. Some townships use road graders placed on a sleigh, in opening their snow roads. A disk harrow is useful in cutting down roads which have become too high through the filling of the sleigh tracks.

Swamp Roads.

Swamp roads bad because wet.

150. Roads through swamps are difficult to make and maintain because of water under the road—a lack of drainage, and because the soil is usually a vegetable mould, which becomes soft and yielding when wet. Water soaking under the road is drawn up into the entire grade, keeping the roads in a constantly soft, damp and yielding condition. It ruts readily, the coating of metal placed on the road is cut through, and a complete breaking up of the road then results.

Drainage the cure.

151. Every opportunity should be taken to carry the water away. If this can be perfectly done, it will cease to be a swampy road, in spite of any difference in the quality of the soil. It is too often expected that by throwing up a sufficiently high grade, and piling on a great quantity of gravel, a permanent road must result. This will succeed only where the soil is of a firm quality.

Corduroy.

152. When sufficient drainage cannot be had, lay a corduroy foundation, on this place a covering of earth, and a surface coat of gravel or broken stone. Rather than use the black vegetable mould, which becomes mucky when wet, cover the corduroy with clay loam, a gravelly loam, sand or clay. Sand, when slightly moist, makes a good foundation. If the road passes over extremely boggy ground, a bottom can be made by throwing in a thick matting of shrubs and branches, on which to place the covering of earth, then gravel or stone.

Rolling.

Benefit of rolling.

153. Rolling increases the durability and the usefulness of a road. By means of a roller newly made roads are at once placed in their best condition for use, vehicles are not compelled to drive on the edge of the ditches for a season to avoid a mound of loose material in the centre of the road.

Saves gravel and stone.

154. Rolling saves the gravel and stone; the sides of the road are not cut up by traffic, and the smooth hard surface of the roads permits better drainage.

Roll the sub soil then the metal.

155. A road should first be properly graded, crowned and drained. The roller should then be used to consolidate this earth subsoil so that the gravel or stone placed on it will not be forced down into loose earth, but will form a distinct coating. When this foundation is prepared, the metal can be placed over it and rolled and consolidated into a distinct crust.

Traffic consolidates metal but wastes it, mixing with earth.

156. The consolidation of loosely spread stone or gravel by traffic is a slow process, causing much inconvenience to travel, during which the earth or sub-soil becomes mixed with the stone. Earth intermixed with stone prevents the strong mechanical bond which clean metal will assume when the stones are wedged one against the other by a roller. The particles of earth, when wet, have a lubricating influence on the stone, and under the action of wheels the surface is more readily broken up.

Rolling makes a clean hard crust.

157. By the use of a roller the earth sub-soil can be first thoroughly consolidated. The stone should be placed on this foundation in layers, and each layer well compacted. In this way a smooth, durable, waterproof coating of stone, free from earthy material, can be laid over a firm foundation.

158. The roller should be preceded by a watering cart, and the material kept thoroughly wet. Otherwise, rolling should be done in wet weather. Roll metal wet.

159. The amount of rolling which can be done in a day varies according to the quality of the metal used, the kind and amount of binder, the thickness of the layer of stone rolled, and the weight and type of roller. With broken limestone, rolled by a twelve-ton steam roller, the amount of stone compacted will average between forty and fifty cubic yards in a day of ten hours. Work of roller.

160. Rolling should commence at the side of the road, approaching the centre gradually. If the roller is first passed over the centre the loose material is crowded out, and the road flattened. The earth foundation should be rolled, and each succeeding layer up to the top dressing. When the latter is put on, the rolling should be continued until the road is thoroughly compact and solid, able to resist, without displacement, the heaviest load passing over it. Commence at sides.

161. A horse roller, weighing six or eight tons will do if a steam roller cannot be afforded, but the horse roller is not sufficiently heavy for the best results. It has to be used longer than the steam roller. The feet of the horses, in exerting sufficient strength to move the roller, sink into and disturb the road metal and injure the shape and quality of the roadway, while on hills it is at a disadvantage. Horse rollers.

162. Steam rollers are of various weights, ranging from eight to twenty tons. Rollers of twelve or fifteen tons weight are those generally used by municipalities of Ontario. The cost of horse rollers is usually about $90 per ton, or from $400 to $600 each. Horse rollers are generally so constructed that the weight may be increased by iron castings, so that a roller of five tons may be made to weigh about eight tons. Steam rollers cost about $3,000. For operation, a horse roller, with two teams, will cost $6 per day. A steam roller will cost $10 a day, including interest and depreciation, but will do several times the amount of work done by a horse roller, so that the saving in operation is considerable. Steam rollers.

Crushers.

163. Stone crushers are necessary wherever broken stone is to be used, as they have wholly superseded the old method of breaking by hand. They may be used for crushing quarry stone, field boulders, or stone from coarse gravel pits. When used in boulder pits, or in pits of very coarse gravel, by putting all the material, fine and coarse, through the crusher, then through a rotary screen, an excellent road metal is produced, free from dirt, and graded according to size. Uses of crusher.

164. Crushers may be either portable or stationary. Portable crushers are mounted on wheels, may be moved from place to place, and are generally used for crushing field stone. Stationary crushers are heavier, and are designed for permanent location in quarries. Portable and stationary.

165. Crushers may be either of the jaw type or the gyratory type. The latter are used only for stationery work. Jaw or gyratory.

166. A crusher should have capacity for 100 cubic yards in ten hours. Small sizes are not as a rule satisfactory. Portable Capacity.

Oxford County stone crushing plant, for treatment of boulder gravel.

crushers, with a capacity of sixty yards in ten hours are commonly used, but the larger size, which will crush one hundred cubic yards in ten hours, is more economical, as the cost of operation is nearly the same in either case.

Selection of type.

167. Where field stone is used, or where quarries are numerous throughout the township, a portable crusher is desirable; but if the crusher is to remain stationary, a portable crusher is at a disadvantage.

Engine required.

168. For a crusher of the capacity suggested, an engine of about fifteen horse power is desirable, and this can usually be rented from the owner of a threshing machine for from $3 to $5 a day.

Output.

169. The output of a crusher depends largely on the skill and method with which it is operated, the hardness of the stone, the size to which it is crushed, and the ability of the man in charge.

Field stone drawn in winter.

170. Field stone can frequently be obtained and piled in winter more cheaply than in summer.

Pile on both sides of crusher.

171. If stone is stored for future crushing it should be put in piles on both sides of where the crusher is to be set up.

Feed from wagons.

172. Much can be saved by setting up a crusher so that it can be fed directly from the wagons instead of wheeling the stones in barrows. To permit of this, the crusher may be permanently set in an excavation on a hill side, wagons driving over the crusher; or a platform may be erected to the level of the crusher.

Use bins for crushed stone.

173. The broken stone should be received into bins from the crusher, and from these a wagon containing a quarter of a cord can be loaded in from two to four minutes. Do not keep teams standing at the crusher while the wagon is being filled, instead of using a bin. If a bin cannot be had, extra wagons should be used.

Screening.

174. By using a rotary screen the crushed stone may be separated into grades according to size. By placing the coarse stone in the bottom of the road, and the finest on top, a smoother and more durable road is obtained.

Rotary screen.

175. The screen is operated by the power used for the crusher. The mesh of the screen varies; but an ordinary screen has one section with $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch perforations; a second with 2-inch perforations, while all larger stone passes out of the end of the screen. The $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch mesh makes a good top dressing, the 2-inch mesh provides a good middle course for the road, while the larger grade is put in the bottom of the road. From the screen the broken stone passes to elevated bins, and from these through shutes to the wagons.

Cost of crushers.

176. The cost of crushers varies from time to time, and intending purchasers should communicate with the manufacturers, who can each give their figures. The cost of crusher and screen may be placed at about $1,000 or $1,200, but this is merely an approximation.

Cost of crushing.

177. The cost of crushing varies with many circumstances—often from day to day. The wages of men and cost of teams, the hardness of the stone, the size of the stone laid down at the crusher, the degree of fineness to which it is to be broken, the facilities for setting up and feeding, are among the factors which affect the cost. With stone piled at the crusher, and with an engineer, a foreman, two men feeding the crusher, a team hauling to the crusher, two men loading wagons, a man at the bin, and an extra team, an average cost would be 40 cents a cubic yard at the crusher.

Wagons for Gravel and Stone.

Wagons for gravel or stone.

178. Wagons are now built specially for gravel and broken stone. These have a hopper-shaped opening between the front and rear axles for distributing the metal over the road. The opening of the hopper is controlled by a lever beside the driver. The metal can be distributed to any required depth, after a little experience, by regulating the extent to which the hopper is opened. For screenings especially, in distributing them evenly over the stone, these wagons are particularly useful.

A wagon train.

179. A number of these wagons, coupled together, and drawn by a traction engine, affords one of the cheapest methods of hauling gravel or stone for a considerable distance, under certain conditions. Each wagon holds about 1½ cubic yards of metal.

Maintenance and Repair.

Maintenance important.

180. Maintenance is as important as construction. Roads deteriorate very rapidly if neglected. Rain, frost, freshet, drought, wagon traffic, the iron shod feet of horses, narrow tires, combine powerful forces to flatten, rut and destroy roads.

Repair continuously.

181. Roads should be maintained by not allowing them to get out of repair. Neglect to keep roads in repair, failure to repair them when repair is first needed, adds very much to the cost of roads. A good road which is not kept in repair, very quickly becomes a bad road, and the object of the original expenditure is thus lost. To allow roads to degenerate for want of repair, means an immense waste of labor, material and money, which has to be made up in their reconstruction. Wherever good roads are built, arrangements should be made for a careful attention to their repair.

Railway system of sections applicable.

182. Public highways should be kept in repair by a system similar to that adopted by railways. Where a council, as is commonly the case, provides materials, gravel, tile, etc., for road maintenance, out of the general funds, one section-man with horse and cart, and help when required, can keep in repair ten miles of gravel or stone road, at a cost not exceeding the statute labor along the road, commuted at one dollar a day.

Repair first year after construction.

183. A road as commonly built for country traffic should receive as much attention the first year after construction as it would require in the following two years. This is especially necessary if gravel or stone is placed loosely on the road and left for traffic to consolidate.

Good construction reduces cost of maintenance.

184. A large part of the repair of roads is necessitated by defective construction. A poorly-made road will wear out much more rapidly than one which has been well built. To construct roads properly may be greater in first cost, but this is compensated by the reduction in the outlay for maintenance in addition to the benefits of better roads.

Keep roads smooth.

185. Roads should be kept smooth. Smooth roads shed water more readily than do rough roads. It is not the even roll of a wheel over a smooth road that causes injury. It is the jarring action of wheels dropping from loose stones, from protruding stones, or sinking into holes and ruts.

Ends of culverts and bridges.

186. Hollows and pitch-holes should not be allowed to form at the ends of culverts and bridges projecting above the surface

of the road. These pitch-holes form because every vehicle crossing the bridge drops down with a heavy jolt. Shallow at first, the deeper the holes become the more rapidly they increase in size and depth, because the pounding action of the wheels increases with the depth. Water collects and remains in these holes, and assists the wearing action of the wheels.

Pounding action on rough roads.

187. Wherever there is a roughness of any kind, a projecting or loose stone, a soft or hollow spot in the road, there is the same pounding action of the wheels assisted by the collecting of pools of water, which lie in every depression.

Snow drifts the cause of severe wear.

188. In the spring of the year, on roads which have been drifted, and on which the snow lies unevenly, the shallow places melt first, leaving the gravel or stone road exposed in spots, with mounds of snow on each side. Here the pounding action goes on. Wheels drop into the depressions kept soft by the melting snow. Pitch-holes commence, and a few days of traffic break up the road and do a great amount of injury.

Wheel tracks in new metal.

189. Wheel tracks very soon form after a road is first metalled with gravel or broken stone, particularly if not thoroughly consolidated with a roller. In forming these tracks, a certain amount of the metal is forced downward by the wheels, but a greater portion is crowded outward. In this way, when wheel tracks are not filled, they become the weakest part of the road; whereas the portion of the road supporting the wheels should have the greatest strength. These tracks or ruts should not be allowed to remain in the road. But, when they have formed, they should be filled by drawing metal into them again with a grading machine or by the use of a rake. By giving constant attention to these tracks until the road is thoroughly consolidated, keeping the road in proper shape, and the road metal in place, the wheel tracks become what they should be, the strongest part of the road, almost as firm as two lines of steel. When once a well-shaped road has been given a proper form, and is thoroughly consolidated in this way, the subsequent cost of maintenance is greatly reduced.

Remove square shoulders at sides of road.

190. Shoulders and edges of turf between the metal and the ditch should be cut off from time to time, taking care not to draw this sod and earth to the centre of the metalled road, as some townships have done when using a grading machine. These shoulders are made up of dust washed from the centre of the road, and they interfere with the ready flow of water from the wheel-tracks to the side drains. This metal, if returned to the top of a hard covering of gravel or stone, will destroy the road. It should be either thrown across the drains to the side of the road and levelled off, or gathered up in wagons and used to fill a low grade on an earth road, or wherever it can be used to advantage.

Use same material for repair as for construction.

191. Whatever material is used in the construction of a road should be used in its repair. Holes and depressions on a clay road should be filled with clay; on a gravel road they should be filled with gravel, and on a stone road they should be filled with broken stone. If a soft material is used on a hard road, the hole will quickly reappear. If a harder material is used than the road is made of, two holes will be made instead of one.

Effect of hard material on softer roads.

192. If a pitch-hole in a clay road is filled with stones or gravel, holes will be made by traffic on each side of the hard material. If broken stone is used to repair depressions and holes

on a gravel road, a hole will be cut through on each side of the patch of broken stone, where wheels of wagons drop on the softer gravel.

Fill hollows, ruts, etc., at once.

193. Do not allow hollows, ruts or puddles to remain on the road, but fill them at once; if an earth road, use earth; if a gravel road, use gravel; if a stone road, use stone.

Clean soft material from deep holes.

194. Deep holes in gravel and stone roads should have the earth and soft material cleaned out of them before putting in new metal.

Fill above road surface.

195. Ruts and holes should be filled a little higher than the surface of the road so that there will not be a depression when the material is consolidated.

Loose stone on road.

196. Loose stones should be raked into piles, to be taken up by a wagon and hauled away. The stone should be collected in a convenient place to be used afterward for crushing, putting into fills, or in such other manner as occasion may require.

Drain outlets in spring.

197. All ditches and drains should flow freely in the early spring, so that the cold water may be drawn away as quickly as possible, permitting the frost to come out of the ground.

Effect of soft sub-soil.

198. If the ditches are not in condition to drain the macadam promptly, heavy loads will cut through the macadam into the wet and soft sub-soil, forming holes that are costly to repair.

Obstructed culverts.

199. The ends of culverts should be watched to see that they are not obstructed by leaves, grass and other material. Snow and ice should be removed from culverts whenever there is an accumulation likely to cause obstruction in case of a thaw. Special care should be taken in this respect prior to the time of spring freshets.

Water in wheel tracks.

200. Water should never be allowed to stand or flow in the wheel tracks, especially on steep grades, care being taken to preserve the crown so that the water will flow to the side ditches.

Rubbish dumped on roads.

201. Waste material from adjoining farms should not be allowed on the road. Any person using the roadside as a dumping ground for stone or other rubbish should be prosecuted. Noxious weeds and brush should be cut and removed.

Size of stone for repair.

202. For the surface of a stone road never use stones larger than will go through a two-inch gauge; finer is preferable.

Use screenings.

203. Use chips or screenings as a binding material on stone roads. Earth, sod, dust and similar soft material will ruin the best road ever built.

Blanket of dust and mud.

204. Do not allow dust and mud to lie on the surface of a gravel or stone road. Dust becomes mud in wet weather, and mud keeps a road in wet condition for weeks, where it would dry in a few hours if the blanket of mud were removed.

Use a rake freely.

205. The rake is a most useful tool for making repairs, and should be frequently used on gravel and stone roads to keep wheel tracks filled with the metal forced out of them. This is especially true during the first year after construction.

Split-log drag.

206. On earth roads, establish a system of regular treatment with the "split-log" drag.

Continuous, not periodic repair.

207. Roads should receive constant attention. This is the most economical and satisfactory system of making repairs. Repairs should be made, not once a year, nor twice, but as soon as signs of wear appear. Special attention is needed in early spring and early fall, as at these two periods much can be done to prepare the roads for the ensuing seasons of particularly severe conditions.

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